MUGHAL ARCHIVES

Volume I

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MUGHAL ARCHIVES

A Descriptive Catalogue of
the documents pertaining to the reign of
SHAH JAHAN
(1628-1658)

Vol. I

Durbar papers and a miscellany of singular documents

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FOREWORD

I have great pleasure in introducing to the scholars of Mediaeval Indian History this descriptive catalogue of documents pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan which has been published by the State Archives of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Fortunately, there is no dearth of chronicles for Mediaeval Indian History but valuable as these chronicles are, the information contained in them is inadequate for the study of the social and economic history of the period. Even for political and administrative history, the information in the chronicles is far from complete. If any part of the Central Record Office of the Mughal Empire had survived, we would have been in a far better position today to analyse the nature of Mediaeval Indian Society and examine its changing pattern. However, it is a matter of great satisfaction that a large number of papers pertaining to the Office of the Mughal Viceroy of the Deccan have survived and are now preserved in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives. This rich repository of documents is invaluable for the study of the administrative system as well as the political history of the Mughal Empire from the 17th Century. It also contains valuable information on agrarian relations, prices, trade and economic life.

For many years knowledgeable scholars have been keen to use this documentary material. The publication of *Selected Documents of Shah Jahan's Reign* edited by Dr. Yusuf Husain, highlighted the importance of these documents. The State Archives is to be congratulated for undertaking the publication of a descriptive catalogue of the Mughal Archives pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan and Shri Mohammed Ziauddin Ahmed, the editor of the first volume, deserves the thanks of the students of Mediaeval Indian History for having compiled it. I hope that the other volumes will also appear in quick succession.

NEW DELHI,
January 27, 1977.

S. NURUL HASAN,
Minister of Education and Social Welfare Government of India.

PREFACE

The opulent collection of Persian records preserved by the State Archives, Andhra Pradesh stretches over a period of about five centuries and covers a territorial range of almost the entire Deccan. These records profoundly bear on the administrative, political and social history of the Deccan but these are basically a first rate source material of the economic history of the region.

These Persian records relate to the period of the Bahmanis, the Qutb Shahs, the Adil Shahs, the Mughals and the Asaf Jahs and run into millions of folios written in typical *shikista* style of writing. Scholars have exploited but little of these records due to the fact that it is a difficult task to analyse them and more so for want of a sound and exhaustive catalogue.

The Mughal Archives mainly pertain to the reigns of Shah Jahan (1628–1658) and Aurangzeb (1658–1707). Though they pertain to the Deccan these records link up the history of this region with the national history at large.

A little less than a couple of lakhs of these documents remained locked in the niches of the halls of the Qila-i-Arak of Aurangabad for about two centuries. But these are as good as governmentally preserved official records; for, throughout this period they remained in government custody and were never passed into private hands. These records are perhaps the largest series of Mughal Archives in perfect sequence preserved in India or elsewhere. These were merged with the old *Daftar-i-Diwani* in 1916.

These Mughal Archives relate more to the details of procedural administration than to the policies direct. Their territorial coverage is more intensive and specific. These archives thus afford very useful data for the study of various aspects of the Deccan history from 1628–1707 with graphic details.

The preparation of reference media to these records was an essential requirement both for their preservation as well as for their use by research scholars. Moreover it was a serious backlog until 1968 when my predecessor Dr. V.K. Bawa introduced the scheme of preparing a descriptive catalogue initially for the documents pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan, in consultation with such eminent historians as Professor Dr. Syed Nurul Hasan and Professor Dr. Satish Chandra and entrusted the work to Sri Mohammed Ziauddin Ahmed as its editor.

The preparation of a descriptive catalogue of Mughal Archives pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan involved problems of linguistic and palaeographic analysis. Sri Mohammed Ziauddin Ahmed, a senior Archivist and a researcher in the field of medieval Indian history with a vast experience in analysing medieval Persian records has ably described about five thousand documents pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan in many volumes. He has further introduced the contents of each volume with appreciable details. In the course of processing he had also occasions to discuss the problems with many experts and veterans in the field.

This is an exhaustive reference aid with most of the documentary text translated into English. I believe that the students of medieval Indian history will find it extremely useful in locating the required data and in analysing the records.

It is a matter of pleasure for me to see these volumes through press. I am happy that the first volume has come out and I am sure that the subsequent volumes will be brought out without delay.

I am thankful to the Director of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase and his staff who extended their best co-operation in bringing out this work in its present shape.

S. VENKATARAMAIAH.

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INTRODUCTION

I

The southward expansion of the Mughals in the Deccan right from the times of Akbar to the end of the reign of Aurangzeb was not merely a military operation carried on by a series of warfare but virtually it had been a multangular strategy. It had been political, military and economic strategy involving a long term process of negotiations, covenants and agreements-their violations and their gradual and partial subjection and annexation of territories; payments and denials of tributes, crossing over of the nobles and ultimately a complete annihilation of the Deccan Sultanates and thus extension of the Mughal suzerainty and establishment of the Mughal *jagirdari* system in the Deccan.

The Mughal beginning in the Deccan may roughly be marked with the conquest of Ahmednagar by Akbar in 1600. Some of the landmarks of Mughal suzerainty in the Deccan are broadly outlined here with special reference to Shah Jahan.

The rise of prince Khurram to prominence mainly owes to his achievements in the Deccan as early as in 1616 when his rank was enhanced to twenty thousand *Zat* and ten thousand *Sawar* and he was favoured with the assignment of the title of 'Shah' which was a unique honour. Prince Khurram was exclusively incharge of the Deccan and had an opportunity to gain 'an insight' into the affairs of that part of the Empire. His campaigns in the Deccan manifest an appreciable diplomatic skill which, without bloodshed, led Malik Ambar and Adil Shah to come to a peaceful settlement surrendering Ahmednagar and other forts to the Mughals. Consequent on this serene victory Prince Khurram Shah made his unfailing efforts to rebuild the administration and stabilize the Mughal hold in the Deccan. After this preliminary measures, which were over in about a few months he proceeded to the north to meet his father placing the Mughal possessions in charge of Khan-i-Khanan and Shah Nawaz Khan.

In October 1617 Pleased very much with the wonderful achievements of his son the Emperor called Prince Khurram Shah to the *Jharoka* and embraced him with warm affection. He then assigned him an unprecedented rank of 30,000 *Zat* and 20,000 *Sawar* and further honoured him with the title of 'Shah Jahan'.

Khan-i-Jahan Lodhi, Mahabat Khan, Raja Bhao Singh, Darab Khan (son of Khan-i-Khanan) Sardar Khan, Diyanat Khan, Shahbaz Khan, Mutamad Khan and Udai Ram Deccani who had accompanied Prince Khurram Shah in the Deccan expedition presented their offerings to the Emperor. Subsequently Prince Khurram arranged the display of the rich harvest of jewels in the Hall of Audience for the inspection of his father.

The situation in the Deccan was quite for sometime. In the course of a few years the Nizam Shah, the Adil Shah and the Qutb Shah entered into

an alliance and Malik Ambar organised a huge army with Maratha cavalry. This strategy could give a retreat to the Mughals upto Burhanpur and Ahmednagar and both Balaghat and Pain Ghat were taken over by Malik Ambar. Prince Shah Jahan, who was enjoying a happy time with his father in Kashmir, was again asked to proceed to meet the challenge in the Deccan. He entered Burhanpur on April 4, 1621, and in consultations with Khan-i-Khanan, Abul Hasan, Abdullah Khan, Darab Khan and other nobles he built up an army of about 30,000 men. On May 5, 1621, the Mughal forces moved towards Daulatabad. The military and political strategy of Prince Shah Jahan was ultimately a success and Mughal authority, though instable and short lived, was restored.

During the next few years to come he had to face defections and conspiracies in the Deccan and carry several expeditions in other parts of the Empire. By 1626 he came back to the Deccan but subsequently he was engaged in striving for his succession.

On October 20, 1627 the Emperor Jahangir passed away while Shah Jahan was still in the Deccan. However successfully answering to all the challenges to his succession he reached the vicinity of Agra on January 28, 1628 and celebrated his coronation on Monday, February 4, 1628 assuming title of *Abul Muzaffar Shahabuddin Muhammad, Sahib Qiran-i-Sani*. Soon after his succession he appointed Khan-i-Jahan as the Governor of the Deccan who was subsequently replaced by Khan-i-Zaman son of Mahabat Khan. Shah Jahan himself had to proceed to the Deccan and stay at Burhanpur for a longer period. Again after restoring peace and authority he left Burhanpur on March 6, 1632 but his campaign in the Deccan did not prove a real success till the complete subjugation of Ahmednagar in 1636 when Shah Jahan visited the Deccan for the second time and encamped at Daulatabad. He left Dualatabad in 1637 placing Aurangzeb as the Viceroy of the Deccan. Prince Aurangzeb continued to be Viceroy of the Deccan from July 14, 1636 to May 28, 1644 and again from 1653 to 1658 the end of the reign of Shah Jahan.

The Mughal suzerainty in the Deccan was virtually established during the reign of Shah Jahan and more specifically with the viceroyality of Prince Aurangzeb. The unwieldy Mughal Deccan was reorganised into the subahs of Khandesh, Daulatabad. Berar and Telangana, broadly divided into Bala Ghat and Pain Ghat.

With a view to elucidate the political background which led to the formation of the Mughal Subah of the Deccan during the reign of Jahangir, special reference has been made to the role of Shah Jahan from the days of his prince-hood. For the period of Shah Jahan himself there can be no better narration of events than the records described here.

II

The fund of the Mughal Archives preserved in the State Archives of Andhra Pradesh comprise about 1,50,000 folios relating to the reigns of Shah Jahan (1628-1658) and Aurangzeb (1658-1707). The history of how these records came into possession of State Archives is interesting.

In the year 1916, Maulvi Muhibuddin Sahib, Accountant-General of Hyderabad, in one of his tours of inspection, discovered that a large mass

of old documents was dumped in the niches of one of the halls in the Qila-i-Arak of Aurangabad, in which the Subedari (regional Commissioner's) office was housed. He reported the find to Sri Syed Khurshid Ali, who was then the Superintendent of the *Daftar-i-Diwani.* Immediately steps were taken to transfer those records to the *Daftar-i-Diwani* in Hyderabad which was later renamed as the Central Records Office Hyderabad and now the State Archives, Andhra Pradesh.

In addition to this magnificent lot there are several family and private collections acquired by the State Archives since 1966. These collections also contain a good number of Mughal documents. From such series of records, documents pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan have been taken up for a detailed description and about 5,000 documents pertaining to his reign have been described. in few volumes of this catalogue.

These archives amply add to or rectify the chapters of this history of the Mughal subah of the Deccan in particular and the Deccan in general. In their very essence, these documents present a graphic picture of the Mughal *jagirdari* system in the Deccan, with its administrative, economic and strategic operation. The subjects dealt with in these documents may be broadly classified as below :

(*a*) Grant, enhancements, decrease, termination and transfer of *jagirs.*

(*b*) Grant, promotion, reduction and termination of *mansabs.*

(*c*) Reports on the *Hal Hasil* of the areas held by *jagirdars.*

(*d*) News reports from various *jagirs* of the Mughal *subah* of the Deccan as well as the reports of the Mughal intelligencers from the territories of the kingdom of Golconda and Bijapur.

(*e*) Diaries of the court.

(*f*) Reports on the postings and attendance of *mansabdars.*

(*g*) Reports on the verification of *mansabdar* and the branding of their horses.

(*h*) Identification rolls of *mansabdars* and *jagirdars.*

(*i*) Census Reports.

(*j*) Inventories of the Government treasuries, arsenals and store houses of various forts.

(*k*) Manuals of rules and regulations.

(*l*) Accounts of *jagirs* and *mansabs.*

(*m*) Accounts of tributes paid by the rulers of the Deccan.

(*n*) Maintenance of Law and Order.

(*o*) Agreements between the Government and *mansabdars* and others in respect of identification, bail, branding of horses, etc.

It may not be out of place to mention that the records relating to the reign of Aurangzeb preserved in the State Archives, Andhra Pradesh form a continuity and run in perfect sequence with the records of the reign of Shah Jahan.

Regarding the physical aspect of the documents these are the pieces of hand made paper of a good strength. The prevalent size of these records is 4" to 7" but some of them like *Farmans*, *Nishans*, *Wajibul 'Arz*, *etc*., are of a size measuring to 32" × 15", 34" × 17", 25.5" × 12.5".

The text has been written in black indelible Indian ink and the pen used is of a broad point. The ink containing glue has provided a chance for the folios to get stuck together. It is on account of the same reason it has been noticed that in some cases the text of one document has left its impression on the other. But such type of accidental over-print is found in case of a very small number of documents.

These Archives are generally in a good state of preservation but some of those acquired from Aurangabad are marginally burnt sometimes even to the extent of damaging the text. A few are water stained and a few extremely brittle.

These documents are all in Persian written in *shikista* style of writing. But some documents like *Farmans* and *Nishans* are found in excellent *nasta'liq*.

Every document, generally, contains dates in terms of Arabic months and Regnal years or in terms of *Ilahi* months and Regnal years. In many cases the names of days are also indicated. Regnal year corresponds to the Hijra Era which is a lunar weighment.

Some documents contain dates in Arabic as well as *Ilahi* months with Regnal and Hijra years both in words and figures. These are always the dates of subsequent official action taken in respect of a case. But all the grants of *jagirs* are made in terms of Turkish Era which is a cyclic solar weighment. The cycle of the Turkish Era comprise of twelve years. According to Alberuni this Era has been devised by improving the Syro-Macedonian (The Roman) Era. Turks added nine to the older system and divided the whole by twelve. The remainder showed the year of cycle. Abul Fazl, further re-examined it and declared it erroneous by one year. He therefore proposed to add seven to the *Mulki* Era or the Seljuqide system and divide the whole by twelve. The remainder would be the number of the year in the cycle which began from *Sijqan Il* or the mouse. A table of all the cyclic years of Turkish Era has been appended at the end of this volume.

Most of the documents bear impressions of seals. These seals are of a considerable variety. Original *Farmans* and *Nishans* have the impression of the seals of the Emperor and Princes respectively. Other documents bear the seals of the nobles in charge of administration. Every seal contains the year when it was engraved. As and when the rank or the title of some noble was enhanced a new seal of his name was engraved. Hence more than one seals of some nobles are traceable with different dates.

It needs be pointed out that it was a practice of *Daftar-i-Diwani*, Hyderabad (now State Archives, Andhra Pradesh) to affix a small official seal on all the records in its custody. This small seal reading "*Daftar-i-Diwani*" has been affixed in purple ink on the top of every folio of Mughal records when they were transferred to the *Daftar-i-Diwani* in 1916. This should not be mistaken for a Mughal seal.

It has been emphatically asserted by historians that the Mughal government was essentially a "paper government" as every administrative action was recorded with scrupulous care and with every minute detail. These Mughal Archives support the proposition clearly well.

The records pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan are not only in a good volume but cover a variety of documents which have an inter-connection building up the huge machinery of Mughal officialdom and its procedure.

The nature of a document is generally indicated on the top or beginning of it as *Farman*, *Nishan*, *Siyaha-i-Huzur*, *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, *Dastak* and *'Arz-o-Chehra* etc. The principles of indicating such captions have not always been properly observed by the *Mutasaddis* or the clerks. For instance, the terms like *Siyaha*, *Yaddasht* and *Dastak* have been used, in some cases in a somewhat irregular and confused manner. The employment of these and like terms itself is a subject which needs a full discussion.

Such confusing variations hinder a neat classification of these records. Nevertheless a careful and close examination and a comparative analysis of their regular forms and pattern help one to locate the discrepancy in the ıtles assigned by careless *Mutasaddis*.

The variety of documents is large yet a considerable span of it may be covered by *Yaddasht* (or memorandum) as this document itself has several categories. There are of course many other types of documents other than *Yaddasht* which may or may not have a sub-category or its varieties. The archives of the reign of Shah Jahan now before us are of the following types.

Sl.No.	Types of papers.	Brief definition.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	*'Arz-o-Chehra* ..	Descriptive roll.
2.	*Awarija*	Ledger.
3.	*Barawurd*	A pay bill.
4.	*Chitthi*	A Chitty; A Chit.
5.	*Dastak*	An order; a warrant.
6.	*Dastak-i-Rahdari* ..	Passport.
7.	*Dastak-i-Saqti-i-aspan* ..	Orders regarding casuality of horses.
8.	*Dastak-i-Ta'iyunat* ..	Orders of posting.
9.	*Dastak-i-Dagh-o-Tashiha*..	Orders relating to the verification and branding.
10.	*Dastur-ul-'Amal* ..	A manual; A set of rules.
11.	*Farman*	A irman.
12.	*Fehrist-i-mulaziman* ..	List of Imperial servants.
13.	*Hazir Zamini* ..	Security bond for personal appearance.
14.	*Hukm*	Order.
15.	*Iltimas*	Petition.
16.	*Iqrar Nama*	A bond.
17.	*Mahzar Nama* ..	A written collective attestation.

(1)	(2)	(3)
18.	*Muchalka* ..	.. A security or indemnity bond.
19.	*Nishan* ..	.. An order issued by a member of a royal family.
20.	*Parwancha* ..	.. Royal orders.
21.	*Qabzul wasul*	.. Acquittance roll.
22.	*Roznamcha* ..	.. Daily diaries relating to subjects like verification, branding or attendance, etc.
23.	*Sanad* ..	.. A written authority for holding either land or office.
24.	*Saqti Namah*	.. A casuality list of horses.
25.	*Siyaha-i-Huzur*	.. A Court diary.
26.	*Siyaha-i-Sawaneh*	.. An intelligencer's report.
27	*Siyaha-i-Waqai*	.. A diary of events.
28.	*Siyaha-i-Chauki*	.. Diary relating to the outposts.
29.	*Siyaha-i-Tashiha*	.. Muster roll.
30.	*Siyaha-i-Amwal*	.. Details of the effects of a deceased.
31.	*Tumar* ..	.. A document relating to accounts or containing reports of battles.
32.	*Tumar-i-Haziri*	.. An attendance roll.
33.	*Wajib-ul-'Arz*	.. A note submitted by an inferior to a superior seeking his orders.

There are a considerable number of documents entitled *Yaddasht*. A *Yaddasht* is an official memorandum issued on a variety of subjects. It may be noted that there are certain set patterns of *Yaddashts* relating to almost every subject. This collection comprises of *Yaddashts* relating to subjects as specified below :

(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	*Mauqufi-i-Mohr*	.. Discontinuance of seal.
2.	*'Adai-i-raqam*	.. Payment of cash.
3.	*'Ata-i-Jagir* ..	.. Grant of *jagir*.
4.	*'Ata-i-mansab*	.. Grant of *mansab*.
5	*'Ata-i-maratib*	.. Gradation of ranks.
6.	*'Ata-i-Rozina*	.. Grant of daily subsistence.
7.	*'Ata-i-Tankhwah*	.. Grant of salary or stipends etc.,
8.	*'Ata-i-Alufa* ..	.. Grant of subsistence.
9.	*'Ata-i-yaumiya*	.. Grant of daily allowance.
10.	*'Awraq-i-chehra*	.. Preparation of descriptive rolls.
11.	*Bahali-i-mansab*	.. Restoration of *mansab*.
12.	*Bahali-i-Yaumiya*	.. Restoration of daily allowance.
13.	*Bara-i-Mohr*	.. Regarding seal.
14.	*Bar-awurd* ..	.. Memorandum regarding a pay bill.
15.	*Bartarafi-i-mansab*	.. Termination of *mansab*.

(1)	(2)	(3)
16.	*Chauth* ..	.. Chauth.
17.	*Fauti Nama* ..	.. A document statin (the death of an incumbent.
18.	*Farari* ..	.. Regarding a run away or deserter.
19.	*Farahami-i-ghalla*	Supply of food grains.
20.	*Ghair Hazir*	.. Absence.
21.	*Hal-Hasil* ..	.. Actual revenue.
22.	*Haqiqat* ..	.. Particulars of ranks, etc.
23.	*Haziri* ..	.. Attendance.
24.	*Hisab* ..	.. Accounts.
25.	*Ijrai-i-salyana*	.. Issue of annual allowance.
26.	*Ijrai-i-tankwah*	.. Issue of salaries.
27.	*Ikhrajat-i-Ahsham*	.. Expenditure of forces.
28.	*In'am* ..	.. Grant of tax free lands.
29.	*Intezam-i-Tope Khana*	.. Management of arsenal.
30.	*Irsal-i-raqam*	.. Remittance of money.
31.	*Izafa-i-dihat*	.. Increase in the assignment of villages.
32.	*Izafa-i-mansab*	.. Increase in *mansab*.
33.	*Izafa-i-tankhwah*	.. Increase in salary.
34.	*Kami-i-Tankhwah*	.. Decrease in salary.
35.	*Kami-i-mansab*	.. Decrease in *mansab*.
36.	*Khazana* ..	.. Treasury.
37.	*Mansabdaran-i-Shahi khil'at yafta.*	*Mansabdars* who were conferred robes of honour.
38.	*Maujudat-i-Tope Khana* ..	Stock in an arsenal.
39.	*Maujudat-i-Aspan*	.. About horses.
40.	*Mulazamat* ..	.. Appearance in the court.
41.	*Mumani'at-i-Amal-i-waza*	Prohibition of certain deductions.
42.	*Mardum-o-Bahaim Shumari.*	Human and cattle census.
43.	*Peshkash* ..	.. Offerings; tributes.
44.	*Qiyam dar jagir*	.. Permission to stay in *jagir*.
45.	*Rusid-i-Nishan*	.. Receipt of a *Nishan*.
46.	*Rawanagi-i-aslaha*	.. Despatch of arms.
47.	*Rukhsat* ..	.. Leave.
48.	*Tafawut* ..	.. Difference (in grants).
49.	*Tajweez-i-jagir*	.. Assignment of *jagirs*.
50.	*Tahwil* ..	.. Transfer (of cash or treasury).
51.	*Ta'iyunat* ..	.. Postings.
52.	*Talab-i-Tankhwah*	.. Claim of salary.
53.	*Ta'meerat* ..	.. A repair and construction of buildings.
54.	*Tankhwah* ..	.. Salary; stipend.

(1)	(2)		(3)
55.	*Tajweez-i-zamin*	..	Allotment of lands.
56.	*Taqarrur-i-Tankhwah*	..	Fixation of salary.
57.	*Tashiha* ..	..	Muster or verification.
58.	*Tasdiq-i-Hazri*	..	Certificate of attendance.
59.	*Tasdiq-i-Mahiyana*	..	Certificate of monthly allowance.
60.	*Wusul-i-Khazana*	..	Receipt of treasury.
61.	*Zabita* ..	..	Regulations.

The multiform variety of these documents manifest that they pertain to various administrative branches like *Sarrishta-i-Abwab-ul-Mal*; *Sarrishta-i-Arbab-ul-Tahwil*; *Sarrishta-i-Bakhshigari* and *Sarrishta-i-Istifa*, etc. Some of the documents are original, in the draft or final form while a considerable number of them comprises official copies communicated from one branch of office to the other. The text of each document has a traditional pattern and normally covers an octavo of a folio and in some cases the full space of two to three folios. Still documents running over several folios are available which is mainly on account of enclosures. The enclosures may either be on separate folios attached and paginated with the main or incorporated in the space available marginally around the main documents.

Being handled in different ways from the times of their acquisition the folios of one document had got mixed up with the folios of other. Moreover the folios of the records pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb were also mingled with those of Shah Jahan. Through a labour of several years the chaos has been neatly sorted out and the folios of each document restored to their natural place. However while restoring folios to a unit it has been realised that some of the folios are missing.

As a measure preliminary to a detailed cataloguing, these documents have been registered and an inventory has been prepared entering them in chronological order. It is at this stage Accession Numbers have been assigned to them.

The classification of these documents, for the purpose of a catalogue, was possible in more than one ways. However, these have been classified here according to their nature such as *Farmans, Parwanchas, Siyaha-i-Huzur*, etc., and the documents of each nature have been described in a separate chapter. At the same time while dividing them to suit the convenient volumes of a catalogue it has been felt that the quantum of each type is variable from the paucity of a single document in one case to the immensity of hundreds of them in the other. Moreover some of the papers closely relate to each other while others have nothing in common. Therefore to obviate probable complications such documents have been included in a volume which could be conveniently dove-tailed with each other, keeping

n view their quantum as well. The scheme of the entire work has therefore been designed as below—

VOLUME I : DARBAR PAPERS AND A MISCELLANY OF SINGULAR DOCUMENTS.

This volume includes such documents which—

(1) relate to the court or higher levels of administration,

(2) are of statutory or statistical significance, and

(3) are singular in the sense that no other like document is found at least in any of the records series preserved in States Archives, Andhra Pradesh.

VOLUME II: POSTINGS AND ATTENDANCE :

This volume includes *yaddashts* and such other documents which relate to the postings and attendance of *mansabdars* etc., at various forts, strategical points and stations in the Deccan. This volume is in two parts, one relating to postings and the other to attendance.

VOLUME III: GRANTS AND ACCOUNTS :

All the papers relating to grants and accounts have been described in the two parts respectively.

VOLUME IV: VERIFICATION AND BRANDING :

Documents relating to the verification of Mughal *mansabdars* and the branding of their horses have been categorically described in the two parts respectively.

VOLUME V: DESCRIPTION OF *MANSABDARS* :

This volume comprises a catalogue of the descriptive rolls of the *Mughal mansabdars* and their horses with the details of their names, parentage, caste, community and ranks, etc., with further information about their horses.

Though two of the volumes are in two parts but each part is self-contained. There is no wonder that they have to be treated as independent volumes at the stage of sending them to press.

The accession numbers referred to in this catalogue are virtually their accession numbers. The documents forming the main fund as introduced earlier have been referred by simple numerical figures standing for their accession numbers, whereas the accession numbers of the documents from family and private collections have been indicated with the abbreviations referring to such collections.

A separate column for dates has been maintained in this catalogue in which dates have been given in Hijra Era with their corresponding dates in Christian Era. The corresponding dates have been mainly ascertained from L.D. Swami Kannu Pillai; " An Indian Ephemeris".

In cases where documents contained dates in terms of *Ilahi* months and Regnal years corresponding dates have been ascertained by working out their sequence with similar documents of closer dates containing dates both in *Ilahi* and Hijra Eras and in the light of relevant literature available on the subject.' The documents which do not bear any date have been described as undated. A keen scholar may perhaps work out their dates in the light of internal evidences and with the help of other documents and the indexes of this catalogue. Wherever scriptory mistake or any other discrepancy has been found in respect of dates it has been commented in the relevant column.

The first Regnal year of Shah Jahan has been reckoned! from the date of his accession, viz., from Monday the *8th Jamadi II* 1037 *A.H.* corresponding to 4th February, 1628 A.D./*25th Bahman Ilahi* adjoining to the 1st of *Isfandar of* 549 *Malik Shahi/Magha, Sukta* 10*th of Saka* 1550. The subsequent Regnal years have been reckoned from *1st Jamadi II* of every year. It may be pointed out that some scholars have reckoned even subsequent years with effect from *8th Jamadi II* which is not correct in view of the evidence afforded by contemporary records.

V

The present volume contains description of documents, which have been broadly categorised as durbar papers and singular documents. Here the word durbar papers has been broadly used for the documents which have been issued under the sanction of the Emperor or the Prince or the Chief Executive of the Province. Other documents categorised as singular are those the like of them are not found in the records series described in this catalogue and which cannot be attached to any other category of records described in other volumes.

Each of the main categories has been described in a separate chapter opening with a brief introductory note regarding the nature of the category spotlighting its main features. Then a full transcription of a sample document together with its complete translation has been supplied. Similarly brief introductory notes regarding the singular documents have been added in the beginning of the Miscellany. Full transcription of almost all the singular documents has been furnished except in case of those which have been published in extenso in Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan's 'Selected Documents of Shah Jahan's Reign'.

Regarding deciphering and palaeographic analysis it has to be made clear that there are words in these documents which can be read in more than one way and sometimes no satisfactory decipherment is possible. Any how the editor of a catalogue who has to describe the records in a language other than those of the records cannot help but to take a bold decision on one or other probable reading. Even in case of transcriptions of sample documents presented in this volume some of the general principles of critical edition of a manuscript have not been followed as the principle of readability has been given preference and the text has been made as readable as possible. This action is by no means to discard the possibility of a document being read in other ways. While making the text of such sample documents readable liberty has been taken to give correct spellings wherever it was necessary.

How to utter the proper names contained in documents; has been difficult to answer. The proper nouns had been involving the problems of South Indian toponymy Mughal, Maratha and Rajput nomenclature inter-twined with the problems of palaeography. The names of places have been ascertained from gazetteers, maps, railway guides, etc., all used in the light of historical literature like Mulla Abdul Hameed Lahori's '*Badshah Nama*; Qazwini's *Shah Jahan Nama*, Muhammad Saleh's '*Amal-i-Saleh*,' *Dih-ba-Dih* and several other original and secondary sources. Similarly, the names of persons together with their castes and clans or nativity have been worked out in the light of Mughal and Maratha histories in addition to the aforementioned literature as well as in consultation with veteran scholars in the field. Despite utmost care no authoritative reading can be claimed in this respect.

At places where the decipherment is doubtful it has been indicated with a mark of interrogation and where the text is sic or missing it has been indicated to be so.

The description of all the categories has been arranged in four columns namely, (1) Accession number, (2) Date, (3) Summary and (4) Special features and remarks. However, in some cases where the matter could be better expressed through tabulated forms, the column of summary has been further sub-divided.

The main description of documents has been given in the fourth column that is of summary. The description is virtually a full translation of the main text of the document sometimes in a reported narration and sometimes direct.

Description in the column of summary is restricted to the main text of a document. Any other special or additional features like subsequent endorsements, enclosures, seals and other entries have been relegated to the last column of special features and remarks.

The column of special features and remarks relieves the main description from the cumbersome account of administrative and procedural sections of a document. This column also supplies information about seals, monograms, state of preservation and editorial remarks. Any additional or explanatory information supplied by the editor has been parenthesized except in case of corresponding dates.

The diglot character of etymology and the syntactical aspect of description may be felt somewhat inconvenient by those who desire everything directly in English. Regarding diction it has to be stated that such of the non-English words, contained in the original documents, which have a terminological significance, have been retained. As such their brief exact and standard equivalents are not available. Such terms have normally a considerable frequency. The retention of original persian and other terms is sure to help a proper appreciation of a document in its correct perspective with the help of a glossary added to this volume and other authoritative literature. The glossary provided with this volume covers all the non-English words contained in it. These non-English words are mainly from Persian. Of course there are glosses from Arabic, Turkish, Sanskrit, Marathi and other South Indian languages. Since these non-English words were employed by the administrative Persian not only by the Mughals but also by the dynasties preceding them, they have undergone a considerable semantic change. No glossary

can be fully satisfactory. The various issues, involved in the terminology, require exhaustive discussion before an authoritative pronouncement on their significanve and exact nuances. This has therefore been left to the learned scholars. However, the glossary provided with this volume is of a suggestive nature based on a few authorities. The literary purport has been mainly drawn from a Comprehensive Persian English Dictionary of P. Steingass with casual modifications in the light of *Farhang-i-Nizam*; *Farhang-i-Jahangiri*; *Muaiyad-ul-Fuzala* and other important Persian and Arabic lexicons. The terminological connotations have been ascertained from the '*Akbar Nama*' the '*Ain-e-Akbari*,' Nand Ram's '*Siyaq Nama*' Ibn Hasan's 'The Central Structure of Mughal Empire, Saran's ' The Provincial Government of the Mughals from 1526-1658, Irfan Habib's '*The Agrarian system of Mughal India*,' H.H. Wilson's '*A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms*' and several other works.

Similarly endorsements recurring with high frequency have been transliterated in the catalogue and their translations have been provided in a separate glossary of endorsements.

Regarding the syntactical aspect of description it may be added that the construction of the sentences has been styled in close attunement with the construction of the text of the documents when the difficult *Shikista* text of documents of Shah Jahan's reign with its several palaeographic problems shall be read with this description it is hoped that the scholars shall realise a considerable relief and the time saved by them.

The titles of honour with the names of the nobles recur repeatedly and make the description heavy. The titles have, therefore been dropped from the main description with a view to make it smooth and readable. Nevertheless all the names which were followed by titles have been marked with asterisks and the titles of all such names have been furnished in an *Alqab Nama* or an Index of titles. This *Alqab Nama* contains titles of each person with its variations from time to time. However the variations have been singled out and only one reference to one variation has been supplied. The *Alqub Nama* may prove useful in several ways.

In the matter of transliteration the system of spellings adopted by Steingass in his *Comprehensive Persian English Dictionary* has been genorally followed without diacriticals in respect of Persian words. Regarding Marathi Turkish and other words the authorities used in the preparation of glossary have been availed of.

The spellings of names of persons have been styled in a way as these names are pronounced in India to day. These pronunciations too are without the support of diacriticals. In case of ال, regardless of *Shamsi* or *Qamari* letters, it has been uniformly indicated as 'ul' for instance Abdul Rahim and not Abdur Rahim.

The spellings of the name of Arabic months are also according to the Indian pronunciation.

A photographic album, of all the samples and singular documents, except those whose photographs have been published in the Selected Documents of Shah Jahan's Reign, has also been added to the volume.

In addition to the glossaries an index as well as several useful tables have been appended with a view to supply cross references.

VI

The merits in this work largely owe to my seniors and friends. I was fortunate to have occasions of showing the work while it was in process and discussing problems with veterans like Prof. H. K. Sherwani, Dr. P. M. Joshi, Dr. Banarsi Prasad Saksena, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Prof. Syed Nurul Hasan, Dr. M. Athar Ali, Mr. Pagdi Sethu Madhava Rao, Mr. Devi Singh Chauhan, Mr. S. A. I. Tirmizi; Dr. A. R. Kulkarni and Dr. Yusufuddin. For their valuable suggestions and guidance at various stages of this work I feel immensely beholden to them.

I feel very much indebted to Dr. Yusuf Husain not only for his valuable suggestions and encouragement but also for the reason that his masterly works like '*Selected Documents of Shah Jahan's Reign*' and '*selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign*' virtually tutored me in the analysis of the Mughal Archives.

It is my pleasant duty to record my thanks to Dr. N. Ramesan, I.A.S., and Mr. M. V. Rajgopal, I.A.S., former Secretaries of Education and Sri C.S. Sastry, I. A. S. present Secretary of Education for a few moments of their personal attention and encouragement.

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I have to acknowledge with thanks the knowledgeable assistance of Mr. Muhammad Hamid Ali and Mr. Somnath Pershad who spared no pains in co-operating as editorial staff; to Mr. Khaja Moinuddin Hasan and Mr. Syed Riazul Hasan for typing the English and Mr. Qari Waheeduddin for typing the Persian portions with diligence, Mr. Majeed Khan, photographer for producing possibly elegant photo-prints included in the Album of sample documents.

My colleagues Mr. Syed Dawood Ashraf, Mr. Md. Zubair Ansari and Mr. Mustafa Ali Khan deserve special acknowledgment not only for preparing an index for this volume but also for their unfailing co-operation at every stage.

In fine, the acknowledgment cannot be complete without accrediting the unstinted assistance of Dr. Najma Siddiqua throughout this work.

Hyderabad,
December 26, 1976.

ZIAUDDIN AHMED

ABBREVIATIONS AND MARKS.

H A K	..	.. Husain Ali Khan Collection State Archives' Andhra Pradesh.
H A Y	..	.. Husain Al Yafai Collection, State Archives' Andhra Pradesh.
R Y	..	.. Regnal Year.
S D S J R	..	.. Selected Documents of Shah Jahan's Reign by Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan.
S/o	..	.. Son of.
?	..	.. Names marked with ? have titles which have been detailed in the *Alqab Nama* added at the end.
- -	..	.. Wanting.
......	..	.. Portion of the document is torn.
....(?)	..	.. Not legible.
( )	..	.. Information in Parenthesis has been supplied by the editor.
†	..	.. A foot note or a note supplied in column No. 4.

Part I

DURBAR PAPERS

1. *FARMAN*

A *Farman* (Firman) is an edict or order issued by an oriental sovereign. Though the *Farmans* of all the medieval Indian rulers have the same basic pattern, yet they vary in details of form and style of writing, diction and size etc.

Farmans of the reign of Shah Jahan are characteristically Mughal with the following main features:

These *Farmans* are generally of a size of 82.5 × 39.5 cm. of a hand-made paper and are written in excellent *Nastaliq.*

On the top portion of it a religious phrase '*Allah Akbar*' is superscribed, which is generally in vermilion colour. Below it there is a *Tughra* (monogram) which is painted in vermilion colour with black dots and strokes covering a rectangular space of 7.0 × 5.5 cm. The text of *Tughra* has been detailed in the transcription of the sample document given below. The imperial seal is affixed on the right side of *Tughra.* This is a square seal of 5.7 cm. bearing the monarch's name and genealogy.

The text of *Farman* commences from below the seal and monogram. It may be generally read into three sections all knit together in one or two complex sentences. The first section contains the history of the case or the name of addressee; the second carry actual orders for which a *Farman* has been issued and the third section contains (*i*) orders to all those concerned, (*ii*) the conditions of grant or the instructions to be observed while carrying out the orders and (*iii*) the date.

The date is indicated either in *Ilahi* months and Regnal year or Arabic months with Regnal or Hijra year or both. It may be indicated either in figures or words or both or partially in figures and partially in words.

A *Farman* may have many entries on its back. The most important of these entries is *Zimn* or '*Ibarat-i-Zuhri.* This entry details the history of the case and full particulars of a grant such as the amount of grant, the nature of grant and the place of grant etc.

Besides *Zimn* there may be other entries made by the *Waqiah Nawis* and other officials. The receipt of the copy of a *Farman* has also been acknowledged on its back in many cases. Many such entries are made under the seal of the concerned official.

حسین علی خان کلکشن نمبر (۳)

۷ - شعبان سنه ۱۰۴۱ ھ
۱۸ - فبروری سنه ۱۶۳۲ع

(۱ - فرمان)

الله اکبر

یا فتاح	این امیر تیمور صاحب قران	یا ناصر	فرمان ابوالمظفر
ابن جهانگیر باد شاه	بادشاه غازی	ابن میران شاه	شهاب‌الدین محمد
ابن اکبر باد شاه	قران ثانی شاهجهان	ابن سلطان محمد مرزا	صاحب‌قران ثانی
ابن همایون باد شاه	الدین محمد صاحب	ابن سلطان ابو سعید	شاهجهان باد شاه غازی
ابن بابر باد شاه	ابوالمظفر شهاب	ابن عمر شیخ مرزا	
یا رزاق		یا حافظ	

چون بعرض مقدس رسید که پرگنه قیام پور سرکار مند سور صوبه مالوه مبلغ سه لک و بیست و هشت هزار و هفتصد ونود و پنجدام بجاگیر لایق العنایه والمرحمة امان بیگ ولد جانی بیگ که تعینات تلنگانه است، مقرر است حکم جهانمطاع گردون ارتفاع شرف اصدار و عزایراد یافت که دیوانیان عظام ممالک نظام پرگنه مذکور را بتصرف مشار الیه باز گزاشته تا او زنده باشد از شوایب تغییر و تبدیل مصئون و محروس شناسند می باید که برینموجب مقرر دانسته ازجوانب بر این جمله روند از فرموده تخلف و انحراف نورزند تحریراً فی تاریخ ۱۰ - اسفندار من ماه الهی سنه ۴ -

شرح یاد داشت واقعه بتاریخ روز ۲۳ ماه دی الهی سنه ۴ مطابق یوم چهارشنبه موافق بتاریخ ۲۱ - جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۰۴۱ ھ بر ساله عمدة الملک رکن السلطنة القاهرة موتمن الدولة الباهره بخشی الملک صادق خان و نوبت واقعه نویس کمترین بندگان میر احمد آنکه امان ولد جان بیگ در تعینات بلنگانه در باب جاگیر سه لک بیست و هشت هزار و هفتصد ونود و پنجدام از پرگنه قیام پور سرکار مند سور صوبه مالوه که تنخواه دارد و بعرض مقدس رسید حکم جهانمطاع آفتاب شعاع صادر شد که دیوانیان عظام تا زمان که مشار الیه زننه باشد محال مذکور را ازو تغییر تبدیل نکنند بموجب تصدیق یاد داشت قلمی شد -

شرح بخط بخشی الملک "داخل واقعه نماید" -

شرح بخط واقعه نویس "موافق واقعه است" -

شرح بدستخط مختار الدولة الخاقانیة مدارالمهامی علامی فهامی افضل خان "بعرض مکرر رساند" -

شرح بخط مقرب الحضرت حکمت پناه حکیم عبدالحاذق روز سه شنبه ۳۰ - ماه دی الهی سنه ۴ "مکرر بعرض اشرف اقدس رسید" -

شرح بخط منظم امور شهنشاهی انتظام سهام بادشاهی جملة الملک مدارالمهامی علامی فهامی آنکه "فرمان عالیشان قلمی نمایند" -

هفتصدی

3

(حکم)

برساله عمدة الملک رکن السلطنت العلیة العالیه موتمن الدوله .... (؟) الخاقانیه .... (؟) مراحم بیکران مورد عواطف بےپایان بخشی الملکی صادق خان و نوبت واقعه نویس میر احمد ۔

(مواهیر)

۱ ۔ (مہر مدور) بندی داس سنه احد
فی التاریخ ۲۸ ۔ اسفندار قلمی شد

۲ ۔ (مہر مدور) ...... (؟) ......
وقفت علیه فی التاریخ ۸ ۔ ماه فروردی

۳ ۔ (مہر مدور) صادق خان
اطلعت علیه فی التاریخ ۱۲ ۔ فروردی سنه ۵

۴ ۔ (مہر مدور) ......(؟)
ثبت فی التاریخ ۱۶ ۔ ماه فروردی سنه ۵

۵ ۔ (مہر مدور) آصف خان سنه ۱۰۳۱ ھ

(داخله بدفاتر)

بواقعه مقابله نموده شد بتاریخ ۲۵ ۔ اسفندار من الهی سنه ۴ بمعه سلیمان خان نقل بدفتر دیوان اعلی رسید ۔
بتاریخ ۲۸ ۔ ماه الهی اسفندار سنه ۴ نقل بدفتر ...... (؟) ...... رسید بمعه مهابت خان ۔
بتاریخ ۸ ۔ ماه فروردی سنه ۵ نقل بدفتر استیفا رسید ۔
اطلعت علیه فی التاریخ ۱۰ ۔ فروردی سنه ۵
بتاریخ ۱۰ ۔ ماه فروردی سنه ۵ نقل بدفتر بخشی الملکی رسید ۔
موافق فهرست ...... (؟) است بتاریخ ۱۲ ۔ ماه فروردی سنه ۵ نقل بدفتر بخشی الملکی رسید ۔
بتاریخ ۱۵ ۔ فروردی سنه ۵ مقابله نموده شد ۔
بتاریخ ۱۶ ۔ فروردی سنه ۵ بدفتر ...... (؟)
بموجب مقابله (؟) است ۔
موافق فهرست که تعینات تلنگانه شد ۔
بموجب یادداشت واقعه فرمان عالی شان قلمی شد ۔

H.A.K. No. 4.

7th Shaban, 1041 *A.H.*
18th February, 1632 A.D.

1. *FARMAN*

Allah Akbar

Farman of Abul Muzaffar
Shahabuddin Muhammad
Sahib Qiran-i-Sani
Shah Jahan Badshah-i-Ghazi.

(Square seal of Shah Jahan engraved in 1037 A.H. during his first Regnal Year).

When it was submitted to the Emperor that the *Pargana* of Qiyampur, Mandsur *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Malwa, rendering a revenue of three lakh twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five *Dams;* has been assigned to Aman Beg* S/o Jani Beg, posted at Telangana; by way of *Jagir;* the world-compelling, universe-constraining order obtained the honour of issue that the great *Diwanis*, holding administration of the dominions, should allow the said *Pargana* to be exploited by the aforementioned person, so long as he survives. They should deem this grant as protected and safeguarded against all impurities of changes and alterations.

Taking this as established, both the parties should act accordingly and should not transgress or violate what it has been ordered.

Written on the 10th *Isfandyar* of the 4th *Ilahi* year.

(Backside of the *Farman*).

Sharh of the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 24th *Dai*, *Ilahi* of 4th Regnal year falling on Wednesday corresponding to 21st, *Jamadi-ul-Sani* 1041 A.H./7th January 1632 A.D. in the *Risalah* of *'Umdat-ul-Mulk, Rukn-ul-Saltanat-ul-Qahira, Mutamin-ul-Daulat-ul-Bahira, Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Sadiq Khan* and during the term of duty as *Waqiah Nawis* of this lowliest of the slaves, Mir Ahmad that Aman Beg S/o Jan Beg; posted at Telangana; had a *tankhwah* of three lakh, twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five *Dams* in respect of his *Jagir*, from Qiyampur *Pargana*, Mandsur *Sarkar* of Malwa *Subah* and it was reported to the Emperor. The world-compelling and universe-constraining order obtained the honour of issue that the great *Diwanis* should not make any change or alteration in the assignment of the above mentioned *Muhal* so long as the said person is living. The *Yaddasht* was recorded in accordance with the *Tasdiq*.

Sharh of the endorsement of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*:
"*dakhil-i-Waqiah numayand*"
Sharh of the endorsement of *Waqiah Nawis*:
"*Muafiq-i-Waqiah ast*".
Sharh of the endorsement of Afzal Khan* :
"*Ba 'arz-i-mukarrar rasanad*".
Sharh of the endorsement of Hakim Abdul Haziq*:
Tuesday 30th *Dai Ilahi* "*Mukarrar ba 'arz-i-ashraf-i-aqdas raseed.*'
Sharh of the endorsement of *'Allami Fahhami* (Afzal Khan*) :
"*Farman-i- 'Aiishan qalmi numayand*".

700 (*Zat*)
400 (*Sawar*)

HUKM

In the *Risalah* of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Sadiq Khan and during the term of Mir Ahmad *Waqiah Nawis.*

(Seals)

(1) Seal of BANDI DAS (engraved during the first Regnal year) "*Qalmi shud* on 28th *Isfandyar.*"

(2) Seal..........? "*Waqaftu 'alaih* on 8*th Farwardi.*"

(3) Seal of SADIQ KHAN "*Ittala'atu 'alaih* on 12*th Farwardi 5th Regnal Year*".

(4) Seal...............? "*Sabbata* on 16th *Farwardi* 5th Regnal year."

(5) Seal of ASAF KHAN (engraved in 1041 A. H.).

Compared with the *Waqiah* on 25th *Isfandyar,* 4th Regnal year and copy received in the *Daftar-i-Diwan-i-a'la,* through Sulaiman Khan.

Copy received in the *Daftar-i-Istifa* on 8th *Farwardi,* 5th Regnal year.

Copy received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* on 10th *Farwardi,* 5th Regnal Year.

Found according to the *Fehrist.*

Copy received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* on 12th *Farwardi,* 5th Regnal Year.

Attested that his deputation is at Telangana.

Farman-i-'alishan has been written according to the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah.*

FARMAN

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special features/Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.	*12th Rajab*, 1042 *A. H.* 13th January, 1633 A.D. (This is virtually the date of the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* which has been indicated as corresponding to the 5th Regnal year, whereas this corresponds to the second month of the 6th Regnal year. It is in the same way the date of *Farman* indicated at the beginning of the text reads as 4th *Isfandyar* of the 5th Regnal year and the date of the grant as the 14th *Bahman* of the 5th Regnal year. Since all these months happen to be the early months of a new Regnal year, it is surmised that the 5th Regnal year has been recorded by mistake instead of the 6th Regnal year, at all these places).	This *Farman* has been issued regarding the grant of an amount of one rupee to Mir Yadgar Muhammad by way of *rozina*, without *qusur-i-wusuli-ba-jins* with effect from 14th *Bahman* of the 5th Regnal year (*vide* Col. 2) from the *dar-ul-zarb* of Burhanpur city according to the *Zimn*. So that he should use it for his subsistence and keep himself engaged in praying for the everlasting empire. The *Hukkam*, the *'Ummal*, the *Mutasaddis*, the *Daroghas* and *the Mushrifs* have been enjoined to seek perpetual implementation of these orders and also to arrange the payment of the said amount every day from the aforementioned *dar-ul-zarb* and they should deem this grant absolutely exempted from all *wujuhat* and *'awarizat* and should not demand a *Farman* or a *Parwancha* towards its renewal every year. If, however, the party claims anything at a different place it should not be taken as reliable.	The document is incomplete being first of the two folios of the copy of a *Farman*. According to the *Zimn*; the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* of this grant was recorded on Sunday, *12th Rajab* 1042/13th January 1633 in the *Risalah* of *Sadr-ul-Sudur* Musavi Khan* and during the term of AbdulRazzaq as *Waqiah Nawis*; it was submitted to the Emperor that Mir Yadgar Muhammad, a servant of the *Khassa-i-Sharifa* was desirous to keep himself engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. Thereupon Imperial orders issued that according to the *iltimas* of the said person one rupee should be paid to him from the *dar-ul-zarb* of Burhanpur city by way of *roziyana* without *qusur-i-wusuli-ba-jins*.
480.	*11th Rabi II*, 1054 *A. H.* 7th June, 1644 A.D.	Maloji Bhonsla* has been addressed and informed that Khan-i-Dauran Nusrat Jung* was appointed in the post of *Saheb Subahgi* of all the four *Subahs* of the Deccan, in place of the Prince (Aurangzeb). He should, therefore, show his utmost care in looking after the said region and should not even slightly be short	This is a copy of a *Farman* (*Vide* SDSJR No. 54).

of vigilance and scrupulousness. He should deem that 'the good and the evil' of that place is the responsibility of his designation. He should also keep Nusrat Jung pleased with his good services.

The Emperor has also honoured him by bestowing a *Khil'at* on him.

H.A.Y. 6 | *4th Rajab*, 1054 *A. H.* / 27th August, 1644 A.D.

It was submitted to the Emperor that the saint Shaikh Amman * was the recipient of a *rozina* of one rupee for his subsistence and the total customary income of Lakhi Village, Ansang *Pargana* to meet the expenditure of the annual celebration of *'Urs* and the maintenance of *Khanqah*, according to the *asnad* granted by the previous *Hukkam*. These *asnad* were missing after the death of the abovementioned Shaikh. Now Shaikh Mahmud and Shaikh Ahmad, the sons of the brother of the late Shaikh, represented with a *Mahzar* bearing the seals of the *Qazi* and other *ahali-o-mawali* and the facts about the claim of their rights as well as about the missing of the said *asmad* were explained to the Emperor. Thereupon the Imperial orders issued that the *rozina* of one rupee *bila qusur-i-wusuli* should be issued to Shaikh Mahmud and Shaikh Ahmad with their sons and the expenditure of *'Urs* and *Khanqah* should be met from the *Pargana* of Basim with effect from *Bichi Il* according to the *Zimn*, so that using the same for their subsistence, they should keep themselves engaged praying for the everlasting empire.

The *Hukkam*, the *'Ummal*, the *Jagirdars* and the *Karoris* of the present and future should seek perpetual

This *Farman* bears square seal of Shah Jahan containing his genealogy upto Amir Timur. It was engraved during his first Regnal year in 1037 A. H.

It also bears the *Tughra* of the name of Shah Jahan in vermilion colour.

According to *Zimn*, the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* of this grant was recorded on Sunday the 19*th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A. H.*/14th May, 1644 A. D. in the *Risalah* of Syed Jalal* *Sadr-ul-Sudur* and during the term of duty of Muhammad Naseer-ul-Husaini as *Waqiah Nawis*. Shaikh Mahmud and Shaikh Ahmad appeared in the court and represented on 1*st Jamadi I*, 1054 *A. H.*/ 26th June, 1644 A.D. and the Imperial orders were issued on the same date.

Endorsement of Islam Khan* and Syed Jalal* read:
"*dakhil-i-waqiah numayand*".
Endorsement of the *Waqiah Nawis*:
"*Mutabiq-i-waqiah ast*".
Endorsement of Islam Khan*:
"*ba arz-i-mukarrar rasanand*".
Endorsement of Mirak Shaikh*:
"27*th Jamadi I*, 7th Regnal year
mukarrar ba 'arz-i-ashraf-i-aqdas raseed".

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		implementation of these orders and should consign the said *rozina* to the party from the *hasilat* of Vemandri village and should not allow any change or alteration in it and should not obstruct on account of any reason. They should not demand a *Farman* or *Parwancha* to the effect of its renewal every year. If he claims anything at a different place it should not be taken as reliable.	Endorsement of Islam Khan* : "*Farman-i-'alishan qalmi numayand*". Copies of the *Farman* were received: (1) in the *Daftar-i-Diwan-ul-Sadarat* on 24*th Rajab*, 1054 *A. H.*/16th September 1644 A. D. (2) in the *Daftar-i-Istifa* on 7*th Shaban*, 1054 *A. H.*/29th September, 1644 A. D. (3) in the *Daftar-i-Taujeeh-i-Mufassali-wa-Awarija-i-Mufassil* on 17*th Shaban*, 1054 *A. H.*/9th October, 1644 A. D. (Copies of the *Farman* were received in three more *daftars* the names of which are not legible.) This *Farman* bears the following seals: (1) the seal of Bandi Das, engraved in 1042 A. H. together with his endorsement reporting that the *Farman* was written on 19*th Rajab* 1054 *A. H.*/11th September, 1644 A. D. (2) Seal of Syed Jalal with his endorsement "*ittala'atu 'alaih* 24*th Rajab* 18th Regnal year." (3) Seal of Islam Khan engraved in 1042 A. H. with the date of its being affixed here as 16*th Shaban* 18th Regnal year.
H.A.Y. 7	29*th Ramazan*, 1054 *A. H.* 19th November, 1644 A.D.	This *Farman* has been issued in respect of the assignment of sixty *bigahs* of cultivable fallow land *Kharij-Jama'* from the *Pargana* of Salvan to Shaikh Abdullah by way of *madad ma'ash* according to the *Zimn*, so that he should make use of its *hasilat* year by year for his livelihood and keep himself engaged in praying for the everlasting Empire.	This *Farman* bears the square seal of Shah Jahan containing his genealogy up to Amir Timur, which was engraved during his first Regnal year 1037 A.H. It also bears the *Tughra* of the name of Shah Jahan in vermilion colour. According to *Zimn* the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* of this grant was recorded on Thursday, 19*th Safar* 1051

The *Hukkam*, the *'Ummal*, the *Jagirdars* and the *Karoris* of the present and future should seek the perpetual implementation of these orders and should allow the said lands to be exploited by the aforementioned person after due measurement and mark-out.

They should not allow any change or alteration in it and should not create any hindrance on account of *mal-o-jihat*, *ikhrajat* and the like and *qunalgha*, *peshkash*, *jaribanu*, *muhassilana*, *muhrana*, *daroghagana*, *begar*, *shikar*, *dah-nimi*, *muqaddami*, *sad-dui*, *qanun goi* and all *takalif-i-diwani* as well as *mutalibat-i-sultani*.

They should not demand a *Farman* or a *Parwancha* to the effect of its renewal every year. If, however, he claims anything at a different place it should not be taken as reliable.

A.H./20th May, 1641 A.D. in the *Risalah* of *Sadr-ul-Sudur* Musavi Khan * and during the term of duty of Lutfullah-Al-Husaini, as *Waqiah Nawis*.

The *tasdiq-i-yaddasht* was recorded on.......... *Rabi I*, 1048 *A.H.*/July, 1638 A.D.

Endorsement of Islam Khan * :

" *dakhil-i-waqiah numayand.* "

Endorsement by Musavi Khan * :

" *dakhil-i-waqiah numayand* (?). "

Endorsement by Mirak Shaikh * :

20th Shaban 8th Regnal year/29th January 1635 A.D.

"*mukarrar ba 'arz-i-ashraf-i-aqdas raseed.*"

Endorsement of Islam Khan * :

" *Farman-i-'ali shan qalmi numayand.* "

There is an endorsement of *Sadr-ul-Sudur* Syed Jalal* stating the *chihra* of Shaikh Abdullah s/o Shaikh Afzal and the measurement of the land granted.

Endorsement : " *dakhil-i-roznamcha-wa-tashiha* on *19th Safar*, 1051 *A.H.*/20th May, 1641 A.D.".

Endorsement : " the *Farman* has been penned according to the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*".

Copy of the *Farman* was received in :

(1) the *Daftar-i-*..........on *22nd Ziqada* 1054 *A.H.*/10th January, 1645 A.D.

(2) the *Daftar-i-Diwan-ul-Sadarat* on *5th Zilhijja*, 1055 *A.H.*/12th January, 1646 A.D.

(3) The *Daftar-i-Istifa* on *15th Muharram*, 1056 *A.H* / 21st February, 1646 A.D.

FARMAN (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			The *Farman* bears the following seals : (1) the seal of Bandi Das engraved in 1042 A.H. together with his endorsement : "*Ittala'atu 'alaih*" on 5*th Zilhijja* of 19th Regnal year 1055 *A.H.*/12th January, 1646, A.D. (2) the seal of *Sadr-ul-Sudur* Syed Jalal with a similar endorsement. (3) the seal of Banarsi Das S/o Ghareeb Das with an endorsement : "*muttala' shud*" on 5*th Muharram*, 19th Regnal year 1056 *A.H.*/16th February, 1646 A.D. (There are other seals and endorsements which are not fully legible).

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2. *NISHAN.*

Literally *Nishan* means a sign, signal, mark, impression, emblem, an ensign, a flag. In Mughal administration a *Nishan* is similar to a *Farman* in respect of its size and general form. The first two lines of a *Nishan* are shortened as it is done in Firmans. The main text is also similar to a *Farman.*

A *Nishan* is distinguished from a *Farman* in respect of the following :

(1) It is issued by a prince whose seal is affixed on the top.

(2) A *Nishan* contains two *Tughras*:

(i) The one on the upper side reads :

"According to the *Farman* of the Emperor Shah Jahan *Sahib Qiran-i-Sani*".

(ii) The other below reads :

"The exalted *Nishan* of the prince so and so".

The colour scheme of the *Tughras* of these *Nishans* varies from prince to prince.

A *Nishan* issued by Shah Jahan during the reign of Jahangir has been included in this volume. This *Nishan* varies from the *Nishans* of the reign of Shah Jahan in some details. It has only one *Tughra,* which indicates that it is a *Nishan* issued by Prince Khurram son of Nooruddin Jahangir.

The opening line of this document also indicates that it is a *Nishan.*

حسین علی خان کلکشن نمبر (۴)

غره ربیع الثانی سنه ۱۰۳۲ ھ

۱۳ - شهر بهمن ماه الهی سنه ۱۷ ج

۲۳ - جنوری سنه ۱۶۲۳ ع

۴ - (نشان)

الله اکبر

(طغرا) نشان عالیشان شهزاده خرم شاهجهان ابن
ابوالمظفر محمد نورالدین جهانگیر
بادشاه غازی

(مهر مدور) بلند اقبال خرم شاه غازی
شده شاه جهان از سرفرازی
سنه ۱۰۲۶

(فرمان) درینوقت نشان عالیشان فرخنده عنوان عز ایراد و شرف اصدار یافت که موضع میدرا من اعمال پرگنه حویلی احمدآباد که مبلغ دوهزار روپیه دست باشد از ابتدائی ربیع تنگوز ئیل در وجه انعام سعادت آثار جان بیگ معه فرزندان حسب الضمن مقرر و مسلم باشد که حاصلات آنرا صرف مایحتاج خود نموده بدعاے دولت ابدی الاتصال اشتغال نما ید می باید که حکام کرام و عمال جاگیرداران و کروریان حال و استقبال صوبه احمد آباد موضع مذکور را از پرگنه مزبور بطریقے که در ظهر مسطور گشته بتصرف مشار الیه باز گزارند و در استقرار و استمرار آن حکم اشرف کوشیده از تغییر و تبدیل مصئون و محروس شناسند بعلت مال وجهات و اخراجات و سایرجهات و مثل و قانون گوئی و مقدمی و دیسائی و کل تکالیف دیوانی مزاحمت نرسانند و از جمیع حوالات و مطالبات معاف و مسلم و مرفوع القلم دانسته مطلقاً و اصلاً پیرامون نگردند و هرساله درین باب نشان عالیشان و پروانچه مجدد طلب ننایند - تحریراً فی تاریخ ۱۳ - بهمن ماه الهی سنه ۱۷ موافق غره ربیع الثانی سنه ۱۰۳۲ -

(ضمن) مقرراً شرح ضمن بموجب یاد داشت بتاریخ روز یار اسفند ۲۹ ماه آذر الهی سنه هفده یوم چهار شنبه ۷ - شهر صفر سنه ۱۰۳۲ برساله رفعت و اقبال پناه عزت و اجلال دستگاه جالینوس الزمانی مقرب الحضرت الشاهی محمد تقی و نوبت واقعه کمترین بندگان محمد حسن نظام الملکی حکم عالی متعالی صادر شد که دیوانیان عظام یکموضع از سواد احمدآباد که مبلغ دو هزار روپیه را دست باشد در وجه انعام جان بیگ معه فرزندان مقرر دانسته تنخواه نمایند -

شرح بخط واقعه نویس ''موافق واقعه''

شرح بخط جملة الملکی '' بعرض مکرر رساند''

شرح بخط رفعت پناه خواجه جان بتاریخ ۶ - ماه دے الهی سنه هفده ''مکرر بعرض مقدس رسید''

شرح بخط مدارالمهامی آن که '' موضع میدرا من اعمال پرگنه حویلی احمدآباد از ربیع تنگوز ئیل نشان عالیشان قلمی نمایند''

یک موضع

برساله مخلص عقیدت‌کیش دولت خواه خیراندیش لایق‌العنایه والاحسان بخشی‌الملکی محمد تقی و نوبت واقعه محمد محسن -

(مواهیر)

۱ -(مهر مدور) احقر عباد الله عبدالله
اطلعت فی التاریخ
م

۲ -(مهر مدور) عوض بندهٔ خاک راه خرم شاه
اطلعت علیه فی التاریخ
۱۷ - ماه بهمن‌الهی
سنه ۱۷
ع

۳ - (مهر مدور) اطلاع یافت فی‌التاریخ
۲۳ - ماه بهمن الهی
سنه ۱۷

۴ - (مهر مدور) ثبت فی‌التاریخ
۲۵ - ماه بهمن الهی
سنه ۱۷

(داخله بدفا تر)

بتاریخ ۱۷ - ماه بهمن الهی سنه ۱۷
نقل بدفتر صاحب جیو رسید

بتاریخ ۲۳ - ماه بهمن الهی سنه ۱۷
نقل بدفتر بخشی‌الملکی رسید
ب م ی

بتاریخ ۲۵ - ماه بهمن الهی سنه ۱۷
نقل بدفتر رسید

بتاریخ ۲۶ - ماه بهمن الهی سنه ۱۷
نقل بدفتر خالصه رسید

ا ف

بمقابله موافق واقعه است
ب ی
ح

H.A.K. No. 3.

1st *Rabi II*, 1032 *A.H.*
23rd January, 1623 A.D.

2. (*NISHAN*)

Allah Akbar

(The *Tughra*)

Nishan of Prince Khurram, Shah Jahan son of Abul Muzaffar Huhammad Nooruddin Jahangir Badshah-i-Ghazi.

(The Seal)

The round seal of Prince Shah Jahan engraved in 1026 A.H. with the following *Saj*' :

"*baland Iqbal Khurram Shah-i-Ghazi shudah Shah-i-Jahan az sarfarazi*".

This *Nishan* has been issued to the effect that Midra village, situated in the suburbs of Ahmedabad, rendering an assessed revenue of two thousand rupees, has been assigned to Jan Beg* and his sons, by way of *In'am*, with effect from the beginning of *Rabi Tanguz Il*, according to the *Zimn*.

He should, therefore, keep himself engaged in praying for the everlasting Empire while exploiting its *Hasilat*.

The *Hukkam*, the '*Ummal*, the *Jagirdars* and *Karoris* (of the present and future) of Ahmedabad, should seek perpetual implementation of these orders by allowing the abovementioned party to exploit the said village in a manner detailed in the *Zuhr*. They shall take this grant as protected against all changes and alterations and (they) shall not create any obstacle on account of :

Mal-o-jihat, ikhrajat. sa'ir-i-jihat and the like and '*qanungoi, muqaddami, desai* and all *takaleef-i-diwani*.

They shall deem it absolutely exempted from all *Hawalat* and *Mutalibat* and shall not demand a *Nishan* or a *Parwancha* to the effect of its renewal every year.

(Backside of the *Nishan*)

Sharh of the *Zimn*, according to the *Yaddasht* dated Wednesday, 7*th Safar*, 1032 *A.H.*/1st December, 1622 A.D., *Roz-i-yar Isfand*, 29th of the *Ilahi* month of *Azar*, 17th Regnal year is that in the *Risalah* of Muhammad Taqi* and during the term of Muhammad Mohsin, Nizam-ul-Mulki, the Imperial orders issued that the great *Diwanis* should take a village, from the suburbs of Ahmedabad, rendering a revenue of two thousand rupees, as assigned to Jan Beg and his sons, by way of *In'am*.

True extracts of the endorsement of *Jumdat-ul-Mulki: "ba 'arz-i-mukarrar rasanad"*.

True extracts of the endorsement of Khwaja Jan* dated 6*th Azar*, 17th Regnal year :

"*Mukarrar ba 'arz-i-muqaddas raseed*".

True extracts of the endorsement of *Madar-ul-Mahami* :

"A *Nishan* may be penned (assigning) Midra village from the *a'mals* of the *Pargana* of the *haveli* of Ahmedabad with effect from *Rabi Tanguz II*".

One village.

In the *Risalah* of Muhammad Taqi* and during the term of Muhammad Mohsin as *Waqiah Nawis.*

(Seals)

1. A round seal of Abdullah with the following endorsement :

"*Ittala'atu* on (date ?)",

2. A round seal of 'Iwaz with the following endorsement :

"*Ittala'atu'alaih*" on 17*th Bahman*, 17th Regnal year.

3. A round seal of..........? with endorsement :

"*Ittila'yaft*" on 24th *Bahman* 17th Regnal year.

4. A round seal of..........? with endorsement :

"*Sabbata*" on 25*th Bahman* 17th Regnal year.

Copy received in the *Daftar*..........(?) on 17*th Bahman*, 17th Regnal year.

Copy received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* on 24th *Bahman*, 17th Regnal year.

Copy received in the *Daftar*........(?) on 25*th Bahman*, 17th Regnal year.

Copy received in the *Daftar-i-Khalisa* on 2(?) *th*, *Bahman*, 17th Regnal year.

Compared and found according to the *Waqiah.*

NISHAN

Accession No.	Date.	Summary.	Special features / Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
H.A.K. 5	*2nd Rajab*, 1045 *A. H.* / 3rd December, 1635 A. D.	A *Nishan* issued by Prince Aurangzeb to Aman Beg* in respect of an '*Arzdasht* submitted by the latter regarding the consumption of spoilt food-grains and repair of the fort of Qandhar. The orders have therefore been issued that the spoilt food-grains should be spent by distributing the same as '*alufa* among the *Ahsham* of that place and fresh food-grains should be purchased and stored up in place of it in the fort. It has been instructed that such action should be taken with the concurrence of Sunder Das, the *Diwan* of Telangana *Subah*. As regards the repairs of the fort the services of Jahan *Mi'mar* should be availed of in a manner it was done in the case of the Forts of Ausa and Udgir. The bill regarding the expenditure on such repairs should be submitted to the Prince in concurrence with the *Mi'mar* and Sundar Das. Aman Beg has been further instructed to meet the expenditure on such repairs and maintain a *Roznamcha*, which should be forwarded after necessary verifications, so as to enable the *Tahwildar* to disburse the amount. He has been made responsible for proper implementation of these orders.	This *Nishan* bears the seal of Prince Aurangzeb and the *Tughras* of the names of the Prince and the Emperor. The *Tughras* have been painted in gold with dots and decorative strokes in vermilion colour. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme. The round seal of Aurangzeb affixed on it bears the year of its inscription as 6th Regnal year as well as 1043 A.H. The date has been indicated only in *Ilahi* month as 18*th Azur* of 9th Regnal year which corresponds to the dates indicated in column 2.

H.A.K. 6	*3rd Ramazan* 1045 *A.H.* 31st January, 1636 A.D.	This is a *Nishan* issued by Prince Aurangzeb to Aman Beg* in response to an '*Arzdasht* submitted by him regarding the food-grains stored in the fort of Qandhar. It was reported in the '*Arzdasht* that the said food-grains were so much spoilt that the *Ahsham* of the fort refused to accept them. Orders were therefore issued that soon on the receipt of this *Nishan*, he should see that out of the actual demand made in the *Qabz* of the *Ahsham*, they should be given food-grains for a period upto the month of *Isfandyar* of 8th Regnal year and out of the claims for the present days they should be paid in kind for one month and in cash for the rest of the period. The food-grains remaining, after such payment, should be sold out according to the rates prevalent. Every effort should be made to sell out the food-grains as early as possible. These orders should be strictly adhered to.	This *Nishan* bears the round seal of Prince Aurangzeb in which the date of inscription is indicated as 6th Regnal year, 1043 A.H. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb have been painted in vermilion colour with dots and decorative strokes in black. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme. The date has been indicated only in *Ilahi* month as 20*th Bahman*, 9th Regnal year which corresponds to the dates indicated in Col. 2.
H.A.K. 7	*10th Jamadi II*, 1046 *A.H.* 30th October, 1636 A.D.	This is a *Nishan* issued by Prince Aurangzeb to Aman Beg* in response to his '*Arzdasht* stating that one of the turrets of the Fort of Qandhar was damaged and needed repair. Such repairs were advisable particularly in the absence of rain. In view of the exigency of the situation orders were issued to repair the turret forthwith. It was further submitted that the *abadani* of the *Pargana* of Qandhar had increased compared to that of the last year. This report resulted into a *Mujrai* in favour of Aman Beg, who was further enjoined to make such efforts as to restore the said *Pargana* to its original state of prosperity.	This *Nishan* bears the round seal of Prince Aurangzeb, in which the date of inscription is indicated as 6th Regnal year, 1043 A.H. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb have been painted in gold with dots and decorative strokes in vermilion colour. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme.

NISHAN—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
H.A.K. 8	*4th Shaban*, 1047 *A.H.* 12th December, 1637 A.D.	A *Nishan* issued by Prince Aurangzeb in response to an *'Arzdasht*, submitted by Aman Beg*, reporting that the repairs of the turret of the fort of Qandhar were completed. This report pleased the Prince very much. Aman Beg was ordered to look into the administration of the said fort with utmost care in the capacity of its *Qiladar* as it was one of the best forts of that *Subah*. He should also make excessive efforts for the *abadani* of that *Pargana* by giving it priority over other *Parganas*. The achievements of such objectives might result in great favours for him. Regarding his *Iltimas* to go over to the court and observe *mulazamat*, he was instructed to stay there itself and earnestly pursue the items of work assigned to him as it was not advisable in the interest of the Government to keep himself away from the fort. He has been assured of the day by day increasing favours of the Prince.	This *Nishan* bears the round seal of Prince Aurangzeb in which the date of inscription is indicated as 6th Regnal year, 1043 A.H. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb have been painted in gold with dots and decorative strokes in vermilion colour. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme.
H.A.K. 9.	*29th Ramazan*, 1048 *A.H.* 23rd January, 1639 A.D.	This *Nishan* has been issued by Prince Aurangzeb in respect of a grant of three lakhs one thousand and five (3,01,005) *Dams* from the *Pargana* of Sarbar Telangana *Subah* to Qalandar Beg son of Aman Beg in place of Sa'adat Behkari, in addition to his existing emoluments of four lakhs ten thousand and three hundred (4,10,300) *Dams* from the *Pargana* of Sarsoon (Murtuzapur), Gawil *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah*, making a total grant of Seven lakhs eleven thousand three hundred and five (7,11,305) *Dams*, by way of *Jagir* according to the *Zimn*, with effect from *Kharif Pars II*.	This *Nishan* bears the round seal of Aurangzeb engraved in the 6th Regnal year, 1043 A.H. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb have been painted in vermilion colour with dots and decorative strokes in black. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme. There is a detailed *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated *2nd Rajab*, 1048 *A.H.*/30th October 1638 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah of* Itimad Khan* and during the term of Saifullah as *Waqiah Nawis*.

		The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *Ra'aya* of the said *Pargana* have been ordered to recognize the aforementioned person as their permanent *Jagirdar* and should co-operate with him with full honesty, in respect of *malwajbi* and *huquq-i-diwani*, as specified. At the same time Qalandar Beg has been ordered to make such efforts as to increase the *abadani*, the buildings and agriculture of the said place day by day.	The *Zimn* contains the details of *'arz-i-mukarrar*, the writing of this *Nishan*; examination of the case in the light of *Dastur-ui-'amal* in vogue etc. It also contains true extracts of several endorsements by various administrative authorities as well as the true extracts of a *Qubooliyat Nama* furnished by Bhawani Das, the *Wakil* of Mirza Qalandar Beg*. Full particulars have been recorded as to when and in which of the other *daftars* copies of it were received. There are two round seals on the backside of the *Nishan* out of which the one legible is of Khush Hal Khan.
H.A.K. 10	*24th Rajab*, 1049 *A.H.* 10th November, 1639 A.D.	This is a *Nishan* issued by Prince Murad Bakhsh to Rao Roop* in response to an *'Arzdasht* submitted by Aman Beg*. The *'Arzdasht* contained a report that the son of Amar Sing and others were oppressing Aman Beg the *Qila'dar* of the fort of Qandhar, for the payment of money from his *Jagir*, which was not justified by accounts. Thereupon it was enjoined that wherever a *Gumashta* of the said person would request for help he should be helped, according to his title and accounts. Rao Roop has been assured of the favours of the Prince.	This *Nishan* bears the round seal of Murad Bakhsh which was engraved in 1049 A.H. The *Tughras* of the names of Shah Jahan and Prince Murad Bakhsh have been painted in gold with dots and ornamental strokes in vermilion colour. The *Nishan* has been superscribed with *Bismillah Al Rahman Al Rahim* in the same colour scheme of the *Tughra*. The backside of the *Nishan* contains the seal of Abdul Lateef with an endorsement : "In the *Risalah* of the lowliest of the slaves Abdul Lateef".
H.A.K. 11	*9th Zilhijja*, 1049 *A.H.* 22nd March, 1640 A. D.	A *Nishan* issued by Prince Aurangzeb to Aman Beg* in response to an *'Arzdasht* submitted by him regarding the punishment of the pernicious Hatkaran (?) of the *Pargana* of Qandhar. The action taken by Aman Beg pleased the Prince. The Prince has informed through this *Nishan* that he has been moving towards the Deccan and shall soon reach Burhanpur.	This *Nishan* bears the round seal of Prince Aurangzeb engraved in the 6th Regnal year, 1043 A.H. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb have been painted in gold with dots and decorative strokes in vermilion colour.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Aman Beg has been enjoined to look after his duties earnestly and make efforts to do away with the rebellion of the pernicious persons of the said *Pargana*. The Prince has assured him of his favours.	*Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme.
237. A.	*14th Jamadi II*, 1051 *A.H.* / 10th September, 1641 A.D.	This *Nishan* has been issued by Prince Aurangzeb in response to a representation stating that a grant of one hundred and seventy *bighas* of land measured in *Ilahi* yards from the *mauza* of Dewla, of Bir *Pargana* and 1/4 seer oil for maintaining light in the mosque of the said *mauza*, was made to one Shaikh Ibrahim by way of *madad ma'ash*, according to the *Sanads* of previous *Hukkam*. Thereupon orders have been issued granting him twenty *bighas* of land measured in *Ilahi* yards and 1/8 seer oil for maintaining light in the said mosque, out of the previous grants, by way of *madad ma'ash* to the said person, so that he should use the same for his subsistence and keep himself engaged in praying for the everlasting empire. The *Hukkam*, the *'Ummal* and the *Jagirdars* of present and future have been enjoined to seek perpetual implementation of these orders. They have been further instructed to let the said lands exploited by the aforementioned person after necessary measurements and mark-out and should not allow any change or alteration in it. They should not obstruct him	This *Nishan* bears the round seal of Prince Aurangzeb engraved in the 6th Regnal year, 1043 A.H. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb have been painted in vermilion colour with dots and decorative strokes in black. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme. The backside of the *Nishan* contains a *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 19*th Rabi II*, 1051 *A.H.*/18th July, 1641 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Mir Muhammad Hashim* and during the term of Abdul Rahim, *Waqiah Nawis*. There is an endorsement of Mir Muhammad Taqi* also regarding its entry into *waqiah* as well as regarding *'arz-i-mukarrar*. The copies of this *Nishan* were received in the *Daftar-i-Diwani* and the *Daftar-i-Darul-Insha* on 3*rd Rajab*, 1051 *A.H.*/28th September, 1641 A.D. and in the *Daftar-i-Sadarat* on 24*th Jamadi II*, 1051 *A.H.*/20th September, 1641 A.D. and in the *Daftar-i-Mushrif* on

		on account of *mal-o-jihat*, *Ikhrajat* and the like and *qanalgha*, *peshkash*, *jaribana*, *zabitana*, *muhassilana*, *muhrana daroghagana*, *begar*, *shikar*, *dah-nimi*, *muqaddami*, *sad dui*, *qanun-goi* and all *takalif-i-diwani* as well as *mutalibat-i-sultani*. They should not demand the renewal of the *Sanad* every year and if he claims any thing at a different place it should not be relied upon.	*25th Jamadi II*, 1051 *A.H.*/21st September, 1641 A.D. There are several other endorsements and seals on it.
H.A.K. 12	*22nd Rabi I*, 1052 *A.H.* 10th June, 1642 A.D.	This is a *Nishan* issued by Prince Aurangzeb to Aman Beg* in response to an '*Arzdasht* submitted byhim in which he sought permission to appear in the court and observe *mulazamat*. He has been informed through this *Nishan* that the Prince has already reached Burhanpur by *19th Rabi I*, 1052 *A.H.*/17th June, 1642A.D. Aman Beg has been enjoined to look after his duties of protecting the fort and its dependency more carefully as it was high time for taking action towards increasing the population, buildings and the agriculture of that place. Aman Beg has been informed that having been pleased with him the Emperor had bestowed on him an '*Alam*, which was being sent to him with Saqi Beg, an Imperial servant. He should therefore pay thanks for that when honoured with the receipt of the same.	This *Nishan* bears the seal of Prince Aurangzeb engraved in the year 1050 A.H. and designed in the shape of a multi-foiled ogee arch. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and prince Aurangzeb have been painted in gold with dots and decorative strokes in vermilion colour. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme.
278 A.	*8th Ramazan*, 1052 *A.H.* 20th November, 1642 A.D.	A *Nishan* issued by Prince Aurangzeb sanctioning the continuation of Kanhoji son of Baisaji as *Deshmukh* of the *Pargana* of Pathri, in place of his father subject to the same conditions under which it was granted to his father. The *Jagirdars* and the *Karoris*, the *Zamindars* and the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams* the *ra'aya*	This *Nishan* bears the seal of Prince Aurangzeb engraved in the year 1050 A.H. and designed in the shape of a multi-foiled ogee arch. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb have been painted in vermilion colour with dots and decorative strokes in black.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		and the *Mazari'an* of the said *Pargana* have been enjoined to recognize him as *Deshmukh* subject to *'awazima-i-inam* and *rusum-i-deshmukhi* as prescribed for that *Pargana*. He should have a strong hand in the performance of his duties as *Deshmukh* and shall make efforts for increasing the population, the buildings and the agriculture of that place in accordance with the agreement. This grant should be taken as protected against the evils of the changes and alterations.	*Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme.
H.A.K. 13	19*th Ramazan*, 1053 *A.H.* 21st November, 1643 A.D.	This *Nishan* has been issued by Prince Aurangzeb to Aman Beg*, the *Qiladar* of Qandhar informing him that the Prince made up to move with his forces to capture Deogarh after *Ramazan*. Aman Beg has therefore been enjoined to appoint his son on the protection of the fort and should start for Ellichpur soon on the receipt of this *Nishan*. He should then join Shah Beg Khan* and should make full efforts for the accomplishment of the work assigned to him, with the concurrence and co-operation of Shah Beg Khan.	This *Nishan* bears the seal of Prince Aurangzeb engraved in the year 1050 A.H. and designed in the shape of a multi-foiled ogee arch. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb hav been painted in gold with dots and decorative strokes in vermilion colour. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme.
H.A.K. 14	14*th Safar*, 1054 *A.H.* 12th April, 1644 A.D.	This *Nishan* has been issued by Prince Aurangzeb to Aman Beg* in response to his petition saying that he was having Sevanthi (?) village, a *ma'mula* of Qiyampur *Pargana*, which was assigned to him, by way	This *Nishan* bears the seal of Prince Aurangzeb engraved in the year 1050 A.H. and designed in the shape of a multi-foiled ogee arch.

		of Jagir, has been thoroughly plundered and ruined. Thereupon orders have been issued, through this *Nishan*, to recompense the loss to Aman Beg and to the effect that nobody should disturb him without a legitimate claim. These orders should be strictly adhered to.	The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Prince Aurangzeb have been painted in gold with dots and decorative strokes in vermilion coulour. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme.
2686	*20th Rabi II*, 1059 *A.H.* 23rd April, 1649 A.D.	A *Nishan* issued in response to a representation regarding the *Haqiqat* of the worthiness of a student named Mulla Abdullah who had no means of subsistence. Orders have been issued through this *Nishan* favouring him with a grant in the first instance of a *yaumiyah* of 3/4 rupee from the Government treasury of Burhanpur. The *mutasaddis* of the treasury of Burhanpur have been enjoined to carry on these orders in accordance with the *Zimn* without any change or alteration and should not demand the renewal of the *Sanad* every year. Mulla Abdullah is expected to make use of this *yaumiyah* for his subsistence and keep himself engaged in praying for the everlasting Empire.	This is a copy of first of the two folios of a *Nishan* with an endorsement of attestation. Since the details of seal and *Tughra* have not been recorded in this copy the name of the Prince who has issued this *Nishan* cannot be ascertained. The *Zimn* is based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated *8th Rabi I*, 1059 *A.H.*/12th March 1649 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Hakim Muhammad Mahdi* and during the term of Ishaq Al Husaini *Waqiah Nawis* with details of the dates of furnishing the *haqiqat* in the court and the actual orders, etc. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 78).
2807 A.	*15th Ramazan*, 1059 *A.H.* 12th September, 1649 A.D.	A *Nishan* issued by Prince Murad Bakhsh in response to a representation made by Lashna Reddy, a *sababi* son of late Krishna Reddy, *Deshmukh* of a sub-division of Armol, in the *Pargana* of Balkonda under the *Subah* of Telangana. The petitioner, Lashna Reddy claimed to be a co-parcener to the said	This *Nishan* bears round seal of Prince Murad Bakhsh which was engraved in 1049 A.H. The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor Shah Jahan and the Prince Murad Bakhsh have been painted in vermilion colour with dots and decorative strokes in black.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		post of *Deshmukh* as according to his contention it was his patrimony. He also succeeded in getting a *Nishan* declaring him a sharer of half in the said post, which was being held by Rama Reddy. Rama Reddy had succeeded that post after the death of his elder brother Malka Reddy, who was an immediate successor of his father. Now this *Nishan* containing revised orders cancels Lashna Reddy's title to the said post of *Deshmukhi* (as he was a *Khawandah* son of the late Krishna Reddy, and re-instates as the *Deshmukh* of the sub-division of Armol in the *Pargana* of Balkonda. The *Mutasaddis* of the said *Pargana* have been enjoined to recognize Rama Reddy as *Deshmukh* and allow him to avail of the *dastur-i-in'am* in accordance with the old usage. The said person should make every effort in the direction of *daulat khwahi* and regularly remit *malwajbi*. He is concerned with the increase of *abadani*, the *rizamandi* of *Jagirdars* and *ra'aya*.	*Allah Akbar* has been superscribed on the top in the same colour scheme. The reverse of the *Nishan* bears the seal of Diyanat Khan.
3873	16th *Muharram* 1064 *A.H.* / 27th November, 1653 A.D.	This *Nishan* has been issued by some prince in response to a representation stating that a *roziyana* of half a rupee was granted to Raoshan, wife of Habeeb and 'Aisha the grand-daughter of Habeeb, but the share of each of the two ladies was not specified in the	This is a copy of a *Nishan*. The name of the Prince who issued it has not been mentioned. True extracts of the *Zimn*, based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 27th *Rajab*, 1063 *A.H.* / 13th June 1653

Zimn of the *Nishan*. Consequent on the death of Raoshan, the *rozina* was discontinued to both while 'Aisha was living and was entitled to her share.

This *Nishan* conveys orders granting 1/3 of the total as *yaumiyah* to 'Aisha from the treasury of Burhanpur. She should therefore use it for her subsistence and keep herself engaged praying for the everlasting Empire.

The *Hukkam* and the *Mutasaddis* have been enjoined to allow the said lady to avail of the *yaumiyah* and they should take this grant as protected against changes and alterations. They have been further enjoined not to meddle with *umur-i-mamnu'a* and not to act contravening the *Zabita*. They should not demand a *Sanad* for renewal every year.

A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Multafit Khan* through Nizamuddin Ahmed* and during the term of duty of Muhammad Saleh, as *Waqiah Nawis*, have been given with details of the *Haqiqat* of the case and final orders of the grant of 1/4 of a rupee to 'Aisha.

There are endorsements regarding the writing of the *Yaddasht*; comparison with the *Waqiah*; *'arz-i-mukarrar* etc.,

The copy of this *Nishan* was received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* through Shaikh Abdul Ghani, on 10th *Safar*, 1064 *A.H.* / 21st December, 1653 A.D. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 87).

893 **29th *Safar*, 1064 *A.H.***
9th January, 1654 A.D.

A *Nishan* issued in response to a representation regarding the grant of a *roziyana*. A *roziyana* of one rupee was sanctioned through a *Farman* from the treasury of Burhanpur to the wife and children of Shaikh Wazir Muhammad, who was sometime the *Muhtasib* and the *Mutawalli* of the city of Burhanpur. The said *roziyana* has been stopped consequent on the death of the wife of Shaikh Wazir Muhammad and his children remain without a livelihood; hence this representation.

In the light of the circumstances stated above orders have been issued through this *Nishan* to the effect that one-half of the previous allowance, *i.e.*, half a rupee should be continued to be paid for the up keep -

This is a copy of a *Nishan* which does not contain any information as to which of the Prince issued it. This *Nishan* contains a *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht* dated 28th *Ziqada*, 1063 *A.H.*/10th October, 1653 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Multafit Khan* through Nizamuddin Ahmend*, during the term of duty of Muhammad Saleh *Waqiah Nawis*. It contains the history of the case, the date of furnishing the *Haqiqat*, true extracts of the orders as well as the particulars of its entry into *Waqiah*, the date of *'arz-i-mukarrar* etc.

The copy of this *Nishan* was received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* on 19*th* *Rabi I*, 27th Regnal year (1063 A.H.)/7th February, 1653 A.D. through Sultan

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		their children and the payment thereof should be made from the said treasury according to the *Zimn*.	(*Vide* SDSJR No.89).
		The *Mutasaddis* have been instructed to see that the said *yaumiyah* is received by the party regularly every year and should seek perpetual implementation of these orders and take this grant as protected against changes and alterations. They have been further enjoined not to meddle with *umur-i-mamnu'a* and not to act contravening the *Zabita*. They should not demand a *Sanad* for renewal every year.	
3901	*3rd Rabi II, 1064 A.H.* 11th February, 1654 A.D.	A *Nishan* issued in response to a representation in respect of a *yaumiyah* of half a rupee granted *bila qusur-i-wusuli* from the *Qasbah* of Nala together with the two *chawars* of land by way of *madad ma'ash* to Qazi Muhammad Sharif* on the condition of service, as the *Qazi* of the *Qasbah* of Nala and the fort of Dhurup. The said *Qazi* died. Thereupon the orders have been issued through this *Nishan*, sanctioning half a rupee *bila qusur-i-wusuli* together with one *chawar* of fallow land, from the aforementioned place to *Qazi* Abdul Wahab, son of late *Qazi* Muhammad Sharif by way of *roziyana* and *ma'ishat* for the same purpose and under the same conditions according to the *Zimn*.	This is first of the two folios of the copy of a *Nishan*. The second folio bearing the details of *Zimn* is missing. The name of the Prince, who has issued this *Nishan* has not been recorded in this copy. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 90).

The *Hukkam*, the *'Ummal*, the *Jagirdars* and the *Karoris* have been enjoined to seek perpetual implementation of these orders and should deem this grant protected against the evils of changes and alterations. They have been further ordered to refrain from creating hindrance in the name of *mal-o-jihat sa'ir ikhrajat* and the like and *qunalgha, peshkash, jaribana, zabitana, muhassilana, muhrana, daroghagana, begar, shikar, dah-nimi, muqaddami, sad-dui, qanungoi* and all *takalif-i-diwani* as well as *mutalibat-i-sultani.*

They should not call for the renewal of the *Sanad* every year.

4011 A. *14th Muharram, 1065 A.H.*
14th November, 1654 A.D.

A *Nishan* issued by Prince Aurangzeb in respect of a representation stating that Syed Ahmad, *Imam* and *Muazzin* of the cathedral mosque of the *Pargana* of Bamani was granted a *yaumiyah* of four *Tanka* for his subsistence and one *chawar* of land together with thirty mango-trees and ten *maunds* of food-grains as *Saliyana*, from the *Pargana* of Bamani by way of *madad ma'ash*. He was also assigned oil weighing three *Dams* for lighting the above mentioned mosque. But the aforesaid grantee was incapable of performing his duties on account of his old age. In the

This *Nishan* bears the seal of Prince Aurangzeb engraved in 1061 A.H. There is a small round seal with a small crest, on the top with the following text:

"Muhammad Aurangzeb *Bahadur ibn-i-Saheb Qiran-i-sani*".

The crest of the seal bears *Allah Akbar*.

The *Nishan* has been superscribed with *Bismillah Al Rahman Al Rahim.*

NISHAN—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		meanwhile Daulatmand Khan the *Jagirdar* of the said *Pargana* obtained a *Sanad* in favour of his (Syed Ahmad's) son by name Abdul Karim, who was possessed of good manners and was capable of performing the aforementioned duties.	The *Tughras* of the names of the Emperor and the Prince have been painted in vermilion colour with decorative strokes in black. Both the *Tughras* differ from the style of *Nishans* described earlier and have been painted more carefully and with more elaborate artistry.
		The orders have therefore been issued allowing and assigning one *chawar* of land together with the trees mentioned above by way of *madad ma'ash*, and two out of four *Tankas* by way of *yaumiyah* and oil weighing three *Dams* for lighting the said cathedral mosque to Syed Abdul Karim according to the *Zimn*.	It bears a *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 23*rd Zilhijja*, of 28th Regnal year, 1064 A.H./ 25th October, 1654 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Murshid Quli Khan* through Muhammad Tahir Haider* and during the term of Muhammad Tahir *Waqiah Nawis*. The *Yaddasht* was recorded according to the *tasdiq* of *Saheb-i-Risalah*.
		The *Hukkam*, the *'Ummal*, the *Jagirdars* and the *Karoris* of the present and future have been enjoined to seek perpetual implementation of these orders and let the said land and *yaumiyah* be exploited by the aforementioned person. They should take this grant	It was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *5th Muharram*, 1065 *A.H.*/5th November, 1654 A.D. Copies of this *Nishan* were received in the *Daftar-i-Waqiah* on 7th Muharram; in the *Daftar-i-Istifa* on

as protected against all changes and alterations. They have been further enjoined not to harass the grantee on the plea of the payment for *mal-o-jihat*, *sa'ir ikhrajat* and the like and *qunalgha*, *peshkash*, *jaribana*, *zabitana*, *muhassilana*, *muhrana*, *daroghagana*, *begar*, *shikar*, *dah nimi*, *muqaddami*, *sad dui*, *qanungoi* as well as the annual *Zabt* and all *takalif-i-diwani* and *mutalibat-i-sultani*.

They should not demand the renewal of *Sanad* every year.

18*th Muharram*; in the *Daftar-i-Diwani* and *Daftar-i-'Ali* on 19th *Muharram* of 28th Regnal year (1065 A.H.)/19th November, 1654 A.D.

The reverse of the *Nishan* bears the seals of Madho Rao, Murshid Quli Khan and others.

There are several other entries indicative of the processing of this *Nishan*.

3. *SANAD.*

"A *Sanad* is a document conveying, to an individual, any emoluments, titles, privileges, offices or the Government rights to revenue from land under the seal of a ruling authority" (Wilson). A *Sanad*, generally, relates to grants either of lands or cash. Such *Sanads* have the following main features :

(1) The seal of the granting authority.

(2) The name of the grantee.

(3) The nature of grant as *in'am, madad ma'ash* etc.

(4) The particulars of grant such as specifications of the land or the revenue collection.

(5) The conditions of grants like obligations or exemption from certain taxes.

(6) The administrative authorities who had to take action in such grants.

(7) The duties of the grantee consequent on such grants.

(8) The action required by the administrative authorities concerned.

(9) Date.

(10) In some cases the details of a grant are supplied on the back of a *Sanad* in the form of *Zimn* or *'Ibarat-i-Zuhri* or *Zuhr*.

حسین الیافعی کلکشن نمبر (۳)

۱۰ - جمادی‌الاول سنه ۱۰۴۶ ه
۳۰ - ستمبر سنه ۱۶۳۶ ع

۳ - (سند)

الله اکبر

متصدیان مهمات حال و استقبال پرگنه قندهار بدانند که موازی دونتن زمین که هژده بیگه باشد در وجه انعام رفعت و عزت دستگاه رومی خان از سواد قصبه مذکور در حوالی مقبره پدر مشار الیه مقرر بوده شد می باید که اراضی مز بور را پیموده بتصرف سومی الیه باز گذاشته اصلاً و مطلقاً پرامون آن نگر دند تا حصول آنرا صرف مجاوران آن مقبره کرده بدعای دوام دولت ابدی الاتصال اشتغال نمایند درینباب قدغن (دانسته) تخلف نورزند. تحریر فی ۲۰ مهر ماه الهی سنه ۹

مهری ابوالقاسم

مهری خان دوران نصیری خان سنه ۹

Accession No.	Date	Summary.	Special features / Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
H.A.Y. 4	10*th* *Jamadi I*, 1046 *A.H.* 30th September, 1636 A.D. The document contains date in terms of *Ilahi* months and Regnal years as 20th *Mehr* of the 9th Regnal year.	Rumi Khan* has been assigned two *Netans* of eighteen *Bighas* of land in the *Pargana* of Qandhar in an area adjacent to his father's tomb by way of *in'am*. The *mutasaddis* of the said *Pargana* have been enjoined to give the said land in possession of the aforementioned person after necessary mark out. The grantee has been enjoined to make use of the income of the said land for the *mujawirs* of the said tomb and keep himself engaged in praying for the everlasting Empire.	Seals :— 1. Khan-i-Dauran Nasiri Khan dated 9th Regnal year. 2. Abul Qasim. *Allah Akbar* is superscribed.
H.A.Y. 5	17*th* *Ziqada*, 1048 *A.H.* 12th March, 1639 A.D. In the text the corresponding Regnal year has been indicated as 11th which corresponds to 1047 A.H. Here it is presumed that the entry of Regnal year is wrong and it should be the 12th Regnal year.	Shaikh Abdul Rahim has been assigned a piece of forty *Bighas* of land *Kharij-Jama'* by the Emperor Shah Jahan by way of *madad ma'ash* with effect from *Pars Il*, 17*th* *Ziqada*, 11th Regnal year (?) 1048 *A.H.*/11th April, 1639 A.D. according to the *Zimn*. The *Gumashtas*, the *Jagirdars* and the *Karoris* of the *Pargana* of Sandila, Lucknow *Sarkar* have been enjoined to hand over the said piece of land to the grantee after necessary mark out and shall not allow any change or alteration in it. The grantee should use the said grant for his subsistence. He should keep himself engaged in praying for the Empire.	It is an attested copy of a *Sanad*. The attestation has been done in the office of the *Diwan-i-Sadaratul-'Aliya*, under the seal of Musawi Khan dated 7th Regnal year. (The document is marginally damaged.)

4. *PARWANA OR PARWANCHA*

A ***Parwana*** is an administrative document issued by a king or a noble. In respect of its form and significance it is like a *Sanad*. Normally a *Parwana* is issued in the name of a king. In Mughal administration it was called a ***Parwancha*** as well. It bears the seal of the issuing authority.

A *Parwancha* deals with subjects like grant or enhancement of *jagir*, ***mansab*** or the sanction of salary etc. Sometimes a *Parwana* is issued by way of *Takid* or a reminding injunction.

The text of *Parwancha* comprises several items. It opens with the list of addressees like *Deshmukhs*, *Deshpandyas* etc. Then the nature and conditions of grant are detailed. It ends with instructions to the addressees as well as the grantees. The date is recorded at the end. Like a *Farman* or *Sanad* a *Parwancha* also contains a *Zimn* on the reverse which holds the history and the detailed particulars of the grant.

The *Parwanas* or *Parwanchas* described in this chapter are attested copies retained in the office of the *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*. These copies therefore vary in their form from their originals. These copies may have some other documents like *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* or *Muchalka* etc. incorporated at their end as relevant enclosures.

نمبر (۳۵۵)

۹ - صفر سنه ۱۰۵۳ ھ
۷ - اپریل سنه ۱۶۴۳ ع

۴.الف (پروانه)

الله اکبر

نقل پروانه نواب مستطاب جمدة الملکی مدار المهامی نواب اسلام خان - واقعه بتاریخ ۹-شهر صفر سنه ۱۷ آن که چون حسب الحکم جهانمطاع آفتاب شعاع گردون ارتفاع مبلغ هشتاد و هفت لک و هفتاد پنجهزار دام ازصوبه جات دکن از ابتدائے فصل ربیع بیچی ئیل بموجب یاد داشت واقعه بتاریخ ۵ - شهر محرم الحرام سنه ۱۷ هفده حسب الضمن در وجه جاگیر رفعت پناه شجاعت دستگاه فرهان خان دکنی مقرر و مفوض شده ، بتاریخ شانزدهم شهر محرم الحرام سنه ۱۷ هفده مکرر بعرض اشرف اقدس ارفع معلی رسید که وکلای نواب کامیاب قدسی القاب جهان بانی کشورستانی نور باصره دین و دولت غره ناصیه ملک و مثل مهر سپهر سعادت بختیاری گوهر اکلیل ابهت نامداری شاهزادهٔ عالم و عالمیان از هرجا که مناسب دانند تنخواه نمایند -

متصدیان مهمات صوبه جات دکن حسب الحکم والا شرف عمل تنخواه مقرر سازند رعایا آن محال مالواجبی و حقوق دیوانی را از قرار واقعه مطابق بر بست و معمول آنجا فصل به فصل جواب می گفته باشند و چیزے از آن جمله قاصر و منکسر نگر دانند و از سخن و صلاح و صوابدید حسابی بیرون نر وند -

طریقه جاگیردار آنکه در آبادانی و معموری عمارت و زراعت مساعی جمیله بتقدیم می رسانیده باشد و بعلت ابواب ممنوعه درآن جا چنان مزاحم و معترض محال رعایا برایا آن محال می نموده باشد از فرموده تخلف نه ورزند دریں باب تاکید دانند -

مقرره تنخواه صوبه جات دکن وکلای نواب کامیاب قدسی القاب جهان بانی کشورستانی شاهزادهٔ عالم (و) عالمیان از هرجا که مناسب دانند تنخواه نمایند از ابتدائے فصل ربیع بیچی ئیل

شرح دستخط (۸۷۷۵۰۰۰)

No. 455

9th Safar 1054 *A.H.*

7th April, 1644 A.D.

4 *A. PARWANA.*

One folio
(relating to)
Farhan Khan Habashi.

Allah Akbar.

Copy of a *Parwana* dated 9th of the month of *Safar* of the 17th, seventeenth Regnal year, issued by *Madar-ul-Mahami* Islam Khan* to the effect that, in compliance with the world-compelling and universe-constraining Imperial orders, Farhan Khan Deccani* has been assigned a jagir amounting to eighty-seven lakhs and seventy-five thousand (87,75,000) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Subahs* of the Deccan, with effect from the beginning of *Rabi Bichi II*, according to the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 5th of the month of *Muharram*, 17th, seventeenth Regnal year as detailed in the *Zimn*.

This was brought up for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on the 16th of the month of *Muharram* of the 17th, seventeenth Regnal year and the *Wakils* of the *Shahzada* have been empowered to made the payment from any place (of the *subahs* of the Deccan) they like.

The *mutasaddis* of the *Subahs* of the Deccan have been enjoined to make the payment accordingly.

The *ra'aya* of that place has been ordered to keep clear accounts of *Malwajbi* and *huquq-i-diwani* according to the *bar bast*, harvest by harvest and should not default or deny any part thereof. They should compound matters by discussions, consultations and good counsels and should not violate the established accounts.

The *Jagirdar's* duty is to make best of his efforts in the direction of increasing the population, the buildings and the agriculture of that place. He should not create hindrance or obstruct on the plea of *abwab-i-mamnu'a* of that place.

These orders should not be violated.

(Zimn)

The *Wakils* of the *Shahzada** have been assigned eighty seven lakhs and seventy five thousand (87,75,000) *Dams*, with effect from the beginning of *Rabi Bichi II* from the revenue of any of the places of the *Subahs* of the Deccan, as they may deem appropriate.

۱۰ - جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۰۵۳ ھ
۳ - اگست ۱۶۴۳ ع

۴ - ب (پروانچه)

۱۲ فرد

کاکر خان وغیره

(فرد ۱)

ر بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی‌الثانی سنه ۱۸ آنکه چون حسب الحکم جهانمطاع و آفتاب ن ارتفاع سهمسازی بندهاے درگاه خلایق پناه که در صوبه دکن و برار و تلنگانه و خاندیس و اقدام دارند بایه نمود بناً برین مبلغ دوکرور و سی و نه لکه و نود و دو هزار پانصد و هشتاد پرگنه سلطان پور صوبه خاندیس سن ابتداے قریف بیچی ئیل حسب‌الضمن در وجه جاگیر رفعت و کرخان وغیره مقرر و مفوض گشته - باید که دیسمکهان و دیشپانڈیان و مقدمان و رعایا (و) مزارعان مشارالیهما را جاگیردار مبلغ مذکور دانسته مالواجبی و حقوق دیوانی را از قرار واقع و راستی چیزے قاصر و منکر نکر دانند و طریقه جاگیردار آنکه در آبادانی و معموری نوعی سعی نماید افزونی زراعت و عمارت گردد - درین باب تاکید لازم دانسته تخلف و انحراف نورزند -

(فرد ۲)

شرح ضمن در وجه جاگیر کاکر خان وغیره مشار الیه منصب یکهزار پانصدی ذات سوار سه اسپه یک اسپه
صبدار

۳,۳ دام

---ار الیه

۳,۰۶,۷۰,۰۰۰ دام

الیـــــــــــــــ---------------------------------ھ

هزار و پانصدی ذات سوار سه اسپه و دو اسپه و یک اسپه

۲,۷۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

ل ———————————————————————— ا ص ۱

یکہزار پانصدی ذات سوار

۱۰۰۰ نفر سوار معه خاصه

مقرره طلب ۱,۵۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

اضا فـ ———————————————————— ـه

درینولا بموجب سند بمهر بخشی الملکی حسام‌الدین حسن آنکه یاد داشت باسم کاکر خان

اصـ ———— ـل اضا فـ ———— ـه

یکہزار پانصدی ذات

۱۰۰۰ نفر مقرره طلب اضافه

† (۱,۲۰,۰۰,۰۰۰)

شرح بخط بندهٔ درگاه آنکه " بموجب فرمان عالیشان یکہزار و پانصد سوار سه اسپه و دو اسپه و یک اسپه بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۸ مقرر شد بضابطه شش ماهه مزاحم نشوند "۔

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی‌القاب مدار المهام آنکه "منظور دارند "۔

(فرد ۳)

†† ۱,۲۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

شـ ———————————————— ـا ه محمد

وغیره برادران

۳۶,۷۰,۰۰۰ دام

اصـ ———— ـل اضا فـ ———— ـه

۳۰,۷۰,۰۰۰ دام ۶,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

(۲) مشـ ———————————— ـا ر الیه

یکصد پنجاهی بموجب سند بمهر بخشی الملکی حسام الدین حسن آنکه یاد داشت باسم شاه محمد از برادران کاکر خان

۶۵ نفر مقرره طلب

۷,۳۰,۰۰۰ دام

اصـ ———————————————————— ـل

منصب یکصد و پنجاهی

۵۰ نفر مقرره طلب

۶,۱۰,۰۰۰ دام

اضافـ ———————————————————— ـه

درینولا بموجب سند بمهر بخشی الملکی حسام الدین حسن آنکه یاد داشت باسم شاه محمد از برادران کاکر خان

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† This figure has been actually shown on folio No. 3 in the original document.

†† This figure has already been tabulated at its proper place under *Muqarrara Talab-i-Izafa* vide†. Here it has been repeated for the reason it is indicated on folio No. 3 of the original document.

اصـــــــــــــــــل اضا فـــــــــــــــــــه

یکصد پنجاهی ذات

۵۰ نفر مقرره طلب اضافه

۱،۲۰،۰۰۰ دام

شرح بدستخط بنده درگاه آنکه " بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی الاثانی‌سنه ۱۸
منصب مشار الیه از اصل و اضافه صد پنجاهی ذات شصت و پنج نفر
سوار مقرر شد بضابطه شش‌ماهه مزا حم نه نشوند "

۱۵ (نفر)

شرح بد ستخط نواب مستطاب معلی القاب ممالک مدار آنکه "منظور دارند "

(۳) دلمنیـــــــــــــــــــــــر

منصب صدی ذات سی نفر

۳۰ نفر مقرره طلب

۳،۰۰،۰۰۰ دام

(فرد ۳)

اصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــل

منصب صدی ذات سوار بیست نفر

۲۰ نفر مقرره طلب

۳،۲۰،۰۰۰ دام

اضا فـــــــــــــــــــــــه

درینولا بموجب سند بمهر بخشی الملکی حسام الدین حسن آنکه یاد داشت دلمنیر از برادران کاکر خان

اصـــــــــــــــــل اضافـــــــــــــــــه

صدی ذات

۲۰ نفر مقرره طلب اضافه

۸۰،۰۰۰ دام

شرح بخط بندهٔ درگاه آنکه " بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۸ منصب مشار الیه از اصل و اضافه صدی ذات سی سوار مقرر شد بضابطه شش‌ماهه مزاحم نشوند "۔

ده نفر سوار

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی‌القاب ممالک مدار آنکه "منظور دارند "۔

(۳) سیـــــــــــــــــــــد موسی

منصب صدی ذات سی نفر

۳۰ نفر مقرره

۳،۰۰،۰۰۰ دام

اصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــل

منصب صدی ذات سوار بیست و پنج‌نفر مقرره طلب

۳،٦۰،۰۰۰ دام

اضا ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ فه

درینولا بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی الملک حسام الدین آنکه یاد داشت با سم سید موسی از برادران کا کر خان

اصـــــــــــ ل　　　اضافـــــــــــ ه

صدی ذات

۲۰ نفر　　　　مقرره طلب اضافه

۳۰،۰۰۰ دام

شرح بد ستخط بنده درگاه آنکه "بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۸ از اصل و اضافه منصب مشار الیه صدی ذات و سی نفر سوار مقرره شد بضابطه ششماهه مزاحم نشوند"۔

۰ نفر

شرح بد ستخط نواب مستطاب معلی القاب ممالک مدار آنکه "منظور دارند"۔

(فرد ۵)

(۵) جیــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ ون

منصب صدی ذات بست و پنج نفر

۲۵ نفر　　　　مقرره طلب

۳،۶۰،۰۰۰ دام

اصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ ل

منصب صدی ذات سوار بیست نفر

۲۰ نفر　　　　مقرره طلب

۳،۲۰،۰۰۰ دام

اضا ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ فه

درینولا بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی الملکی حسام الدین حسن آنکه یدداشت باسم جیون از برادران کا کر خانه

اصـــــــــــ ل　　　اضا ــــــــــ فه

صدی ذات

۲۰ نفر　　　　مقرره طلب اضافه

۳۰،۰۰۰ دام

شرح بخط بنده درگاه آنکه " بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۸ منصب مشارالیه از اصل و اضافه بیست و پنجنفر سوار مقرر شد بضابطه ششماهه مزا حم نشوند"۔

۰ نفر

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی القاب ممالک مدار آنکه "منظور دارند"۔

(۶) شـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ یخ محمد

منصب صدی ذات بیست نفر

۲۰ نفر　　　　مقرره طلب

۳،۲۰،۰۰۰ دام

اصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ ل

منصب صدی ذات ده نفر　　　　مقرره

۲،۳۰،۰۰۰ دام

اضا ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ فه

درینولا بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی الملک حسام الدین حسن آنکه یاد داشت باسم شیخ محمد از برادران کا کر خان ۔

اصـــــــــــــــل   اضافـــــــــــــــه

صدی ذات

۱۰ نفر   مقرره طلب اضافه

۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

شرح بخط بندهٔ درگاه آنکه ''بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی‌الاثانی سنه ۱۸ منصب مشار الیه از اصل و اضافه صدی ذات بیست نفر سوار مقرر شد بضابطه ششماهه مزاهم نشوند ،، ـ

ده نفر سوار

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی القاب ممالک مدار آنکه '' منظور دارند ،،ـ

(فرد ۶)

(۷) فـــــــــــــــرید

ولد مبارک منصب چهار بستی ذات سوار سی نفر

۳۱ نفر   مقرره طلب

۳,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام

اصـــــــــــــــل

منصب چهار بستی ذات سوار بیست نفر

۲۱ نفر   مقرره طلب

۲,۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

اضافـــــــــــــــه

درینولا بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی الملک حسام الدین حسن آنکه یاد داشت باسم فرید ولد مبارک از برادران کا در خان ـ

اصـــــــــــــــل   اضافـــــــــــــــه

چهار بستی ذات

۲۰ نفر   مقرره طلب اضافه

۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

شرح بخط بندهٔ درگاه ''بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی‌الاثانی سنه ۱۸ منصب مشار الیه از اصل و اضافه چهار بستی ذات وسی سوار مقرر شد بضابطه ششماهه مزاهم نشوند ،، ـ

۱۰ (نفر)

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی القاب ممالک مدار آنکه '' منظور دارند ،،ـ

(۸) مجیـــــــــــــــب

ولد فیروز منصب چهار بستی ذات سوار بیست و پنج نفر ـ

۲۶ نفر   مقرره طلب

۳,۲۰,۰۰۰ دام

اصـــــــــــــــل

منصب چهار بستی ذات سوار بیست نفر

۲۱ نفر   مقرره طلب

۲,۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

اضا ــ فه

درینولا بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی الملکی حسام الدین حسن آنکه یاد داشت باسم مجیب ولد فیروز از برادران کاکر خان ۔

اصــــــــــــــــــــــــــل اضا ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ فه

چهار بسی ذات

۲۰ نفر مقروه طلب اضافه

۴۰,۰۰۰ دام

شرح بخط بندۀ درگاه آنکه " بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۸ از اصل و اضافه چهار بسی ذات بیست و پنج نفر سوار مقرر شد بضابطه شش ماهه مزاحم نشوند "۔

۵ نفر

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی‌القاب ممالک مدار آنکه "منظور دارند "۔

(فرد ه)

(۹) جهــان

ولد فتح شروانی منصب چهار بستی ذات سوار بیست نفر

۲۱ نفر مقروه طلب

۲,۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

اصــل

منصب چهار بستی ذات سوار پانزده نفر

۱۵ نفر معروه طلب

۲,۴۰,۰۰۰ دام

اضا ــ فه

درینولا بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی الملکی حسام الدین حسن آنکه یادداشت باسم جهان ولد فتح شروانی از برادران کاکر خان ۔

اصــــــــــــــــــــــــــل اضافـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــه

چهار بسی ذات

۱۵ نفر مقروه طلب اضافه

۴۰,۰۰۰ دام

شرح بخط بندۀ درگاه آنکه " بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی‌الثانی سنه ۱۸ منصب مشار الیه از اصل و اضافه چهار بستی و بیست سوار مقرر شد بضابطه شش ماهه مزاحم نشوند "۔

۵ نفر

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی‌القاب آنکه " منظور دارند "۔

(۱۰) با زــد

منصب چهار بستی ذات سوار بیست و پنج نفر

۲۵ نفر مقروه طلب

۳,۲۰,۰۰۰ دام

اصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــل

منصب چهار بستی ذات سوار بیست نفر

۲۰ نفر — مقرره طلب

۲,۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

اضافـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــه

در پنولا بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی الملک حسام‌الدین حسن آنکه یادداشت باسم بازید از برادران کا کرخان

اصـــــــــــل ـــــ اضافـــــــــــه

چهار بستی ذات

۲۰ نفر — مقروه طلب اضافه

۴۰,۰۰۰ دام

شرح بخط بندهٔ درگاه آنکه " بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی‌الثانی سنه ۱۸ منصب مشار الیه از اصل و اضافه چهار بستی ذات بیست وپنج نفر سوار مقرر شدبضابطه شش ماهه مزاحم نشوند "۔

(۵ نفر)

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی‌القاب آنکه " منظور دارند "۔

(فرد ۸)

(۱۱) فیـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــروز

منصب دو بستی ذات سوار پانزده نفر

۱۵ نفر — مقروه (طلب)

۱,۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

اصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــل

منصب دو بستی سوار ده نفر

۱۱ نفر سوار — مقروه (طلب)

۱,۳۰,۰۰۰ دام

اضافـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــه

در پنولا بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی‌الملک حسام الدین‌حسن آنکه یاد داشت فیروز از برادران کا کر خان

اصـــــــــــل ـــــ اضافـــــــــــه

دو بستی ذات

(۱۰ نفر) — مقروه طلب اضافه

۳۰,۰۰۰ دام

شرح بخط بندهٔ درگاه آنکه " بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۸ منصب مشار الیه از اصل و اضافه دو بستی ذات و پانزده سوار مقرر شد بضابطه شش ماهه مزاحم نشوند "۔

۵ نفر

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی‌القاب سالک مدار آنکه " منظور دارند "۔

(۱۲) حســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــن

وغیره

۱۹,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

(۱۴) حمـــــن

وغیره سابق تو جیه علاحده داشتند

۱۰,۳۰,۰۰۰ دام

ولد سرمست که توجیه علاحده داشت دو صدپنجاهی

۵۰ نفر مقرره طلب

۸,۵۰,۰۰۰ دام

(۱۲) مشارالیـــــه (۱۳) همـــــت

دو صد پنجاهی

۵۰ نفر

مقرره

۸,۱۰,۰۰۰ دام

صدی بیست سوار

۲۰ نفر

مقرره

۳,۲۰,۰۰۰ دام

شـــــــ

محمد وغیره بموجب فرد بمهر بخشی‌الملک حسام الدین حسن آنکه یاد داشت باسم شاه محمد وغیره که بموجب سند درگاهی سرفراز فرموده ، بودند ثانی الحال بادشاهزاده جهان و جهانیان برطرف نمود درپنولا هرچه تجویز شود ـ

(فرد ۹)

شرح بخط بندهٔ درگاه آنکه "بتاریخ دهم شهر جمادی‌الثانی سنه ۸ ؛ نفران منصب ذیل که سابق داشتند و بادشاه زاده عالمیان برطرف نموده بودند درپنولا که پرگنه درو بست تنخواه می باشد از تخفیف این . . . . . شتر(؟) دانسته بحالخود نمودند ـ

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی‌القاب ممالک مدار آنکه
" منظور دارند " †

(۱۵) مشار الیـــــه

صدی ذات

۱۰ نفر

شرح بندهٔ درگاه آنکه صدی ذات ده سوار

مقرره طلب

۲,۳۰,۰۰۰ دام

خاصـــــه تاینـــــان

۱,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام ۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

(۱۶) قلـــــی

ولد عبدالمجید سه بستی ذات

۱۰ نفر

شرح بندهٔ درگاه آنکه سه بستی ذات سوا ده نفر ـ

مقرره طلب

۱,۷۰,۰۰۰ دام

خاصـــــه تاینـــــان

۹۰,۰۰۰ دام ۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

(۱۷) بـــــار(بهادر ؟)

ولد ناگهه پتی (؟)

چهار بستی

۳۰ نفر

مقرره طلب

۳,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام

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†In the original document this endorsement has been recorded before the preceding endorsement. Here it is placed as second in order to maintain uniformity.

خاصــــــــــــــــــــــــه تا پیـــــــــــــــــــان

مشار الیه

۱,۲۰,۰۰۰ دام ۲,۳۰,۰۰۰ دام

مقرره تنخواه ۳,۳۳,۳۰,۰۰۰ دام

بدستور سابق ۹۳,۳۷,۹۱۸ دام

درینولا طلب اضافه و عوض جاگیر ۲,۳۹,۹۲,۰۸۲ دام

(فرد ۱۰)

بناً بر عوض طلب اضافه و عوض جاگیر

۲,۳۹,۹۲,۰۸۲ دام

بناً بر عوض جاگیر

۱,۰۹,۸۲,۰۸۲ دام

باسم کاکر خان وغیره

۸۳,۰۲,۰۸۲ دام

پرگنــــــــــــــــــه پرگنــــــــــــــــــه

نصیر آباد صوبه خاندیس بساول

۷۳,۴۲,۰۸۲ دام ۹,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام

باسم دلمنیر وغیره

۲۰,۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

باسم دلمنیر

۳,۲۰,۰۰۰ دام

پرگنه بساول پرگنه جیوڈ

۱,۱۱,۸۰۰ دام ۲,۰۸,۲۰۰ دام

باسم حسن وغیره روهیله در پرگنه ساوده جاگیر داشتند

۱۰,۳۰,۰۰۰ دام

باسم محمد ولد سرمست

۸,۷۰,۰۰۰ (دام)

پرگنه ساوده پرگنه بساول

۶,۷۳,۰۰۰ دام ۱,۹۷,۰۰۰ دام

باسم بهادر ولد نا که پنی (؟) از پرگنه ایمل نیره صوبه خاندیس

۳,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام

(فرد ۱۱)

بنابر طلب اضافه

۱,۳۰,۱۰,۰۰۰ دام

المقرره تنخواه از پرگنه سلطان پور صوبه خاندیس معه رسد داغ

۲,۸۵,۴۰,۰۰۰ دام بنا بر تقفیف

تتمـــــــــــــه

۲,۴۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام در و بست

۱۸,۳۱۸ دام روابد

۳,۳۳,۴۰,۰۰ دام (بدستور سابق در هندوستان و اضافه)

۹۳,۴۲,۳۱۸ در هندستان (بدستور سابق)

تتمـــــــــــــه

۲,۳۹,۹۲,۵۸۲ (عوض و اضافـــــــــه)

شرح بدستخط نواب مستطاب معلی‌القاب ممالک مدار گردون وقار خورشید اشتهار آنکه" از ابتدای خریف بیچی ئیل تنخواه نمایند "—

شرح تمسک راضی نامه آنکه "غرض این نوشته آنکه منکه لعلمن وکیل اقبال‌پناه کا کرخان ام ـ چون پرگنه سلطان پور در و بست از ابتدا ی خریف بیچی ئیل برضا و رغبت خود در جاگیر اقبال پناه قبول نمودیم پرگنه مزکور را فصل بفصل آبادان و معمور بکند دریں باب چند کلمه نوشته شد ـ بتاریخ ۱۲ شهر جمادی الثانی سنه ۱۸ از قولی که موافق حکم و قانون بجهت رفاهت پناه رعایا و آبادانی ملک مقرر است بر نگردند " —

(فرد ۱۲)

بعنایت الهی امیدوار است که فصل بفصل عمال جاگیر نمایان در حاصل روزافزون خواهند بود خود هارا از عالم‌براتدار تصور گرفته دست از تعدی و بازیافت وامیتی خلاف بر بست باز دارند که در دو سه سال محال آبادان خواهد شد . . . . ؟ . . . . خواهند رسید و تغیر و تبدل جاگیر نمایان راه نخواهد یافت می باید که جهد و جهد تمام سعی درآبادانی نمایند و بر طبق انچه در عدر عرضه داشت نموده مچلکه گرفته شرح مچلکه در ضمن پروانچه نوشته تنخواه نمایند اگر احیاناً احدی مرتکب خلاف حکم مچلکه که نوشته داده خواهد گردید تنبیه یافته در قلعه آسیر محبوس خواهد ماند —

۲۱ شهر جمادی‌الاثانی سنه ۱۸

نقل بدفتر رسید بیض

No. 533. 10th *Jamadi II* 1054 *A.H.*

12 Folios. 4th August, 1644 A.D.

4B. *PARWANCHA.*

(Folio No. 1)

Parwancha dated 10th of the month of *Jamadi-ul-Sani* 18th Regnal year (1054 A.H./4th August 1644 A.D.) issued to the effect that since in compliance with the world compelling, the sun-radiating and the heaven touching (Imperial) orders, the *bandaha-i-dargah-i-khalaiq panah* are engaged in the expeditions of the *Subahs* of the Deccan, Berar, Telangana and Khandesh, a *Jagir* amounting to two crore, thirty nine lakhs, ninety two thousand, five hundred and eighty-two (2,39,92,582) *Dams*, has been assigned to *rif 'at-wa-iqbal asar* Kakar Khan and others with effect from the beginning of the *Kharif Bichi Il* as detailed in the *Zimn*. The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the said *Muhal* should regard the aforementioned persons as the *Jagirdars* of (a *Jagir* amounting to) the above mentioned sum and shall be responsible for accurately maintaining the accounts of *malwajbi* and *huquq-i-diwani* and shall not default or deny in that respect.

The *Jagirdar*, on his part, should make such efforts for *abadani* and *ma'muri* (of that place) that the agriculture and buildings should develop day by day.

Taking this as incumbent on them they should not violate or swerve these orders.

(Folio No. 2)

True extracts of the *Zimn :*

The *Jagir* of Kakar Khan holding a *Mansab* of one thousand and five hundred *Zat* and *Sawar*: *se - aspa, du - aspa* and *yak - aspa* and others (as detailed below) :

Mansabdars : 17 *nafar.*

Muqarrara Talab : 3,33,40,000 *Dams.*

Aforementioned (Kakar Khan) and others : 3,06,70,000 *Dams.*

(Group - A - the one main *Mansabdar*)

1. Aforementioned (Kakar Khan only) :

holding the *Mansab* of

1,500 *Zat* and *Sawar* :

se - aspa, du - aspa and *yak - aspa.*

(*Muqarrara Talab*) : 2,70,00,000 *Dams* (as detailed below) :

ASL : (*Mansab*) : One thousand and five hundred *Zat*,

Sawar 1,500 *nafar* with *Khassa*.

Muqarrara Talab (*Jagir*) : 1,50,00,000 *Dams*.

IZAFA : During these times according to the *fard* issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan with endorsement : " *Yaddasht-ba-ism-i*-Kakar Khan".

Asl : (*Mansab*) : 1,500 *nafar* (*Sawar*)

Izafa : *Muqarrara Talab* : 1,20,00,000 *Dams*.

Endorsement of the *banda-i-dargah* : " One thousand and five hundred *Sawar*, *se - aspa*, *du - aspa* and *yak - aspa*, have been assigned according to the *Farman-i-'Alishan on* 10th *Jamadi II*, 18th Regnal year (1054 A.H./4th August, 1644 A.D.) which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash-maha*."

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab*, *Moulla Alqab*, *Mumalik Madar* : " *manzoor darand*."

(Folio No. 3)

(Group - B - ten *Mansabdars*)

Shah Muhammad and brothers : 36,70,000 *Dams*.

Asl : (*Muqarrara Talab*) 30,70,000 *Dams*.

Izafa (*Muqarrara Talab*) 6,00,000 *Dums*.

2. Aforementioned (Shah Muhammad) :

(Holding a *Mansab*) of one hundred and fifty (*Zat* and 65 *Sawar*) according to the *fard*, issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan, containing : " *Yaddasht-ba ism-i*-Shah Muhammad *az biradran-i*-Kakar Khan"

(*Mansab*) : (150 *Zat*), 65 *nafar* (*Sawar*)

Muqarrara Talab : 7,30,000 *Dams*.

ASL : (*Mansab*) : One hundred and fifty *Zat*,

50 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Maqurrara Talab : 6,10,000 *Dams*.

IZAFA : During these days according to the *fard*, issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan containing: "*Yaddasht-ba-ism-i*-Shah Muhammed *az biradran-i*-Kakar Khan".

Asl : (*Mansab*) : 150 *Zat*, 50 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Izafa : (*Muqarrara Talab*) : 1,20,000 *Dams*.

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah* : The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at one hundred and fifty *Zat*, sixty-five *nafar* (*Sawar*) inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on 10*th* *Jamadi II*, 18th Regnal year (1054 A.H./4th August, 1644 A.D.), which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha* (*izafa*) 15 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab mo'alla Alqab*: "*manzoor darand* ".

3. Dilmunir :

holding the *mansab* of one hundred *Zat*,
thirty *nafar* (*Sawar*),
30 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara Talab : 4,00,000 *Dams*.

(Folio No. 4)

ASL : *Mansab* : 100 *Zat*,
twenty *nafar* (*Sawar*),
20 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara Talab : 3,20,000 *Dams*.

IZAFA : During these days according to the *fard*, issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan containing:
"*Yaddasht ba ism-i*-Dilmunir *az biradran-i*-Kakar Khan".

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah* : "The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at one hundred *Zat* and thirty *Sawar*, inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on 10*th* *Jamadi II*, 18th Regnal year, 1054 A.H./4th August, 1644 *A*.D., which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha* (*izafa*) 10 *nafar*, *Sawar*".

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab*, *Mo'alla Alqab* : "*manzoor darand*".

4. Syed Moosa,

holding a rank of
one hundred *Zat*,

thirty *nafar* (*Sawar*),
30 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara Talab : 4,00,000 *Dams*.

ASL : mansab : One hundred *Zat,*
Twenty-five *Sawar.*

Muqarrara Talab : 3,60,000 *Dams.*

IZAFA : During these days according to the *fard* issued under the seal of *Makhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan containing:

"*Yaddasht ba ism-i*-Syed Moosa *az biradran-i*-Kakar Khan".

Asl : (*mansab*) : 100 *Zat*, 25 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Izafa : *Muquarrara Talab :* 40,000 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *banda-e-dargah :* "The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at one hundred *Zat* and thirty *nafar, Sawar,* inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on 10*th Jamadi II,* 18th Regnal year 1054 A.H./4th August, 1644 A.D., which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha* (*izafa*) 5 *nafar* (*Sawar*)".

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab:* "*manzoor darand*".

(Folio No. 5)

5. Jeevan,

holding a rank of one hundred *Zat,*

twenty five *nafar* (*Sawar*),
25 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara Talab : 3,60,000 *Dams.*

ASL : mansab : One hundred *Zat*
Twenty *nafar, Sawar.*

Muqarrara Talab : 3,20,000 *Dams.*

IZAFA : During these days according to the *fard,* issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan containing :

"*Yaddasht-ba-ism-i*-Jeevan *az biradran-i*-Kakar Khan."

Asl ; (mansab) : 100 *Zat*, 20 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Izafa : (Muqarrara Talab) : 40,000 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah* · "The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at twenty-five *nafar, Sawar,* inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on the 10*th Jamadi II,* 18th Regnal year, 1054 A.H./4th August, 1644 A.D., which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha, izafa* 5 *nafar* (*Sawar*)".

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab Mo'alla Alqab:* "*manzoor darand*".

6. Shaikh Muhammad, holding a rank of one hundred *Zat,* and twenty *nafar* (*Sawar*), 20 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

(*Muqarrara Talab*) : 3,20,000 *Dams.*

ASL : mansab : One hundred *Zat,*
Ten *nafar (Sawar).*

Muqarrara Talab : 2,40,000 *Dams.*
IZAFA : During these days according to the *fard,* issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki,*
Husamuddin Hasan containing :

" *Yaddasht ba ism-i*-Shaikh Muhammad
az biradran-i-Kakar Khan".

Asl: (mansab) : 100 *Zat,* 10 *nafar (Saw ar).*

Izafa: (Muqarrara Talab) : 80,000 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah :* "The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at one hundred and twenty *nafar (Sawar)* inclusive of *asl* and *izaf* on 10*th Jamadi II,* 18th Regnal year, 1054 A.H. / 4th August, 1644 A.D. which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha, (izafa)* ten *nafar Sawar*".

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Mada "manzoor darand".*

(Folio No. 6)

7. Fareed, son of Mubarak, holding a rank of eithty *Zat,*

thirty *nafar Sawar,* 31 *nafar Sawar.*

Muqarrara Talab : 3,60,000 *Dams.*

ASL: mansab : Eighty *Zat,*
twenty *nafar, Sawar*
21 *nafar (Sawar),*

Muqarrara Talab : 2,80,000 *Dams.*

IZAFA : During these days according to the *fard,* issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki,* Husamuddin Hasan containing:

" *Yaddasht ba ism-i*-Fareed *son of* Mubarak *az biradran-i*-Kakar Khan".

Asl : (mansab) : 80 *Zat,* 20 *nafar (Sawar).*

Izafa : Muqarrara Talab : 80,000 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah :* " The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at eighty *Zat* and thirty *Sawar,* inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on 10*th Jamadi II,* 18th Regnal year, 1054 A.H./4th August, 1644 A.D. which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha (izafa)* 10 *nafar (Sawar)* ".

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab Mo'alla Alqab Mumalik Madar* : "*manzoor darand*".

8. Mujeeb son of Feroz, holding a *mansab* of 80 *Zat*, *Sawar* twentyfive *nafar*, 26 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara Talab : 3,20,000 *Dams*.

ASL: mansab: Eighty *Zat*,
Twenty *nafar Sawar*
21 *nafar*, *Sawar*.
Muqarrara Talab: 2,80,000 *Dams*.

IZAFA: During these days according to the *fard*, issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-mulki* Husamuddin Hasan containing: "*Yaddasht ba ism-i-*Mujeeb *son of* Feroz *az biradran-i-*Kakar Khan".

Asl: (*Mansab*): 80 *Zat*, 20 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Izafa : (*Muqarrara Talab*): 40,000 *Dams*.

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah*: "The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at eighty *Zat*, twenty-five *nafar*, *Sawar*, inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on 10*th Jamadi II*, 18th Regnal year, 1054 A.H./4th August, 1644 A.D. which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha*, (*izafa*), 5 *nafar* (*Sawar*)."

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab*, *Mo'alla Alqab*, *Mumalik Madar*: "*manzoor darand*".

(Folio No. 7)

9. Jahan son of Fath Sherwani, holding the rank of eighty *Zat* and *Sawar*, twenty *nafar*,

21 *nafar* (*Sawar*),

Muqarrara Talab : 2,80,000 *Dams*.

ASL: mansab : Eighty *Zat*,
Fifteen *nafar Sawar*.
Muqarrara Talab : 2,40,000 *Dams*.

IZAFA: During these days according to the *fard*, issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*, Husamuddin Hasan containing:

"*Yaddasht ba ism-i-*Jahan son of Fath Sherwani *az biradran-i-*Kakar Khan".

Asl : (*mansab*) : 80 *Zat*, 15 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Izafa : *Muqarrara Talab* : 40,000 *Dams*.

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah* : "The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at eighty *Zat* and twenty *Sawar*, inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on 10*th Jamadi II*, 18th Regnal year 1054 A.H./4th August, 1644 A.D., which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shashmah'a*'.

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab* "*manzoor darand.*"

10. Bazeed, holding the rank of eighty *Zat, Sawar* 25 *nafar*
Twentyfive *nafar* (*Sawar*)

ASL: mansab: Eighty Zat
Twenty-five *nafar*, *Sawar*
Muqarrara Talab: 3,20,000 *Dams.*

IZAFA: During these days according to the *fard*, issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan containing:
"*Yaddasht ba ism-i*-Bazeed *az biradran-i*-Kakar Khan".

Asl: mansab 80 *Zat*, 20 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Izafa : Muqarrara Talab: 40,000 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah:*

"The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at eighty *Zat* and twenty-five *nafar Sawar*, inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on 10*th Jamadi II*, 18th Regnal year, 1054 *A.H.*/4th August, 1644 A.D. which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha*".

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab:* "*manzoor darand*"

(Folio No. 8)

11. Feroz, holding a rank of forty *Zat*,
15 *nafar* (*Sawar*).
Muqarrara Talab: 1,80,000 *Dams.*

ASL: *mansab*: Forty *Zat*,
Ten *nafar*, *Sawar*
11 *nafar* (*Sawar*).
Muqarrara (*Talab*): 1,40,000 *Dams.*

IZAFA: During these days according to the *fard*, issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*, Husamuddin Hasan containing: "*yaddasht ba ism-i*-Feroz *az biradran-i*-Kakar Khan"

Asl: (*mansab*): 40 *Zat*,
10 *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Izafa: (*Muqarrara Talab*): 40,000 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah*:

"The *mansab* of the aforementioned person has been fixed at forty *Zat* and fifteen *Sawar*, inclusive of *asl* and *izafa* on 10*th Jamadi II*, 18th Regnal year, 1054 A. H./4th August, 1644 A. D., which should not be molested under the plea of *zabita-i-shash maha*".

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar*! "*manzoor darand*".

(Group - C - three *Mansabdars.*)

Hasan and others: 19,00,000 *Dams.*

Hasan and one other (*Mansabdar*) who had previously been having separate *Taujihs*: 10,30,000 *Dams.*

12. Aforementioned (Hasan) holding a rank of two hundred and fifty *Zat*, fifty *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara (*Talab*): 7,10,000 *Dams.*

13. Himmat, holding a rank of one hundred and twenty *Zat* and *Sawar* twenty *nafar.*

Muqarrara (*Talab*): 3,20,000 *Dams.*

14. Muhammad son of Sarmast holding a rank of two hundred and fifty *Zat*, seventy *Sawar* who had previously been having separate *Taujih.*

Muqarrara (*Talab*): 8,70,000 *Dams.*

(Group - D - two *Mansabdars.*)

Shah Muhammad and others: According to a *fard*, issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan, a *Yaddasht* was issued to the effect that Shah Muhammad and others had been honoured (with the assignment of a *mansab*) according to a *sanad-i-dargahi.* Later their *mansabs* were terminated by the prince (Aurangzeb). Orders are awaited during these times (in respect of this case).

(Folio No. 9)

Endorsement of *banda-e-dargah*: the following *nafars* had previously been holding *mansab*, which was terminated by prince (Aurangzeb). These days the entire *Pargana* has been assigned by way of *tankhwah.* With the deduction of this .... (?) it has been resorted to them.

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar* : "*manzoor darand* ".

15. Aforementioned (Shah Muhammad) holding a rank of one hundred *Zat*, and ten *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara Talab		.. 2,40,000 *Dams.*
Khassa	..	.. 1,60,000 *Dams.*
Tabinan	..	.. 80,000 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah*: "Hundred *Zat*, ten *Sawar*".

16. Quli .... (?), son of Abdul Majeed holding a rank of sixty *Zat*, 10 *nafar*, (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara Talab		.. 1,70,000 *Dams.*
Khassa	..	.. 90,000 *Dams.*
Tabinan	..	.. 80,000 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *banda-i-dargah*: Sixty *Zat* and ten *nafar* (*Sawar*).

(Group - E - One *Mansabdar.*)

17. Bahar, son of Nagh Pani (?) holding a rank of eighty *Za* and thirty *nafar* (*Sawar*).

Muqarrara Talab	.. 3,60,000 *Dams.*
Khassa .. of the aforementioned.	.. 1,20,000 *Dams.*
Tabinan ..	.. 2,40,000 *Dams.*
Muqarrara tankhwah	.. 3,33,40,000 *Dams.*
According to the *Dastur-i-Sabiq* ..	.. 93,47,418 *Dams.*
These days: *talab-i-izafa* and *ivaz-i-jagir*	.. 2,39,92,582 *Dams.*

(Folio No. 10)

On account of *talab-i-ivaz* and *ivaz-i-jagir*	2,39,92,582 *Dams.*
On account of *ivaz-i-jagir*	1,09,82,582 *Dams.*
Kakar Khan and others	84,02,582 *Dams.*
Pargana of Naseerabad, Khandesh *Subah*	74,42,582 *Dams.*
Pargana of Bhusawal	9,60,000 *Dams.*
Dilmunir and others	25,80,000 *Dams.*
Dilmunir	3,20,000 *Dams*
Pargana of Bhusawal	1,11,800 *Dams.*
Pargana of Javda (?)	2,08,200 *Dams.*
Hasan and other *Rohellas* who had been having their *Jagir in* the *Pargana* of Sauda	10,30,000 *Dams.*
Muhammad son of Sarmast ..	8,70,000 *Dams.*
Pargana of Sauda	6,73,000 *Dams.*
Pargana of Bhusawal	1,97,000 *Dams.*

(Group- F - One *Mansabdar.*)

Bahar son of Nagh Pani (?) from the *Pargana* of Aimalnira (?) of the *Subah* of Khandesh	3,60,000 *Dams.*

(Folio No. 11)

On account of *talab-i-izafa* ..	1,30,10,000 *Dams.*
Stipulated tankhwah from the *Pargana* of Sultanpur, Khandesh *Subah* subject to *Dagh* ..	2,85,45,000 *Dams.* on account of *Takfif*
Balance	2,40,00,000 *Dams.* *dar-o-bast*

(†) *Zawaid* :		7,418 *Dams.*
(*Muqarrara* as detailed below)	..	3,33,40,000 *Dams.*
In Hindustan (according to the *Dastur-i-Sabiq*) ..	..	93,47,418 *Dams.*
Balance (*ivaz* and *izafa*) ..	..	2,39,92,582 *Dams.*

Endorsement of *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Viqar, Khurshid Ishtehar* :

" *Tankhwah* should be paid with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Bichi II*".

True extracts of *Tamassuk-i-Razinama* :

This is to record that I, Lalman the *Wakil* of *Iqbal Panah*, Kakar Khan have conceded to the assignment of the entire *Pargana* of Sultanpur to *Iqbal Panah* (and others) by way of *jagir* with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Bichi II* for the purpose of *abadani* and *ma'muri*, harvest after harvest. Therefore, these few words have been recorded to this effect on 12*th Jamadi II*, 18th Regnal year' 1054 A.H./6th August, 1644 A.D.

They should not violate the *qaul* which has been agreed upon in accordance with the orders and the laws aiming at the welfare of the *ra'aya* and the *Abadani* of the place.

He hopes fromt he divine favours that the *hasils* of the *Muhal* of the said *jagir* shall increase day by day from harvest to harvest. Deeming themselves as the persons privileged over others they should abstain from violating the *bar-bast* through the actions of *ta'addi, baz-yaft* and *amini* so that the *Muhal* should get *abadan* within two to three years and .... (?) and no changes and alterations should be allowed in the *jagir* and utmost efforts should be made towards the *Abadani*. A *Muchalka* should be obtained according to what it has been recorded in the *'arzdasht*.

Tankhwah should be paid after recording the true extracts of the *Muchalka* in the *Zimn* of *Parwancha*.

In case any of them commits anything in violation of the orders contained in the *Muchalka*, he shall be liable for a sentence of imprisonment in the fort of Asir.

Copy received in the *daftar*
on 21st of the month of
Jamadi II 18th Regnal year) 1054 A.H./
15th August 1644 A.D.)

(†) If the amount standing against *zawaid* is deducted from the balance in *dar-o-bast* the amount of *ivaz* and *izafa* may be obtained.

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special feature/Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	*25th Rabi II* 1041 *A.H.* 10th November, 1631 A.D.	According to a *tajweez* of *Nawab-i-Mustatab. Mo'alla Alqab, 'Alamiyan Ma'ab, Ruknul Saltanat-ul-'Uzma, 'Uzidul-Khilafat-ul-Kubra* a *jagir* amounting to four lakhs (4,00,000) *Dams*, has been assigned to Raziuddin, Muhammad* son of Diyanat Khan, with the *taghaiyur* of Mir Ziauddin Hussain and others (who have already been granted the *ivaz*) from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Ahmedabad, popularly known as Patoda, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Ud II* according to the *Zimn*. The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Mutasaddis*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of that place have been enjoined to regard the aforementioned person as the holder of the said status. They should maintain clear accounts of *malwajbi* and *huquq-i-diwani* with him. The *Jagirdar* should treat the *ra'aya* with benevolence and make such efforts as to improve the said place with the day by day development of agriculture and buildings.	An entry on the top margin shows that Raziuddin Muhammad son of Diyanat Khan was the *Thanadar* of Ahmedabad (popularly known as Patoda) in the *Sarkar* of Sangamnir in Aurangabad *Subah*. The particulars of this assignment with the *taghaiyur* have also been recorded with details of items in terms of *Dams*. Copy of this *Parwancha* was received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* on *29th Rabi I*, 4th Regnal year 1041 A.H./14th November, 1631 A.D.

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5. *8th Jamadi I*, 1041 *A.H.* 22nd November, 1632 A.D.	According to the *tajweez* of *Nawab-i-Mustatal Mo'alla Alqab*, *'Alamiyan Ma'ab*, *Rukn-ul-Saltanat-ul-'Uzma*, *'Uzid-ul-Khilafatul Kubra*, an amount of five lakh and fifty thousand (5,50,000) *Dams* has been assigned to Mir Ziauddin Husain* son of Mir Ali Asghar from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Mudhol in Nanded *Sarkar* of Zafarabad *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of Jadon Rai and others, with effect from *Kharif Ud II* according to the *Zimn*. Further instructions given to the village officials and the *Jagirdar* are the same as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	This is a copy of a *Parwancha*. It also contains a *Zimn* specifying the history of this grant with details of accounts. A copy of this *Parwancha*, was received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* on *17th Jamadi I*, of the 4th Regnal year, communicated through a *piyadah* named Ilah Baksh. An entry on the upper margin indicates that Mir Ziauddin Husain was deputed as *Bakshhi* at Nanded.
7. *25th Muharram*, 1043 *A.H.* 22nd July, 1633 A.D.	According to the *tajweez* of *Nawab-i-Mustatab*, *Moalla Alqab*, *'Alamiyan Ma'ab*, *Rukn-ul-Saltanat-ul 'Uzma*. *'Uzid-ul-Khilafat-ul-Kubra* an amount of forty-one lakhs and thrity thousand (41,30,000) *Dams* has been assigned to Mulla Yahya* (a *nau sar afraz* coming from Bijapur) from the revenue of *Pargana* of Ankola, in Nirnala *Sarkar* of Berar *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of Amanat Khan* with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Tawishqan II*, according to the *Zimn*. The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddam*, the *ra'aya* and the *muzari'ar* of that place and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	This copy of *Parwancha* contains the copy of the *Zimn* also recording the history of the grant with details of accounts. There is a marginal endorsement stating: "accompanied with Banwaridas, *24th Muharram*, 6th Regnal year".

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	12*th* *Jamadi II*. 1044 *A.H.* / 23rd November, 1634 A.D.	Udai Bhan* son of Raja Girdhar Das has been assigned a *jagir* amount ng in value to six lakhs, sixteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight (6,16,638) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Nandgaon Parb (?) etc.,with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Tanguz II* of 8th Regnal year according to the *Zimn*. Therefore the *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the said *Muhal* have been enjoined to recognize the said person as the *Jagirdar* of the aforementioned amount. They should not, wholly or partly, be defaulters in respect of the payment of *malwajbi* and *huquq-i-diwani*. The harvest of the *jagir* should be allowed to him after the deduction of *haq-ul-tahsil*. The *Jagirdar* should do his best for increasing the *abadani* and the *ma'muri* of that place in such a way that the people should prosper and keep busy in the improvement of agriculture and buildings.	This is first of the three folios of the copy of a *Parwancha*, dated 20*th* *Aban* of the 8th Regnal year. (see col. 2 for corresponding dates). The rank of Udai Bhan has been specified in the *Zimn* as three hundred *Zat* and three hundred *Sawar* in accordance with the *Daul* duly signed by Khan-i-Zaman*. The details of the *muqarrara talab* for three hundred *Sawar* with the deductions of the feed of elephants have been recorded in terms of *Dams*. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 6).
21.	18*th* *Jamadi I*, 1045 *A.H.* / 20th October, 1635 A.D.	Syed Abdul Wahab* and others have been assigned a *jagir* amounting to thirty eight lakhs, sixty eight thousand and one hundred (38,68,100) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Daryapur, Gawil *Sarkar*, of the *Subah* of Berar, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Tanguz II*, as detailed in the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdars* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.	This *Parwancha* comprises of ten folios. Extracts of the *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah-i-Dargahi* dated 12*th* *Zilhijja*, 1044 *A.H.*/19th May 1635 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Afzal Khan and during the term of Abul Qasim *Waqiah Nawis*, have been given. According to which Syed Abdul Wahab *Rasuldar* and others held a *mansab* of four hundred *Zat* and three hundred *Sawar*. The *Yaddasht* was recorded in accordance with the *Daul*.

Zimn indicates that the *jagir* amounting to 38,68,100 *Dams* was assigned to the following seven *Mansabdars*:

1. Syed Abdul Wahab Son of Syed Abdul Rahman *Rasuldar*:

400 *Zat* 300 *Sawar*
300 *Sawar* with *Khassa*

Jagir: 2,98.000 *Dams*.

2. Syed Mustafa the brother of Syed Abdul Wahab *Rasuldar*:

60 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*

Jagir: 15,000 *Dams*.

3. Syed Kabeer son of Syed Muhammad *Nankar* and others:

60 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*

Jagir: 3,57.500 *Dams*.

4. Syed Jafar:

60 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*

Jagir: 19.000 *Dams*.

5. Syed Yaqub and others, the brothers of Syed Abdul Wahab:

Six Persons.

Jagir: 3,20,100 *Dams*.

6. Syed Qasim *au sarafraz*

40 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*

Jagir: 11.600 *Dams*.

7. Syed Banda the brother of Syed Abdul Wahab *Rasuldar*:

40 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*

Jagir: 11,600 *Dams*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			While recording the cases of the each of the above *Mansabdars* true extracts of relevant documents like *Muchalka, Hazir Zamini, Yaddasht -i- Waqiah,* endorsement of *'Arz-i-Mukarrar, Tasdiq, Parwancha* etc. have been enclosed. The particulars about the *Parganas*, the old assignment, the new assignment *'ivaz* and *taghaiyur* have been detailed. Deductions against *Chauthai-i-Khassa*, feed of elephants etc. have been indicated. At the end of the document true extracts of a *Parwancha* issued by Afzal Khan* together with its *Zimn* to the effect of the same assignment of a *jagir* amounting to 38,96,100 *Dams* have been enclosed. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 3.)
22.	*8th Jamadi I*, 1045 *A.H.* 10th October, 1635 A.D.	Jahan Khan*, one of the relatives of Habeeb Khan Gurzani, has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to one lakh, ninety seven thousand and three hundred (1,97,300) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Sarson (Murtuzapur), with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Tanguz II* as detailed in the *Zimn*. The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazariyan* as well as this *Jagirdar*, all have been enjoined with the same instructions as detailed at the end of the preceeding *Parwancha* No. 16.	This is first of the two folios of a copy of a *Parwancha* dated 25th *Mehr* of the 8th Regnal year. The status of Jahan Khan Afghan, a relative of Habeeb Khan Gurzani, has been indicated in the *Zimn* as the holder of a *mansab* of: 150 *Zat* 30 *Sawar*. in accordance with the *Daul* duly signed by Khan-i-Zaman*. The details of the *muqarrara talab* for thirty *nafar* with necessary deductions have also been given in terms of *Dams*.

23.	*27th Jamadi II*, 1045*A.H.* 28th November, 1635 A.D. The Regnal year indicated on this document as 8th seems to be due to oversight as this actually pertains to the first month of the 9th Regnal year.	Quraish Beg* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting in value to two lakhs, twenty thousand (2,20,000) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Khadi Dhamuni, Basim *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar, from the beginning of *Kharif Tanguz II* of the 8th Regnal year, according to the *Zimn*. Instructions to the village officials and the *Jagirdar* are the same as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No.16.	Copy of *Parwancha* dated *30th Aban* of 8th Regnal year (see col. 2 for corresponding dates). The *Zimn* indicates the rank of Quraish Beg as the holder of a *mansab* of three hundred *Zat* and one hundred *Sawar* in accordance with the *daul* signed by *Khan-i-Zaman** It has also been indicated that the said assignment was made to Quraish Beg in place of Bahadur Khan. It also contains true extracts of a *Tamassuk* executed by Quraish Beg that he would have his retainers' horses branded after the lapse of two months and thus would cease to be liable to the payment of the penalty of *Chauthai*. The details of the *muqarrara talab* for one hundred *nafar* have been worked out in terms of *Dams*. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 5).

PARWANCHA—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
243.	*9th Jamadi I*, 1052 *A.H.* 26th July 1642 A.D.	According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* Feroz-Khan*. the grandson of Feroz Khan *Deccani* has been assigned a *jagir* totally amounting in value to twenty lakhs, sixty-two thousand and five hundred (20,62,500) *Dams*. Out of which he had already been enjoying an assignment of eleven lakhs. twenty thousand (11,20,000) *Dams* according to a previous assignment from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Chitakhli of Baitalwadi *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar. The present assignment, therefore, comes to nine lakhs, forty-two thousand and five hundred (9,42,500) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Erandole in the *Subah* of Khandesh. The new additional grant has been made with the *taghaiyur* of Muhammad Shah with effect from the beginning of *Khariff Lui Il*, according to the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined with the same instructions as given at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.	Copy of *Parwancha*. As detailed in the *Zimn*, Feroz Khan the grandson of Feroz Khan *Deccani* held a *mansab* of five hundred *Zat* and two hundred and fifty *Sawar* according to a *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated *24th Jamadi-ul-Awwal* of 15th Regnal year corresponding to 1052 A.H./10th August, 1642 A. D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Kamaluddin Husain*. The *Yaddasht* was recorded in accordance with the *Daul*. It was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *29th Jamadi-ul-Awwal*, 1052 *A.H.*/15th August, 1642 A. D. It also contains the endorsement of the *Waqiah Nawis*, attesting it according to the entries of the *Waqiah*. The details of the accounts of the original as well as the additional assignments have been worked out under separate heads, in terms of *Dams*.

250. *29th Jamadi II, 1052 A.H.* / 14th September, 1642 A.D.

According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali*, Khande Rai* has been assigned a *jagir* totally amounting in value to sixty-seven lakhs (67,00,000) *Dams*. Out of which he had already been availing of fifty lakhs and twenty five thousand (50,25,000) *Dams*, according to a previous assignment, from the revenue of the *Parganas* of *Haveli* Basim, etc., in partnership with Udaji Ram. Now he has been assigned an additional grant of sixteen lakhs and seventy-five thousand (16,75,000) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Chincholi of the *Sarkar* of Mahur in the *Subah* of Berar, with the *taghaiyur* of Ahmad Khan Ghori, and others with from effect the beginning of *Kharif Yunt II*, according to the *Zimn*.

It was submitted for '*arz-i-mukarrar* on 22nd *Jamadi-ul-Sani*, 1052 A. H./7th September, 1642 A. D.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined with the same instructions as given at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.

As detailed in the *Zimn*, Khande Rai held a *mansab* of one thousand *Zat* and six hundred *Sawar* according to the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 11th Jamadi II, 1052 *A. H.*/27th August, 1642 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan*.

This *Yaddasht* was recorded in accordance with the *Daul*. Entries have been attested by the *Waqiah-Nawis*.

It was submitted for '*arz-i-mukarrar* on 22nd *Jamadi II*, 1052 A. H./7th September 1642 A. D.

Endorsement of Diyanat Khan :

"*Dakhil-i-waqiah numayand*".

Previous grant in partnership with Udaji Ram was made from the *Parganas* of *Haveli* Basim, Sivala, *Haveli* Mehkar, Donger and Marakchanda.

The additional grant has been made from the *Parganas* of Chincholi and Chitakhani of the *Sarkar* of Mahur. Details of the revenue assigned from each of the *Parganas* of *Sarkars* of Basim and Mahur have been given.

Details of *muqarrara talab* have also been given in terms of *Dams*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
265.	....*Shaban*, 1052 *A.H.* / ....October, 1642 A.D. No exact date, except the month of this *Parwancha* has been shown. However its copy was received in some *Daftar* on 3rd Shaban. Therefore this should be dated somewhere between 1st and the 3rd *Shaban* 1052 *A.H.* which corresponds to 15th to 17th of October, 1642 A. D.	Feroz Kashi* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to three lakhs, nineteen thousand and six hundred (3,19,600) *Dams*, out of which forty three thousand two hundred and forty nine (43,249) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Asir, in the *Subah* of Khandesh are according to a *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment amounts to two lakhs, seventy six thousand, three hundred and fifty one (2,76,351) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Balapur in the Nirnala *Sarkar* of Berar *Subah* with the change of Rao Sher Sen (?) with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Yunt Il*, according to the *Zimn*. This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *26th Rajab*, 1052 A. H./10th October, 1642 A. D. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.	In this copy of *Parwancha* the figure of previous grant has been shown as forty-three lakhs which is due to scriptory mistake. It should be forty-three thousand and not lakhs as the total grant is three lakhs, nineteen thousand and six hundred only. The *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 11*th Rajab*, 1052 A. H./25th September, 1642 A. D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Abdul Rahim as *Waqiah Nawis* has been reproduced. According to this Feroz Kashi held a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* and thirty *Sawar* which was attested from the entries of *Daul* also. The details of the original and additional *jagir* have been given with reference to *Parganas* and in terms of *Dams*.

294—9

306. *19th Zilhijja, 1052 A.H.* / 28th February, 1643 A.D.

According to the '*Amr-i-Ali-i-Muta'ali*, Khande Rai* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to a total value of sixty-seven lakhs (67,00,000) *Dams*. Out of which he has already been assigned a portion previously in the partnership of Udaji Ram. Now an additional grant of sixteen lakhs and seventy-five thousand (16,75,000) *Dams* has been made from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Mahagaon in the *Sarkar* of Mahur, in the *Subah* of Berar, with the *taghaiyur* of Sayeed Shirani, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Yunt Il* according to the *Zimn*.

This was submitted for '*arz-i-mukarrar* on 22nd *Ziqada*, 1052 *A.H.*/1st February, 1643 A. D.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.

This is first of the two folios of a copy of a *Parwancha*.

The *Zimn* has been given in accordance with the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 14*th Ramazan*, 1052 *A. H.*/ 26th November, 1642 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan*.

Khande Rai was holding a *mansab* of one thousand *Zat* and six hundred *Sawar* according to the *Daul*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
393.	*8th Safar*, 1053 *A.H.* / 18th April, 1643 A.D.	According to the *Am -i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* Abdullah Beg* son of Aqa Muhammad Rumi has been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value to nine lakhs (9,00,000) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Balapur, Nirnala *Sarkar* of the *Subah* of Berar. Out of which seven lakhs, twenty-five thousand and two hundred (7,25,200) *Dams* are continued according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present grant comes to one lakh, seventy-four thousand and eight hundred (1,74,800) *Dams*. This additional assignment has been made with the *taghaiyur* of Muhammad Husain and others with effect from the beginning of the middle of the season of *Kharif Yunt II* according to the *Zimn*. This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *7th Ziqada*, 1052 *A.H.*/17th January, 1643 A. D. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.	The *Zimn* has been given in accordance with the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 10*th Ziqada*, 1052 *A.H.*/20th January, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of the duty of Abdul Rahim, *Waqiah Nawis*. Abdullah Beg son of Aqa Muhammad Rumi held a *mansab* of two hundred *Zat* and eighty *Sawar* according to the *Daul*. The details of *muqarrara talab*, the previous grant and the present additional grant have been given in terms of *Dams*. True extracts of the *Dagh Nama* issued under the seals of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamudding Hasan and Abdul Mabood *Darogha* and Abu Sayeed *Amin*, have also been recorded. There are several other entries relating to this case.

350-A. *27th Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.* / 3rd August, 1643 A.D.

According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali*, Kishnaj Sharza Rao* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting in value to forty-five lakhs, fifty thousand (45,50,000) *Dams*, out of which twenty-six lakhs, ninety thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight (26,90,768) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Murtazapur etc. are according to the *dastur-e-sabiq* and the present grant amounts to eighteen lakhs, fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and thirty-two (18,59,232) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Partoot (?) of Telangana *Suban* with the *taghaiyur* of Bhoj, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Qui Il*, according to the *Zimn*.

This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *9th Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.*/16th July, 1643 A. D.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.

The *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated *28th Rabi II*, 1053 *A.H.*/ 6th July, 1643 A. D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Beg as *Waqiah Nawis* has been reproduced. According to it Kishnaji Sharza Rao held a *mansab* of five hundred *Zat* and three hundred *Sawar*.

The *Yaddasht* was recorded in accordance with the *Daul*.

The details of the *muqarrara talab* and the previous as well as the present assignments have been given with full particulars.

The previous assignment was from the *Parganas* of Murtazapur and Manjhle Gaon of Pathri *Sarkar* of Berar *Subah*.

True extracts of several entries and endorsement have also been given.

PARWANCHA—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
363.	*5th Rajab* 1053 *A.H.* / 9th September, 1643, A.D.	According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* Feroz Kashi* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value to eighty thousand and four hundred (80,400) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Lodur (?), Khandesh *Subah* in place of Samaji Nibalkar with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Qui Il* in addition to a previous grant of three lakhs, nineteen thousand and six hundred (3,19,600) *Dams*, making a total amount of four lakhs (4,00,000) of *Dams*, as detailed in the *Zimn*. This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *29th Rabi-ul-Sani*, 1953 *A. H.*/7th July, 1643 A. D. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.	The *Zimn* has been given in accordance with the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated *18th Rabi-ul-Awwal*, 1053 *A.H.*/27th May, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Abdul Rahim, as *Waqiah Nawis*. Feroz Kashi held a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* and thirty *Sawar*. Details of the original grant and the additional grant as well as *muqarrara talab* have been given in terms of *Dams*. True extracts of the *Dagh Nama* issued under the seals of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Husamuddin Hasan and Abdul Mabood *Darogha* and Abu Sayeed *Amin*, have been reproduced as the horses were branded on *18th Shaban* of 16th Regnal year.

365. *18th Rajab*, 1053 *A.H.* / 22nd September, 1643 A.D.

According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* Shaikh Fazil*, one of the brothers of Syed Alam has been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value, to four lakhs, (4,00,000) *Dams* with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Qui II* according to the *Zimn*.

This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *23rd Safar* 1053 *A. H.*/3rd May, 1643 A. D.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.

The *Zimn* has been given based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated *22nd Muharram*, 1053 *A.H.*/2nd April, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan*.

Shaik Fazil held a *mansab* of *noor bashi Zat* and twenty *Sawar*.

Yaddasht-I-Waqiah dated *15th Zilhijja*, 1052 *A. H.*/13th February, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Husamuddin Hasan* and during the term of Lutfullah, as *Waqiah Nawis* has been reproduced with reference to the *Daul*.

Details of the *mansab* and *jagir* with full particulars of *asl* and *izafa* have been recorded.

367. *23rd Shaban* 1053 *A.H.* / 27th October, 1643 A.D.

According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* Mir Abid* and other brothers of Mir Jafar, sons of Mir Haaj have been assigned a *jagir* amounting in value to ten lakhs and ten thousand (10,10,000) *Dams*, out of which nine lakhs six thousand and eight hundred (9,06,800) *Dams* are continued according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present grant amounts to one lakh, three thousand and two hundred (1,03,200) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Shendurni in the *Subah* of Khandesh with the *taghaiyur* of Adil Beg with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Qui II* according to the *Zimn*.

This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukkarrar* on *26th Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.*/4th June, 1643 A. D.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.

The *Zimn*, based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated *11th Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.*/18th July, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan * and during the term of Fathullah, *Waqiah Nawis*, has been reproduced. According to it Mir Abid and other sons of Mir Haaj held a *mansab* of one hundred and fifty *Zat* and fifty *Sawar*.

The *Yaddasht* was recorded in accordance with the entries of *Daul*.

The details of the accounts of original and additional grants as well as *muqarrara talab* have been worked out and recorded in terms of *Dams* at the end of the *Zimn*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
385.	*14th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.* 14th January, 1644 A.D.	According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* Fida Beg Khairi (?) son of Qasim Beg has been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value, to five lakhs and thirty thousand (5,30,000) *Dams* out of which one lakh, thirty eight thousand, seven hundred and eighty-three (1,38,783) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present grant amounts to three lakhs, ninety-one thousand, two hundred and seventeen (3,91,217) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Rawir, etc., of Khandesh *Subah*, with effect from the beginning of *Rabi Qui II*, according to the *Zimn*. This was submitted, for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *29th Rabi I*, 1053 *A.H.*/7th June, 1643 A.D. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.	The present grant has been indicated in words in the body of *Parwancha* as "three lakhs and ninety and two hundred and seventeen" which is not correct both for simple mathematical reason and in the light of the figures detailed in the *Zimn*. It seems to be an scriptory mistake. The second of the four folios of this copy of *Parwancha* is missing which contained the opening portion of the *Zimn*. However one opening line of the *Zimn* informs that Fida Beg Khairi(?) held a *mansab* of one hundred and fifty *Zat* and forty *Sawar*. True extracts of a *Yaddasht-i-Izafa*, dated *29th Muharram*, 1053 *A.H.*/9th April, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Husamuddin * and during the term of Kamaluddin Husain, *Waqiah Nawis* have been enclosed. The details of *asl* and *izafa*, and the particulars of previous assignment from the *Pargana* of Bhainsa Telangana *Subah* and the present assignment from the *Parganas* of Ravir, etc., of Khandesh *Subah* have been mentioned with details of *taghaiyur*, etc.

448. *5th Muharram*, 1053 *A.H.*
16th March, 1643 A.D.

The corresponding Regnal year shown as the 17th is not correct. It appears that with the beginning of a new calendar year the clerk entered a new Regnal year also.

According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* Kishnaji Sharza Rao * has been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value to forty-five lakhs and fifty thousand(45,50,000) *Dams*. Out of which twenty-six lakhs, ninety thousand seven hundred and sixty eight (26,90,768) *Dams* are continued according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment amounts to eighteen lakhs fifty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-two (18,59,232) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Chitakhli, etc., with the *taghaiyur* of Feroz *Deccani* with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Qui Il*, according to the *Zimn*.

This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *4th Muharram*, 1053 *A.H.*/15th March, 1643 A.D.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.

The *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated *25th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/24th February, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan * and during the term of Abdul Rahim, *Waqiah Nawis* has been reproduced. According to it Kishnaji Sharza Rao held a *mansab* of five hundred *Zat* and three hundred *Sawar*.

The *Yaddasht* was recorded according to the entries of *Daul*.

The details of *muqarrara talab* the previous and the present assignments have been given with full particulars in terms of *Dams*.

The old assignment was from the *Parganas* of Partur, Murtazapur and Manjhlegaon of Pathri *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah* and the present assignment is from the *Pargana* of Chitakhli, Baital Wadi *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah* with the *taghaiyur* of Feroz *Deccani* and the *Pargana* of Shendurni, Khandesh *Subah* with the *taghaiyur* of Adil Beg and the *Pargana* of Murtazapur, Gawil *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah* with the *taghaiyur* of Hanaji.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
467.	23*rd Safar*, 1054 *A.H.* / 1st April, 1644 A.D.	According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-I-Muta'ali*, Feroz Kashi* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value to four lakhs (4,00,000) *Dams*, out of which three lakhs, nineteen thousand and six hundred (3,19,600) *Dams* are continued according to a previous grant and the present grant amounts to eighty thousand and four hundred (80,400) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Asir, Khandesh *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of Karimdad Beg Qaqal, with effect from the beginning of *Rabi Bichi II* according to the *Zimn*. This was submitted for *arz-i-mukarrar* on 19*th Safar*, 1054 *A.H.*/17th April, 1644 A.D. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.	The *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated 17*th Safar*, 1054 *A.H.*/15th April, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of ..... and during the term of Abdul Rahim, *Waqiah Nawis* has been reproduced. According to it Feroz Kashi held a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* and thirty *Sawar*. The details of *muqarrara talab* as well as of the previous and the present assignments have been given with full particulars of *taghaiyur*, etc.
471.	28*th Safar* 1054 *A.H.* / 26th April, 1644 A.D.	According to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* Kishnaji Sharza Rao and others have been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value, to forty-five lakhs and fifty thousand (45,50,000) *Dams*, out of which thirty-eight lakhs, ninety-six thousand and one hundred and forty-two (38,96,142) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment amounts to six lakhs fifty three thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight (6,53,858) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Aund etc. with the *taghaiyur* of *Qazi* Abul Fazl and others with effect from the beginning of the Middle of *Rabi Bichi II* according to the *Zimn*. This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 23*rd Safar*, 1054 *A.H.*/21st April, 1644 A.D. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.	The *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated 15*th Safar*, 1054 *A.H.*/13th April, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan * and during the term of Abdul Rahim, *Waqiah Nawis*, has been reproduced. According to it Kishnaji Sharza Rao held a *mansab* of five hundred *Zat* and three hundred *Sawar*. This *Yaddasht* was recorded in accordance with the entries of *Daul*. The details of *muqarrara talab* and the previous and present assignments have been given with full particulars. The previous grant was from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Murtazapur, Gawil *Sarkar*; Manjhlegaon, Pathri *Sarkar* ; Chitakhli, Baitalwadi *Sarkar*. The present grant is from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Shendurni Aund, Basim *Sarkar* ; Murtazapur Gawil *Sarkar*.

535. *20th Jamadi, II*, 1054 *A.H.*

14th August, 1966 A.D.

in the light of the Imperial orders, respecting the *oanda hai Dargah-i-Khalaiq-Panah*, engaged in the expedition at the *Subahs* of the Deccan, Berar, Telangana and Khandesh, Farhan Khan *Deccani** has been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value, to one crore, fifteen lakhs, seventeen thousand, three hundred and sixty-one (1,15,17,361) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Jamra in the *Subah* of Khandesh with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Bichi II* according to the *Zimn*.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 16.

The *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated *5th Muharram*, 1053 *A.H.*/16th March, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Islam Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Jafar, *Waqiah Nawis*, has been reproduced. According to the *Zimn* Farhan Khan held a *mansab* of two thousand *Zat* and one thousand *Sawar*.

The *Yaddasht* was recorded according to the *Daul*.

This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *16th Muharram*, 1054 *A.H.*/15th March, 1644 A.D.

The details of the accounts of the assignment have been worked out.

There are several entries and endorsements indicating various stages of the processing of this document.

The following are the enclosures :

1. A copy of the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated *27th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/27th January, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Salabat Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Naseer-ul-Husaini regarding the grant of a *Salyana* by the Emperor to Farhan Khan *Deccani*.

PARWANCHA—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			2. Copy of *Mutaliba* of *Sarkar-i-Khassa-i-Sharifa* according to a *Tamassuk* dated 1*st Safar*, 17th Regnal year. 3. Copy of an '*Arzdasht* making references to a *Muchalka* and some imprisonments in the fort of Asir. 4. Copy of a *Razi Nama* dated 20*th Jamadi II*, 1054 *A.H.*/14th August, 1644 A. D.
548.	12*th Shaban*, 1054 *A.H.* 4th October, 1644 A.D.	In the light of the Imperial orders issued in respect of the Imperial servants engaged in the *muhimsazi* at the *Subahs* of the Deccan, Berar, Telangana and Khandesh, Krishnaji Sharza Rao* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting, in value, to forty-five lakhs, and fifty thousand (45,50,000) *Dams*. Out of which five lakhs, forty-five thousand, four hundred and three (5,45,403) *Dams* relate to a previous assignment. The present assignment amounts to forty lakhs, four thousand, five hundred and ninety-seven (40,04,597) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Aund, Basim *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar with the *taghaiyur* of Husain Khan and others with effect from *Kharif Bichi II* as detailed in the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Krishnaji Sharza Rao held a *mansab* of five hundred *Zat* and three hundred *Sawar* according to the entries of *Daul*. The details of *muqarrara talab* have been given with full particulars of *Khassa* and *Tabinan* with reference to a previous *Taujih*. The previous grant was from the *Parganas* of Murtazapur, Gawil *Sarkar*, Berar *Suba* ; Manjhle Gaon, Pathri *Sarkar*, Berar *Suba*; Chitakhli, Baital Wadi *Sarkar* and Aund, Basim *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah*. The present assignment is also from the same *Parganas*. The details of *taghaiyur* have been given with a complete list of persons affected with particulars of their assignments together with the particulars of *Paibaqi*. A copy of a *Muchilka* dated 10*th Shaban*, 1054 *A.H.*/ 2nd October 1644 A. D. executed by Krishnaji Sharza Rao is also enclosed.

551. *27th Shaban*, 1054 *A.H.*
19th October, 1644 A.D.

In the light of the Imperial orders issued in respect of the Imperial servants engaged in the *muhimsazi* at the *Subahs* of the Deccan, Berar, Telangana and Khandesh; Fida Beg* Khairi, son of Muhammad Qasim has been assigned with a *jagir* amounting to three lakhs, twenty thousand (3,20,000) *Dams*. Out of which three lakhs, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six (3,01,876) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment amounts to eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four (18,124) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Asir in the *Subah* of Khandesh, with the change of Qamruddin Beg, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Bichi II* as detailed in the *Zimn*.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as in *Parwancha* No. 2.

Brief extracts from the *Zimn* indicate that Fida Beg Khairi held a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* and twenty *Sawar* according to the *Daul*.

The details of the *muqarrara talab*, the previous and the present assignments have been recorded with specification of *taghaiyur* and *'ivaz* etc. The previous grant was from the *Pargana* of Bhainsa of Telangana *Subah* and *Parganas* of Asir and Rawir of Khandesh *Subah*.

The present assignment is also from the same *Parganas*.

Copy of a *Muchalka* executed by Fida Beg son of Muhammad Qasim has also been enclosed.

555/1. *4th Ramazan*, 1054 *A.H.*
25th October, 1644 A.D.

According to the Imperial orders issued in respect of the Imperial servants engaged in the *muhimsazi* at the *Subahs* of the Deccan, Bearar, Telangana and Khandesh, Abdullah Beg, son of Aqa Muhammad Rumi has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to six lakhs ten thousand (6,10,000) *Dams* out of which six lakhs eight hundred and twelve (6,00,812) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present grant amounts to nine thousand one hundred and eighty eight (9,188) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Balapur, Nirmala *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah* with the *taghaiyur* of Jauhar Khan with effect from *Kharif Bichi II*, according to the *Zimn*.

Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Abdullah Beg Father of Aqa Muhammad Rumi held a *mansab* of 150 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar* according to the *Daul* issued in consultation with the *daulat khwahs* and under the endorsement of (Nusrat Jung).

The details of *muqarrara talab* have been given with the particulars of previous and the present grants and *'ivaz* etc.

True extracts of the *Muchalka* dated *4th Ramazan* 1054 *A.H.*/25th October 1644 A. D. executed by Abdullah Beg have also been enclosed.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		The village officials and the *Jagirdars* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	The *Parwancha* contains several other endorsements bearing on the procedural details.
555/2.	*4th Ramazan*, 1054 *A.H.* 25th October, 1644 A.D.	A *Parwancha* regarding the grant of *jagir* to Abdullah Beg son of Aqa Muhammad Rumi.	This is a copy of the *Parwancha* already described at the preceding No. 555/1.
582.	*10th Ziqada*, 1054 *A.H.* 29th December, 1644 A.D.	In the light of the Imperial orders issued in respect of the Imperial servants engaged in the expedition at the *Subahs* of the Deccan, Berar, Telangana and Khandesh Udaji Ram* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to two crores, seventeen lakhs (2,17,00,000) *Dams*. Out of which one crore, twenty one lakh, thirty thousand, two hundred and seventy-five (1,21,30,275) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment is ninety-five lakhs, sixty-nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five (95,69,725) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Basim etc. with the *taghaiyur* of Khande Rai and others with effect from the middle of *Kharif Bichi II* as detailed in the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Udaji Ram and others held a *mansab* of three thousand *Zat* and two thousand *Sawar* according to the *Daul*. The details of the *Muqarrara Talab* as well as the previous and the present assignments have been given with the particulars of partnership, *taghaiyur* and *'ivaz-i-jagir*, etc. The previous assignment was from the *Parganas* of Posad, Garoli, Halad Badhona, Bahadurgadh, Basim, Chitakhli etc. of Mahur *Sarkar* and Marag Chanda, Dongar, Siwala, Mahgar of Kallam *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar. The present assignment also is from the same *Parganas* as well as from the *Pargana* of Umerkhed, Mahur *Sarkar*. Copy of *Muchalka* dated *10th Ziqada* executed by Udaji Ram, has also been enclosed. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 70).

596. *18th Zilhijja*, 1054 *A.H.* / 5th February, 1645 A.D.

In the light of the Imperial orders issued in respect of the Imperial servants engaged in *muhimsazi* at the *Subahs* of the Deccan, Berar, Telangana and Khandesh; Farhan son of Sarwarji has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to one lakh, twenty-seven thousand and five hundred (1,27,500) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Nasirabad in Khandesh *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of Khairiat son of Sarwar Khan, with effect from *Rabi Takhaqu II*, according to the *Zimn*.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.

Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Farhan son of Sarwarji was a *nau sar afraz* and held a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* and five *Sawar* according to the *Daul* issued in consultation with the *daulat khwahs* and under the endorsement of Nusrat Jung*.

The *Yaddasht* dated *2nd Zilhijja*, 1054 *A.H.*/20th January 1645 A.D. records that Farhan son of Sarwarji was seen by Nusrat Jung* on *29th Ziqada*, 1054 *A.H.*/17th January, 1645 A. D. and was assigned a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* and five *Sawar* as he was a *Khanazad*.

There are further details of the grant of *jagir* to him from the *Pargana* of Nasirabad resulting into a reduction in the *mansab* of Khairiat son of Sarwar.

The details of *muqarrara talab* have been worked out.

Copy of the *Muchalka* dated 1st *Muharram*, 1055 *A. H.*/17th February, 1645 A. D. executed by Farhan son of Sarwarji has been enclosed.

There are several other entries and endorsements.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
597.	19*th Zilhijja*, 1054 *A.H.* 6th February, 1645 A.D.	In the light of the Imperial orders issued in respect of the Imperial servants engaged in *muhimsazi* at the *Subahs* of the Deccan, Berar, Telangana and Khandesh; Farhan Khan *Deccani** has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to one crore and thirty-three lakhs (1,33,00,000) *Dams*. Out of which one crore, fifteen lakhs, seventeen thousand, three hundred and sixty-one (1,15,17,361) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq*. The present grant amounts to seventeen lakhs, eighty-two thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine (17,82,639) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Jamra, Khandesh *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of Fath son of Zakaria and also restoring the reductions with effect from *Rabi Takhaqu II* according to the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	These are the first two folios of a copy of *Parwancha*. Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Farhan Khan *Deccani* held a *mansab* of two thousand *Zat* and one thousand *Sawar*, out of which two hundred *Sawar* to be *se aspa, du aspa* and *yak aspa*, according to the *Daul*, endorsed by Nusrat Jung*. The details of *muqarrara talab* have been given together with the extracts of various endorsements regarding *Tajweez Nama* etc. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 71).
650.	22*nd Shawwal*, 1055 *A.H.* 1st December, 1645 A.D.	According to the Imperial orders and the *tajweez* of the administrative authority concerned, Farhan Khan *Deccani** has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to one crore and thirty-three lakhs (1,33,00,000) of *Dams*. Out of which one crore and thirteen lakhs (1,13,00,000) of *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq*. The present assignment comes to twenty lakhs (20,00,000) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Dhar, Baitalwadi *Sarkar* in Berar *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of the *Wakil* of the *Sarkar-i-Khalsa-i-Sharifa*, with effect from *Rabi It II*, according to the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Farhan Khan *Deccani* held a *mansab* of two thousand *Zat* and one thousand *Sawar* out of which two hundred *Sawar* were *se aspa, du aspa*, and *yak aspa*, according to a *Daul* endorsed by Nawab* (Nusrat Jung). The details of *muqarrara talab* as well as the previous and the present grants have been worked out with particulars of deductions, restoration, *'ivaz* and *taghaiyur*. A copy of the *Muchalka* dated 22*nd Shawwal*, 1055 *A. H.*/1st December, 1645 A.D. executed by Farhan Khan *Deccani* has been enclosed. There are several other entries and endorsements.

No.	Date	Abstract	Remarks
704.	*4th Zilhijja*, 1055 *A.H.* / 11th January, 1646 A.D.	According to the Imperial orders and the *tajweez* of the administrative authority concerned Mir Ali Asghar* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to six lakhs and thirty thousand (6,30,000) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Rawir etc. of Khandesh *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of the late *Khan-i-Dauran* with the beginning of Kharif *Takhaqu Il*, according to the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Mir Ali Asghar held a *mansab* of two hundred and fifty *Zat* and forty *Sawar* according to the *daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Iqtidar, Khursheed Ishtihar*. The details of *muqarrara talab* have been worked out. The grant has been made from the *Parganas* of Rawir, Antur and Adilabad.
720.	*14th Zilhijja*, 1055 *A.H.* / 21st January, 1646 A.D.	According to the Imperial orders and the *tajweez* of the administrative authority concerned, Muhammad Kashif son of Haji Yar Muhammad Badakhshi has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to ninety thousand (90,000) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Badnera (Bibi ?), Gawil *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar, with effect from *Rabi It Il* according to the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as in *Parwancha* No. 2.	Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that consequent on the death of Haji Yar Muhammad Badakhshi his son Muhammad Kashif was awarded a *mansab* of sixty *Zat* according to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Iqtidar, Khursheed Ishtihar* and according to the *tajweez* of Islam Khan*. The *Yaddashi* was recorded on *1st Shawwal* 1055 *A.H.*/10th November 1645 A.D. The details of *muqarrara talab* with the particulars of *taghaiyur* have been worked out in terms of *Dams*. There are several other entries and endorsements which show various stages of the case. Copy of the *Muchalka* dated *14th Zilhijja* 1055 *A.H.*/ 21st January, 1646 A.D. executed by Muhammad Kashif son of Haji Yar Muhammad Badakhshi has been enclosed.

PARWANCHA—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
743.	27*th* *Safar*, 1056 *A.H.* 4th April, 1646 A.D.	According to the Imperial orders and the *tajweez* of the administrative authority concerned, Kakar Khan and others have been assigned a *jagir* amounting tc two crores, forty-three lakhs, eighty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-two (2,43,82,582) *Dams*. Out of which two crores, thrity-six lakhs, forty-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-two (2,36,42,582) *Dams* are according to the *Dastur--i-sabiq* and the present grant amounts to seven lakhs and forty thousand (7,40,000) *Dams*, from the revenue of the *Parganas of* Sultanpur etc. with the *taghaiyur* of Bazid and others with effect from the beginning of *Rabi II* according to the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	Brief extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Kakar Khan and others held a *mansab* of two thousand *Zat* and one thousand and five hundred *Sawar* out of which there were *se aspa*, *du aspa* and *yak aspa*, according to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Iqtidar, Khursheed Ishtihar*. The details of *muqarrar talab* have been worked out with particulars of *asl* and *izafa*. Copy of the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 18th *Rabi-II*, 1055 *A.H.*/3rd June, 1645 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Khalil Khan*, *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* and during the term of Muhammad Mohsin, *Waqiah Nawis*, regarding an increase in the *mansab* of Kakar Khan, according to the *tajweez* of Khan-i-Dauran Nusrat Jung* has also been enclosed. This was submitted for *'arz-i-makarrar* on 11*th* *Jamadi I*, 1055 *A.H.*/12th June 1645 A.D. The details of *izafa* have also been worked out with full particulars of *Khassa* and *Tabinan* in the light of *Zabita* . Further details about the *Painam* of Kakar Khan in the light of the *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated 18*th* *Rabi-II*, 1055 *A.H.*/3rd June, 1645 A.D. have been recorded with reference to the *tajweez* of Khan-i-Dauran and *Taujih* etc.

Previous assignment was from the *Pargana* of Sultanpur in Khandesh *Subah* and the present assignment is from the *Pargana* of Sultanpur in Khandesh *Subah* and from the *Pargana* of Phulmari in Aurangabad *Subah*.

There are several other entries and endorsements bearing on the case.

937. *11th Jamadi I*, 1056 *A.H.* / 15th June, 1646 A.D.

According to the Imperial orders and the *tajweez* of the administrative authority concerned, Farhan Khan *Deccani** has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to one crore and thirty three lakhs (1,33,00,000) of *Dams*. Out of which one crore and thirteen lakhs (1,13,00,000) of *Dams* are according to the *Dastur-i-sabiq* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Jamra etc., and the present assignment amounts to twenty lakh (20,00,000) of *Dams*, with the *taghaiyur* of the *Muhal* of *paibaqi*, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif it II* as detailed in the *Zimn*.

The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha No.* 2.

Extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Farhan Khan *Deccani* held a *mansab* of two thousand *Zat* and one thousand *Sawar* out of which two hundred *Sawar* were *se aspa, du aspa* and *yak aspa* according to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Iqtidar, Khursheed Ishtihar, 'Uzidul Khilafat-ul-Kubra*.

The details of *muqarrara talab* have been worked out with particulars of *asl* and *izafa*, *Khassa* and *Tabinan* and with reference to the *tajweez* of Khan-i-Dauran.

The details of the previous assignment from the *Pargana* of Jamra, Khandesh *Subah* and the present assignment from the *Pargana* of Jamra and the *Pargana* of Roshan Gaon, in the *Sarkar* of Jalna of the *Subah* of Deccan, have been worked out with details of *madad ma'ash and Paibaqi* etc.

PARWANCHA—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Copy of the *Muchalka* dated 11*th Jamadi I*, 1056 *A.H.*/15th June, 1646 A.D. executed by Farhan Khan *Deccani* has been enclosed.
1505.	*26th Jamadi I*, 1056 *A.H.* 30th June, 1646 A.D.	According to the Imperial orders and the *tajweez* of the administrative authority concerned, Kakar Khan* and others have been assigned a *jagir* amounting in value to two crore, forty-three lakhs, fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and eighty two (2,43,57,582) *Dams*. Out of which three lakhs and eighty-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-two (3,82,582) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Phulmari, Aurangabad *Sarkar*, in the *Subah* of Deccan. The Present assignment amounts to two crore, thirty-nine tlakhs, seventy-five thousand (2,39,75,000) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Sarkars* of Baglana etc. with the *taghaiyur* of Syed Abdul Wahab and others with effect rom the beginning of *Kharif It Il* according to the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	Extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Kakar Khan and others held a *mansab* of two thousand *Zat* and one thousand five hundred *Sawar* out of which five hundred *se aspa*, *du aspa* and *yak aspa* according to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab*, *Mo'alla Alqab*, *Mumalik Madar*, *Gardun Iqtidar*, *Khursheed Ishtihar*. The details of *muqarrara talab* with the list of *Tabinan* have been worked out. Out of previous assignment, according to the *Daul*, from the *Parganas* of Sultanpur, Khandesh *Subah*, underwent *taghaiyur* but the assignment from the *Pargana* of Phulmari continued. The present assignment is from the *Pargana* of Baglana, Ramnagar and Phulmari with the *taghaiyur* of Syed Abdul Wahab who died.

1072.	*4th Rajab*, 1056 *A.H.* / 6th August, 1646 A.D.	The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas* the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Pargana* of Tamurli(?). Mahkar *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar have been informed that Shaikh Fazil*, one of the brothers of Syed Alam, has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to two lakhs and forty thousand (2,40,000) *Dams*, from the said *Pargana*, with the *taghaiyur* of (late) Muhammad Sharif *Qadimi*, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif It Il* according to the *Zimn*. The *Deshmukhs* of the said *Pargana* have been enjoined in a way as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	The extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Shaikh Fazil, one of the brothers of Syed Alam, held a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* and ten *Sawar* according to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Iqtidar, Khursheed Ishtihar.* The details of *muqarrara talab* with particulars of *taghaiyur* have been worked out. There are some other entries and endorsements.
1073.	*10th Rajab*, 1056 *A.H.* / 12th August. 1646 A.D.	The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and *mazari'an* of the *Pargana* of Naseerabad, Khandesh *Subah* have been informed that Farhan son of Sarwar Khan has been assigned a *jagir* with effect from the beginning of *Kharif It Il* as detailed in the *Zimn*. The officials mentioned above and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined in a way as detailed at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	It is one of the two folios of the copy of a *Parwancha*. True extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Farhan Khan son of Sarwar Khan held a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* according to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Iqtidar, Khursheed Ishtihar.* The details of *muqarrara talab* have been worked out but the second folio being missing, the details of *jagir* assignment could not be traced.

PARWANCHA—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1129.	*29th Shaban*, 1056 *A.H.* 30th September, 1646 A.D.	The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddam*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Paragana* of Mustafabad etc. of Khandesh *Subah*, have been informed that Feroz*, the grandson of Feroz Khan *Deccani*, has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to twenty lakhs, sixty-two thousand and five hundred (20,62,500) *Dams*, from the revenue of the said *Parganas*, with the *taghaiyur* of various *Jagirdars*, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif It Il* according to the *Zimn*. The above officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	True extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Feroz, the grandson of Feroz Khan *Deccani*, held a *mansab* of five hundred *Zat* and two hundred and fifty *Sawar* according to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab*, *Mo'alla Alqab*, *Mumalik Madar*, *Gardun Iqtidar*, *Khursheed Ishtihar*. Theetails of the *muqarrara talab* have been worked out but the second folio being missing, it is not complete.
1164.	*5th Ramazan*, 1056 *A.H.* 5th October, 1646 A.D.	The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Pargana* of Sultanpur etc. have been informed that Kakar Khan* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to two crore, forty-three lakhs, eighty-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-two (2,43,82,582) *Dams*, out of which two crore forty lakhs (2,40,00,000) of *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment amounts to three lakhs, eighty-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-two (3,82,582) *Dams* from the *Pargana* of Arandol. in Khandesh *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of Saifullah Arab, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif It Il* according to the *Zimn*. The abovementioned officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of the *Parwancha* No. 2.	In the document the amount of total assignment has been indicated as ending at five hundred and eighty whereas it should be five hundred and eighty-two. True Extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Kakar Khan and others held a *mansab* of two thousand *Zat* and one thousand and five hundred *Sawar*, out of which five hundred were *se aspa*, *du aspa* and *yak aspa* according to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab*, *Mo'alla Alqab*, *Mumalik Madar*. The details of the *muqarrara talab* have been worked out with the list of the *Tabinans*. The previous assignment was from the *Parganas* of Phulmari (Aurangabad *Subah*) and Sultanpur of Khandesh *Subah*.

The present assignment is from the *Pargana* of Phulmari of Aurangabad *Subah* of the Deccan and the *Pargana* of Arandol of Khandesh *Subah*.

There are several other entries and endorsements.

1348. 21st *Safar*, 1057 *A.H.* / 18th March, 1647 A.D.

The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Pargana* of Mustafabad (Chopra) etc. of the Khandesh *Subah* have been informed that Feroz*, the grandson of Feroz Khan *Deccani*, has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to twenty-seven lakhs and fifty thousand (27,50,000) *Dams*. Out of which twenty lakhs, sixty-two thousand and five hundred (20,62,500) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment amounts to six lakhs eighty-seven thousand and five hundreds (6,87,500) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Mustafabad (popularly known as Chopra), with the *taghaiyur* of Shah Muhammad Gurzani and others with effect from the beginning of *Rabi Tanguz II*, according to the *Zimn*.

The abovementioned officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No.2.

True extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Feroz, the grandson of Feroz Khan *Deccani* held a *mansab* of five hundred *Zat* and two hundred *Sawar*, according to the *Daul*, endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Iqtidar, Khurshid Ishtihar*.

The details of the *muqarrara talab* with the deductions of *Chauthai* etc. have been worked out.

The previous assignment was from the *Parganas* of Mustafabad (Chopra) and Sauda of Khandesh *Subah*.

There are further details of the *taghaiyur* and *'ivaz* in the present assignment.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1409.	*23rd Rabi, I*, 1057 *A.H.* 18th April, 1647 A.D.	The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Parganas* of Amalnera etc., have been informed that Syed Kabir* and others brothers of Syed Abdul Rahman, have been assigned a *jagir* amounting to twenty lakhs, eight thousand, six hundred and seven (21,08,607) *Dams*, out of which eighteen lakhs, eighty thousand (18,80,000) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment amounts to two lakhs, twenty eight thousand, six hundred and seven (2,28,607) *Dams*, from the *Pargana* of Amalnera with the *taghaiyur* of Abdul Rahman son of Muhammad Mohsin, with effect from the beginning of *Rabi Tanguz II* according to the *Zimn*. The abovementioned official and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	These are the first form of eight folios of a copy of *Parwancha*. True extracts of *Zimn* indicate that Syed Kabir and other brothers of Abdul Rahman held a *mansab* of one hundred *Zat* and forty *Sawar* occording to the *Daul* endorsed by *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Mumalik Madar, Gardun Iqtidar, Khursheed Ishtihar*. The details of the *muqarrara talab*, as well as the previous and the present assignments have been worked out. Copy of the *Yaddasht* dated 26th *Zilhijja*, 1056 *A.H.*/ 23rd January, 1647 A.D. regarding *izafa* according to the *tajweez* of Islam Khan* has been enclosed. The list of five partners of this assignment has also been given.
1588.	*25th Jamadi I*, 1057 *A.H.* 18th June, 1647 A.D.	The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Pargana* of Jamra etc. have been informed that Farhan Khan *Deccani** has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to one crore, thirty three lakhs (1,33,00,000) of *Dams*. Out of which one crore, twenty-four lakhs, forty-two thousand, four hundred and sixteen (1,24,42,416) *Dams* are according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* from the revenue of the *Parganas* of Jamra etc. The present assignment amounts to eight lakhs, fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and eighty-four (8,57,584) *Dams*, from the said *Parganas* with the *taghaiyur* of Karamullah etc. with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Tanguz II*, according to the *Zimn*.	According to the *Zimn* Farhan Khan *Deccani** held a *mansab* of two thousand *Zat* and one thousand *Sawar* out of which two hundred were *se aspa*, *do aspa* and *yak aspa*. The details of *muqarrara talab* as well as the previous and the present assignments have been worked out. The previous assignment was from the *Pargana* of Jamra of Khandesh *Subah* and the *Pargana* of Ausgaon, Jalna *Sarkar* of the Deccan *Subah*. The present assignment is from the *Pargana* of Jamra of Khandesh *Subah* and the *Pargana* of Antur of Aurangabad *Sarkar* with the *taghaiyur* of the *Painam* of Moinuddin.

The above officials and the *jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.

1668. *22nd Rajab*, 1059 *A.H.* / 13th August, 1647 A.D.

The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams* the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Pargana* of Ashti, Gawil *Sarkar* of Berar *Subah* have been informed that Mir Ziauddin Husain* son of Mir Ali Asghar has been assigned a *Jagir* amounting to four lakhs and ten thousand (4,10,000) *Dams*, from the said *Pargana*, with the *taghaiyur* of Saifullah Arab, with effect from the beginning of Kharif *Tanguz Il* according to the *Zimn*.

The above officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No.2.

True extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Mir Ziauddin Husain son of Ali Asghar Kashani held a *mansab* of one hundred and fifty *Zat* and twenty-five *Sawar* according to the *Yaddasht* dated *8th Jamadi II*, 1057 *A.H.*/ 1st July, 1647 A.D. and the *tajweez* of Islam Khan*.

The details of *muqarrara talab* have been given.

There are several other entries and endorsements.

3342. *4th Ramazan*, 1060 *A.H.* / 21st August, 1550 A.D.

The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazar'ian* of the *Pargana* of Mustafabad (popularly known as Chopra) have been informed that Feroz the grandson of Feroz *Deccani*, has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to seven lakhs, ninety-one thousand one hundred and eight (7,91,108) *Dams* from the revenue of the said *Pargana*, with the *taghiyur* of Osman Khan, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Pars Il* according to the *Zimn*.

The above officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No.2.

True extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Feroz, grandson of Feroz *Deccani* held a *Mansab* of five hundred *Zat* according to the *Daul* endorsed by Shaista Khan*.

The details of *muqarrara talab* as well as the previous and the present assignments have been worked out.

There are several other entries and endorsements.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3344.	*5th Ramazan*, 1060 *A.H.* 22nd August, 1650 A.D.	The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Mutasaddis*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Pargana* of Posad, Mahur *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar, have been informed that Rao Kiran* son of Rao Suraj Singh, has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to eighteen lakhs (18,00,000) *Dams*, from the revenue of the said *Pargana*, with the *taghaiyur* of Birchan Rao and others with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Pars II* according to the *Zimn*. The above officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	True extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Rao Kiran* son of Suraj Singh held a *mansab* of two thousand and five hundred *Zat* and one thousand *Sawar* according to the *Daul* endorsed by Nawab Shaista Khan*. The details of *muqarrara talab* with reference to its portions to be received from the *Sarkar* of Bikanir, Ajmer *Subah* in Hindustan, as well as the present and previous assignments have been worked out. The previous assignment was from the *Parganas* of Gandapur with Latur *Sarkar* of Daulatabad. There are several other entries and endorsements. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 80).
3441.	*23rd Safar*, 1061 *A.H.* 5th February, 1651 A.D.	The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the *Pargana* of Rali Gaon, Kallam *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar have been informed that Mir Ziauddin* son of Ali Asghar, has been assigned a *Jagir* amounting to four lakhs and ten thousand (4,10,000) *Dams* from the revenue of the said *Pargana* after the death of Safi Quli with effect from the middle of the *Kharif Pars II* according to the *Zimn*. The above officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of *Parwancha* No. 2.	True extracts of the *Zimn* indicate that Mir Ziauddin son of Mir Ali Asghar Kashani held a *mansab* of one hundred and fifty *Zat* and twenty-five *Sawar* according to the *Daul* endorsed by Shaista Khan*. The details of *muqarrara talab* have been worked out. There are some other entries and endorsements.

3775. *12th Muharram*, 1063 *A.H.*
3rd December, 1652 A.D.

According to the *tajweez* of *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'allaAlqab, 'Alamiyan Ma'ab, Rukn-ul-Saltanat-ul-'Uzma, 'Uzid-ul-Khilafat-ul-Kubra*, sons of Murtaza Quli, have been assigned sixty *bighas* of cultivable fallow land, measured by *Ilahi* yard, *kharij jama'* from the *Pargana* of Adilabad. Khandesh *Subah*, by way of *madad ma'ash* with effect from *Kharif Pars II.*

The *Muqaddams* of the present and future of the said place have been enjoined to let the said land be exploited by the aforementioned persons, after necessary measurements and mark-out as detailed in the *Zimn*.

The *Zimn* has been recorded based on the *Tasdiq* bearing the seal of Shaikh Fath Muhammad* attesting *madad ma'ash* to the sons of Murtaza Quli.

The brief history of the case is that Murtaza Quli had been receiving a *yaumiah* of one rupee *bila qusur-i-wvsuli* from the Government treasury of Burhanpur city according to a *Farman*. Consequent on his death the said *rozina* was assigned, through a *Farman*, to Ilahwardi and other sons and the wife of the deceased from the same treasury, during the term of late Khan-i-Dauran. Afterwards Illahwardi and Murad Beg ran away and the wife of Murtaza Quli expired.

Now his daughters named Mah Bano and Sultan Bano are living and have a right to the aforementioned sixty *bighas* of land. Therefore the said sixty *bighas* of land, *kharij jama'* with effect from *Kharif Pars II* has been assigned to them from Adilabad. There are brief extracts of *Haqiqat* and *Tasdiq* etc. and the endorsement of Mir Abdul Mabud ordering to write a *Parwana*.

PARWANCHA—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3839.	19*th Shaban*, 1063 *A.H.* 5th July, 1653 A.D.	According to the *Amr-i-Wala Qadr*, *Rafi'ul-Shan*, Mir Abul Qasim* has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to five lakhs and eighty thousand (5,80,000) *Dams*, out of which three lakhs and twenty thousand (3,20,000) *Dams* are according to the *Dastur-i-sabiq* and the present assignment is of two lakhs and sixty thousand (2,60,000) *Dams* from the *Pargana* of Zainpur situated in the suburbs of the *Subah* of Khandesh, with effect from different dates, as detailed in the *Zimn*. The village officials and the *Jagirdar* have been enjoined as at the end of the *Parwancha* No. 2.	This is the first out of four folios of the copy of a *Parwancha*. Extracts of the *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 22*nd Jamadi II*, 1063 *A. H.*/10th May, 1653 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Multafit Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Saleh as *Waqiah Nawis*, have been reproduced. According to which Abul Qasim held a *mansab* of two hundred *Zat* and forty *Sawar*. This *Yaddasht* was recorded under the orders of the Prince and according to the *Daul*. This was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 3*rd Rajab* 1063 *A.H.*/20th May 1653 A.D. and the *Madar-ul-Maham* ordered to write a *Parwana*. Further details are missing with folios number 3to 4.
3921.	16*th Jamadi II*, 1064 *A.H.* 24th April, 1654 A.D.	The present and the future *Mutasaddis* of the *Khazana-i-'Amera* of Burhanpur city, Khandesh *Subah* have been informed that Shaikh Kabir Muhammad, the *muazzin* of *masjid-i-Abdul Lateef*, has been assigned a *yaumiyah* of two *Tankas* from the said treasury according to a *Farman* issued by the Emperor as well as a *Nishan* issued by the Prince. The said *muazzin* deserted after a few months and *Nawab-i-Qudsi Alqab*, *Jahan Bani Kishwar Sitani* selected one Shaikh Lal to be appointed as *muazzin* in place of Shaikh Kabir Muhammad and a *Yaddasht* was put up to that effect. It was by the same time Shaikh Kabir Muhammad reappeared and reported his presence and respresented with the support	This is first of the two folios of the copy of a *Parwancha*. The second folio being missing, *Zimn* could not be found.

of the persons residing in the locality of the said mosque. The matter was brought to the notice of the Prince through a *haqiqat* dated 11*th Jamadi II*, 1064 *A.H.*/19th April, 1654 A.D. Thereupon The Prince issued orders restoring the *yaumiyah* to Shaikh Kabir Muhammad who would avail of the same according to the *Zimn* and shall keep himself engaged in praying for the everlasting Empire.

4131. 27*th Ramazan*, 1065 *A.H.*
21st July, 1655 A.D.

The *Mutasaddis* of the *Pargana* of Sarbar in Telangana *Subah* have been informed that Muhammad Arif son of Muhammad Muzaffar has been initially assigned Banda village a *ma'mula* of the aforementioned *Pargana*, by way of *madad ma'ash* with effect from *Kharif Yunt II* according to a *Nishan*.

This grant has been made on account of the old age and weakness of Muzaffar who is the father of the grantee. It has been further specified that the said village yielded a total revenue of forty-five rupees and five annas in 1062 A.H.

It has therefore been enjoined that the *hasilat* of the said village should be allowed to be exploited by the aforementioned person according to the *Zimn*, so that he should keep himself engaged in praying for the everlasting Empire.

Brief extracts of the *Zimn* confirm that Muhammad Arif, son of Muzaffar was assigned Banda village with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Yunt II*, according to a *Nishan*.

Copy of this *Parwancha* was received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* on 28*th Shawwal*, 29th Regnal year, 1065 *A.H.*/21st August, 1655 A. D.

PARWANCHA—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4431.	*26th Shaban*, 1068 *A.H.* 19th May, 1658 A.D.	The *Tahwildar* of the *Muhal-i-Sair* of the city of Aurangabad has been informed that Kalb-i-Ali son of Haider Beg *Ahadi* has been assigned a *mahiyana* of thirty-nine rupees from this *tahwil*. Therefore, Khwaja Dilawar, the treasurer of the treasury at Aurangabad has been enjoined to record the same under the proper head of accounts, prepare a *Qabz* under his own seal and release the amount to the aforementioned person.	Extracts of the *Zimn* based on the *Qabz-ul-Wasil* issued under the seal of the *Mutasaddis* of the treasury endorsed by the *Vazir*, show that an amount of thirty-nine rupees has been assigned to Kalb-i-Ali son of Haider Beg, by way of *mahiyana* with effect from *22nd Shaban*, 23rd Regnal year, 1068 *A.H.*/15th May, 1658 A. D. as *'alal hisab* from the treasury of Aurangabad under Khwaja Dilawar, the treasurer, under Okar Sen, the *Tahwildar* of the *Muhal-i-Sair* of Aurangabad city. The endorsement of *Nazir* : "*ba nazar daramad*". Copy of this *Parwancha* was received in the *Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* on *26th Shaban*, 1068 *A.H.*/19th May, 1658 A. D.

5. *WAJIB-UL-'ARZ.*

A *Wajib-ul-'Arz* is a sort of note submitted by an inferior to a superior seeking orders in respect of the issues specifically and categorically detailed in the note. The items, regarding which orders are sought, are put up in separate columns. The name of the petitioner who submits a *Wajib-ul-'Arz* is given on the top of the document at the beginning of the text. The first item opens with the phrase : *'awwal an ke'* (the first is that) and all subsequent items are detailed with the opening phrase : *'digar an ke'* (the other is that). Each item ends with phrases like : *'har che hukm shawad'* or *'har che amr shawad'* (as may be ordered).

Space is left blank at the end of each item for recording the orders issued in respect of each item. A *Wajib-ul-'Arz* is presumed to be presented to the king or any other appropriate authority by an *'Arz Begi* and the orders uttered by the authority are entered in the space provided below each item. It is seen that orders are recorded under a superscription *'Allah Akbar'*. It is in this way a *Wajib-ul-'Arz* is written in two different hands.

The dates of such orders are recorded at the end of the orders respecting the last item.

نشان ـ حسین علی خان کلکشن (۳۱)

۵ ـ واجب العرض

الله اکبر

واجب

العرض غلامان فدوی جانسپار امان

(۱) اول

آنکه سفیل (فصیل) خندق قلعه اکثر ته‌کاری چونه است ـ و قریب سه هزارگز کارگل ـ و چون کار گل این ملک چندان استحکام ندارد در بعض جائے که کارگل بود از کثرت باران برهم ریخته است. . . . . ؟ چونه راست کرده شد ـ و تتمه معطل به ورود حکم است ـ درینباب هرچه حکم شود ـ

الله اکبر

امرعالی متعالی شرف نفاذ یافت که ' هرگاه سابق کارگل بوده الحال نیز از گل بسازد ـ ،

(۲) دیگر

آنکه برج باسم حیات خان و برج صلابت و برج سربلند و برج بریدی درز خورده اند ـ اگرچه دو سه مرتبه درز بندی نموده شد اما استحکام نیافت ـ به تخصیص برج حیات خان بسیار درز خورده است ـ هروقت . . . . . . ؟ خواهد غلطید ـ قلعه پرکوته که پاین برج مذکور واقعه است از. . . . . خواهد افتاد ـ درینباب هرچه حکم شود ـ بیض

الله اکبر

امر والا قدر بنفاذ پیوست که ' . . . . نموده

ارسال دارد که مطابق آن هرچه امر شود بعمل خواهد آورد ـ ،

(۳) دیگر

آنکه زین پایه برج عنبرخانی کلان و عنبرخانی خورد و برج کافرکش و برج سربلند ریخته اند ـ درینباب انچه ماسور گردد ـ

الله اکبر

امرعالی صادر شدکه ' مرمت این پایه هاے بروج مسطور معلوم چه خواهد بود باید که آنرا مرمت نمایند ـ ،

(۴) دیگر

آنکه ازقلعه معه پرکوته سی و یک برج واقعه است و سری هر برج توپ هائے برپا است ـ اگرچه ساز هر توپ از قسم چوب وغیره مکمل نموده شد اماچون چوب لایق تخته بندی و چوب ساگون قابل کز و پیری در این جاےبهم نمی رسد تخته بندی نشده و کز و پیری ندارند و درعمل دکهنیان چوب لایق تخته بندی از پرگنه پالم و راجورا و بلولی و سارم و هذنے (؟) بارهلی (؟) می آید و چوب ساگون بجهته کز و پیری از ایندور می رسد ـ دیگر هرچه حکم شود ـ

الله اکبر

''مردم معتبر بعرض رسانیدند که پرکوته چوپی که درکار باشد در نا حیه قندهار بهم می رسد ـ درین صورت بمردم پرگنات دیگر تکلیف نمودن مناسب نیست ـ باید که از پرگنه قندهار سامان نموده سرانجام نمایند ـ ''

(٥) دیگر

آنکه چون در باب غله انبار آذقه مامور است که در هر سال دو ماهه غله کهنه بمردم احشام تنخواه داده از آن مبلغ غله نو خریده عوض آن داخل انبار نمایند ـ اگرچه حسب الحکم دو ماهه غله کهنه به این مردم داده می شود اما چون مردم بنجاره و بیوپاری در اینجا آمد و رفت ندارد و از راه هاے دیگر میگزرد بنابر آن خرید غله نو سر انجام نمی پذیرد که عوض آن غله نو گرفته داخل انبار کرده آید دریباب هرچه حکم شود ـ پیش ـ

الله اکبر

''چون پرگنه قندهار بموجب احکام گذشته آبادان و معمور شده و عوض غله که باحشام تنخواه می دهند نه معلوم چه قدر خواهد بود باید که غله زاید از مواضع پرگنه مذکوره ، فراهم نموده داخل ذخیره نمایند ـ ''

(٦) دیگر

آنکه چون موازی شش و نیم من باروت خرچ یک آواز توپخانه این قلعه است و اگر احیاناً تردد رویی دهد در یک روز اقل ترین سه آواز لازم است ـ موازی بیست من باروت خرچ یک روزه بوزن اکبری می شد و بحساب برآورد یکماهه شش صد من باروت ضرور است که در انبار موجود باشد و در اینجا همگی دوصد من باروت لایق آواز است و دو صد من دیگر بکلی از کار رفته که بوقت تسخیر این قلعه از هواج (؟) به جاروب کشی جمع نموده اند اگرچه ازان جمله قدری مرمت هم کرده شده اند..............؟
چنانچه پیش ازین نمونه آن ارسال داشته بود ـ دریباب هرچه حکم ـ

الله اکبر

''بالفعل پانصد من باروت مقرر شده که در آنجا موجود باشد و برطبق آن یکصد من قبل ازین فرستاده شده و آنچه مرمت طلب است ـ جهت مرمت آن باروت ساز از حضور تعین گشته ـ ''

(٧) دیگر

آنکه موازی شش هزار و پانصد من غله از بابت غله دستگردان عوض پرگنه بیر که ازین پرگنات بجهته انبار آذقه این قلعه مرحمت شده بود از آن جمله تاغایت شهر جمیدالثانی از آن محال دوهزار و سی صد وسی من غله تحویل انبار دار این قلعه رسیده است ـ درین باب هرچه حکم شود ـ

الله اکبر

''محصل از حضور تعین شده که آنچه از جمله شش هزار و پانصد من غله باقی مانده شد اهتمام نموده بزودی داخل ذخیره قلعه مذکوره نماید ـ ''

الله اکبر

''بموجب که حسب الامر عالی متعالی درتحت هر فصل قلمی شده عمل نمایند ـ پنجم ذی قعده سنه (؟) ـ''

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special features/Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
H.A.K. 31.	*5th Ziqada.* The portion containing year has been stained. Nevertheless from the internal evidence and in the light of the *Nishans* numbering H.A.K. No.5 of 9th R.Y. H.A.K. No.6 of 9th R.Y. H.A.K. No.7 of 10th R.Y. H.A.K. No.8 of 11th R.Y. it may be surmised that the document pertains to a period after the conquest of the fort of Qandhar in 1631 A.D. and in much likelihood between the 9th and the 11th Regnal year.		The document is on a large size gold-sprinkled paper with further decorative leaves painted in gold or silver which have all turned dark and on several places these decorative paintings have rendered the text illegible. The portion of the date containing year has also been stained in a similar way. Against items submitted for the orders of the Prince, there is an endorsement uniformly opening with "*Allah Akbar*" and "*amr-i-'Ali-i-muta'ali sharaf-i-nifaz yaft*". Then the actual orders have been recorded in a different hand. An entry on the reverse seems to have been made by the owner of the collection.

This is a *Wajib-ul-'Arz*, submitted by Aman (Beg) seeking orders in respect of matters detailed below :

I. Regarding the repair of a *fasil-i-khandaq* with lime-plaster for about 3,000 yards of it. It could be done with mud also but that would not stand for long.

(Order)

Orders were issueds that it should be plastered with mud as before.

II Regarding the turrets tnamed Burj-i-Hayat Khan. Burj-i-Salabat, Burj-i-Sar Baland and Burj-i-Baridi, it was submitted that they were cracky and though repaired more than once, but still they were not stable. Particularly Burj-i-Hayat Khan had several cracks and could collapse at any time.

The text of the orders issued in this regard is illegible

III. Regarding the repairs of t he *zinpayas* of the turrets named Burj-i-'Ambar Khani Kalan, Burj-i-Ambar Khani Khurd, Burj-i-Kafir Kush and Burj-i-Sar Baland, it was submitted that they were all in a dilapidated condition.

(Order)

Orders were issued: "the *zinpayas* of all those turrets should be repaired."

IV. There had been thirty-one turrets throughout the fort. Each turret was having one cannon. The cannons required construction of wooden stands and wainscoting. But the teak-wood of a quality required for that purpose was not available. It was further informed that previously the quality timber for wainscoting was bought from Palam or Rajura or Biloli and other *Parganas*. Teak-wood was being brought from Indur.

(Order)

'As some of the well informed persons reported that the timber of required quality was available in the suburbs of Qandhar, it was ordered that there was no need of sending men to other *Parganas* and the required timber should be acquired from the *Pargana* of Qandhar itself and the work completed.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		V. There had been standing orders in respect of the food-grains in the granary that the food-grains of old stock should be given to the men of *Ahsham* in lieu of their two month's salary every year and fresh food grains should be purchased and stored up in the granary. But the *banjaras* and the *beoparis* had stopped visiting that place (Qandhar) it was not possible to purchase fresh food-grains.	(Order). Since in compliance of the orders the *Pargana* of Qandhar was got sufficiently populated it was not known how much of food grains would have to be purchased in lieu of the food-grains given to the *Ahsham*. However enough food-grains should be procured from the villages of the said *Pargana* and stored up in the granary.
		VI. It was submitted that about 6½ maunds gun-powder was required for firing the cannons once a day. In the state of emergency firing for three times a day was necessary. The daily consumption of gun-powder was twenty Akbari maunds. Therefore the monthly consumption came to be about 600 maunds whereas only 200 maunds of gun-powder was available in the store. Two hundred maunds more was collected from dust soon after the conquest of the fort and a little of it was improved and made explosive.	(Order) For the time being sanction was accorded for 500 maunds of gun-powder out of which one hundred maunds had already been sent. A *barut saz* should be deputed from the court for improving the gun-powder which could be improved.
		VII. It was reported that out of 6,500 maunds of food-grains sanctioned by way of *dustgardan* and to be stored in the granary of the fort, a total of 2,330 maunds was received by the *Ambardar* of the fort upto the end of *Jamadi II*.	(Order) A *Muhassil* was deputed from the court to acquire the balance of a total of 6,500 maunds of food-grains and add to the stores of the fort. A closing endorsement contains instructions that whatever it has been recorded under each item according to the *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Muta'ali* should be complied with.

6. *YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT.*

A *Yaddasht-i-Mulazamat* is a memorandum recorded in respect of a person who has been privileged to pay respect to a Mughal Emperor or his Viceroy, as the case may be, by personally appearing in the Durbar. He had, however, to present by way of offering or *nisar* some gold coins or jewelry or other suitable articles of gift or at least a little amount of money.

An analysis, of hundreds of Mughal *Yaddasht-i-Mulazamat*, has revealed the following salient features of this document :

(*a*) It contains the name of the person who had the opportunity of *mulazamat* or paying respect by personally appearing in the Mughal Durbar; and

(*b*) the name of his father or a close reference.

(*c*) His rank in the *mansabdari* system is shown in terms of *Zat* and *Sawar* immediately under his name; and

(*d*) the place of his official posting where he came from.

(*e*) The details of offering are indicated under a sub-heading *nisar*, in case of cash i.e. rupees or *ashrafis;* and offerings in kind like jewelry, horses, books etc., are shown under a different sub-heading *peshkash*.

(*f*) This document also bears the date of appearance in the Durbar. Such date is generally recorded, with reference to the Regnal year only, on the back side of the document but dates have casually been specified, both in words and figures, with corresponding Hijrah Year on the top margin of a *Yaddasht-i-Mulazamat*, in the form of an endorsement.

A *Yaddasht-i-Mulazamat* generally bears endorsements regarding its perusal, as "*mulazamat namood*" or "*ba nazar dar amad*", by the concerned authorities, and sometimes regarding its entry into other relevant documents like *Siyaha-i-Huzur* etc. Most of the documents of this category have superscription as "*Allah Akbar*" or sometimes some symbolic stroke standing for *Bismillah*.

نشان ۳۷۹۰

۲۱ - ربیع الثانی۲٦ (ج مطابق سنه ۱۰۶۳ھ) †

۱۱ - مارچ سنه ۱٦۵۳ع

۷ - (یاداشت ملازمت)

الله اکبر

بنظر در آمد

یاد داشت

ملازمت باسم بختیار خان از تهانه دار تهانیسر

دو هزاری		از سلطان پور و ندربار	
۱۰۰۰		می آید	
نثار		پیشکش	
عن اشرفی	روپیه	اسپان	پلنگ
۹ عدد	۱۰۰ عدد	راسان	قلاداان

نثار

سلطان جیو

عن اشرفی

اشرفی

عددان

†This date has been indicated on the backside of the document.

No. 3795.

21st of the month of *Rabi-ul-Sani*,
26th (Regnal Year, 1063 *A. H.*
11th March 1653 A.D.)†

6. *YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT*

Allah Akbar

'ba nazar dar amad.'

Yaddasht-i-Mulazamat in the name of Bakht Yar Khan, from the *Thanadar of Thanesar*.

2,000 (*Zat*)

1,000 (*Sawar*)

Coming from Sultanpur and Nadarbar.

Offerings { *Ashrafis* : 9
Rupees : 100

Peshkash { Horses : Two
Panthers : Two (*qaladahs*)

Offerings to Sultan Jeo:

Ashrafis : Two

† This date has been indicated on the backside of the document.

Accession No. (1)	Date. (2)	SUMMARY (3) Name of the person with the name of his father or a close reference. (a)	Rank. (b)	The place where he is coming from. (c)	Details of offering. (d)		Special features/Remarks. (4)
170.	17*th Ziqada*, 1050 *A. H.* / 18th February, 1641 A. D	Soobh Karan	500 *Zat* 1,400 *Sawar*	Thana of Bir	*Ashrafis* / Rupees	9 / 100	The document bears the following endorsements : (a) "*mulazamat namood*" 17th of the month of *Ziqada*, 14th Regnal year (the date has been indicated both in words and figures). (b) A marginal endorsement which is torn refers to its entry in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur* of an even date. (c) "*Havala-i-Bhau Singh.*" (d) "*dawazdah fard ba nazar dar amad.*"
553.	3*rd Ramazan*, 1054 *A. H.* / 24th October, 1644 A. D.	Ibrahim, son of Nusrat.	100 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*	Sick bed	Rupees	2	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
2073.	24*th Rabi II*, 1058 *A. H.* / 8th May, 1648 A. D.	1. Masood, son of Mangal Khan.	300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Mansoor, son of Mangal Khan.	150 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	3	

3240.	*23rd Rabi I*, 1060 *A. H.* / 16th March, 1650 A. D.	1. Alif Beg, son of .... (?)	..	Galna fort	All of them offered a total sum of Rs. 26 at the rate of two rupees per head.	All the thirteen persons are *Baluch*. Endorsement : "23, *mulazamat namood*."
		2. Ibrahim Beg, son of Khush Hal Beg.	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	"		
		3. Faoj Beg, son of Baqi Beg	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	"		
		4. Mahmood Beg, son of Zaki Beg.	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*			
		5. .... ?, ...	Do.	"		
		6. Lateef Beg, son of Burhan Beg.	Do.	"		
		7. Hadi Beg, son of Bashir Beg.	Do.	"		
		8. Qulich Beg, son of Rahim.	Do.	"		
		9. Khwaja Nazir, son of Khwaja Mulla.	80 *Zat*	"		
		10. Muhammad Dost, son of Arif.	80 *Zat*	"		
		11. Nasir Beg, son of .... ?	80 *Zat*	"		
		12. Fazil Beg, son of.... ?	60 *Zat*	"		
		13. Tarson Beg, son of Khwaja Beg.	60 *Zat*	"		

YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT—(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)	(4)
3660.	10*th Muharram*, 1062 *A.H.* / 13th December, 1651 A. D.	1. Sultan Ahmad Shirani, son of Darya.	100 *Zat* 25 *Sawar*	..	Rupee one	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Daulat, son of Sultan Ahmad.	40 *Zat*	..	Rupee one	
3787.	18*th Rabi I*, 1063 *A. H.* / 6th February, 1653 A. D.	Sher, son of Ismail Niyazi.	100 *Zat*	..	Rupees 9	Endorsement : "18, *mulazamat. namood.*"
3788.	5*th Rabi II*, 1063 *A. H.* / 23rd February, 1653 A. D.	1. Mir Taqi, son of Hasan Quli Khilj.	100 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*	..	They together offered Rs. 5	Endorsement : "5*th Rabi II*, 26th Regnal year *mulazamat namood.*"
		2. Shah Nazeer, son of Hasan Quli Khilj.	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	..		
3789.	5*th Rabi II*, 1063 *A. H.* .. / 23rd February, 1653 A. D.	Mir Taqi Quli, son of Husamud-din Khan.	200 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	Sick bed	*Ashrafi* One Rupees 9	Endorsement: "5*th Rabi II*, 26th Regnal year, *mulazamat namood.*"
3790.	7*th Rabi II*, 1063 *A. H.* .. / 25th February, 1653 A. D.	Khwaja Mirza Khan.	100 *Zat* 15 *Sawar*	..	Rupees 2	Endorsement : "7*th Rabi II*, *mulazamat namood.*"

3793	*12th Rabi II*, 1063 *A. H.* / 2nd March, 1653 A. D.	1. Muhammad Sadiq, brother of Muhammad Hussain Neknam.	150 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*	Aurangabad	Rupees	5	Endorsement : "12th *Rabi II mulazamat namood*".
		2. Fida Beg, son of Mir Husain.	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	Do.	Rupees	5	
		3. Hashmat Beg, son of Mir Haji.	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	Do.	Rupees	4	
3794.	*19th Rabi II*, 1063 *A. H.* / 9th March, 1653 A. D.	1. Sulaiman Beg 2. Khizr Beg, son of Sulaiman Beg.	100 *Zat* 40 *Sawar* 100 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*.	As sent by Diyanat Khan.	*Ashrafi* Rupees Rupees Guns Arabian horses	1 9 5 2 2	They have been deputed for collecting the revenue of Nanded, Telangana *Subah*. Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3796.	*22nd Rabi II*, 1063 *A. H.* / 12th March, 1653 A. D.	Ahmad, son of Hasan Khan.	..	..	Rupees	*Qiladahs* 100	Endorsement ; "22, *ba nazar dar amad.*"
3810.	*26th Rabi II*, 1063 *A. H.* / 16th March, 1653 A. D.	1. Syed, son of Syed Hamza.	100 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	*Thana* Lad Sangvi	Rupees	5	Endorsement :
		2. Syed Jahan, son of Syed Hamza.	100 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*	,,	Rupees	4	26, *ba nazar dar amad.*"
		3. Syed Alam, son of Syed Hamza.	100 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*	,,	Rupees	4	Out of nine persons deputed to observe *mulazamat* one named Zain-ul-Abedin remained at the *Thana* itself, hence eight perssons only
		4. Syed Taher, son of Syed Hamza.	100 *Zat* 13 *Sawar*	,,	Rupees	4	

(1)	(2)	(3)					(4)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		
		5. Syed Sadullah, son of Syed Qutb.	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	*Thana* Lad Sangvi	Rupees	2	
		6. Sayeed, son of the sister of....?	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	,,	Rupees	2	
		7. Rustam, son of Abdul Karim.	100 *Zat*	,,	Rupees	2	
		8. Syed Shah Muhammad, son of Syed Mustafa.	80 *Zat*	,,	Rupees	2	
3811.	*26th Rabi II*, 1063 *A. H.* / 16th March, 1653 A. D.	Bakht-yar Beg	150 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "26, *ba nazar dar amad.*"
3813.	*4th Jamadi I*, 1063 *A. H.* / 23rd March, 1653 A. D.	Shiyam Singh, son of Raj Singh, Singhawat.	60 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	Aurangabad	Rupees	2	Endorsement : "4, *ba nazar dar amad.*"

3814.	10*th Jamadi I*, 1063 *A. H.* / 29th March, 1653 A. D.	1. Mir Yusuf, son of Mir Jan, Bokhari. 2. Mir Kalan, son of Mir Jan Bokhari. 3. Mir Naseer, son of Mir Jan Bokhari. 4. Mir Fazlullah, son of Mir Jan Bokhari.	Their father held a mansab of 150 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*		Rupees		Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3818.	27*th Jamadi I*, 1063 *A. D.* / 15th April, 1653 A. D.	Mohan Das, son of Prithvi Raj.	He is a candidate.	..	Rupees	5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3820.	3*rd Jamadi II*, 1063 *A. H.* / 21st April, 1653 A. D.	Khwaja Maodood, son of Khwaja (?)	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	Aurangabad	Rupees	2	Endorsement: "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is a relation of Qazi Muhammad Afzal.
3822.	17*th Jamadi II*, 1063 *A. H.* / 5th May, 1653 A. D.	Sadiq Bahadur Gurzani.	300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	The Jagir of Hoter Shaikh Babu.	*Ashrafi* Rupees	1 5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3829.	12*th Rajab* 1063 *A. H.* / 29th May, 1653 A. D.	1. Shaheenzad, son of Jani, brother of Hadidad Khan.	..	..	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Mir Muhammad Baqa, son of Mir Abdullah, brother of Lacheen Beg.	..	..	Rupees	9	

YAADDSHT-I-MUZZAMAT—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)		(4)
3832.	*26th Rajab* 1063 *A.H.* / 12th June, 1653 A. D.	Murlidhar, son of Dina Nath.	150 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*	+Buglana, Subah.	*Ashrafi* Rupees	1 5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" +Since he was the *Diwan* and *Waqiah Nawis* of Buglana Subah.
3834.	*2nd Shaban*, 1063 *A.H.* / 18th June, 1653 A. D.	Kaiqubad, son of Uzbek Khan.	250 *Zat* 60 *Sawar*	Sick bed	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3837.	*18th Shaban*, 1063 *A.H.* / 4th July, 1653 A. D.	Muhammad Afzal, son of Jafer Beg *Baluch*	150 *Zat* 25 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3838.	*18th Shaban*, 1063 *A.H.* / 4th July, 1653 A. D.	1. Pating Rao (?), son of Dhannaji.	150 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	..	All of them offered a sum of Rs. 25.		Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Rahuji, son of Dhannaji	100 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	..			
		3. Jahu (?) son of Dhannaji	(?)	..			
		4. Loji, son of Dhannaji	40 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	..			
		5. Isaji, son of Dhannaji,	40 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	..			

3840.	2nd *Ramazan*, 1063 *A.H.* / 17th July, 1653 A. D.	Masuda, son of Izzat Beg.	100 *Zat*	Parbhani	Rupees	5	He was previously in Aurangabad. He went to Parbhani from *jagir* Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"
3843.	13*th Shawwal*, 1063 *A.H.* / 27th August, 1653 A. D.	Muhammad Saleh Husaini Isfahani.	250 *Zat* 25 *Sawar*	Sick bed	Rupees	5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3844.	15*th Shawwal*, 1063 *A.H.* / 29th August, 1653 A. D.	Masud, son of Mangal Khan	300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	Sick bed	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3847.	25*th Shawwal*, 1063 *A.H.* / 8th September, 1653 A.D.	Syed Masud, son of Syed Abdul Rasul	..	..	Rupees Horse	9 1	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He has come under the *parwanagi* of Khwaja Noor.
3864.	26*th Zilhijja*, 1063 *A. H.* / 7th November, 1653 A. D.	Mir Muzaffar	150 *Zat* 30 *Sawar*	Sick bed	Rupees	5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is the *Ameen* of the *Dagh-o-Tashiha* of *mansabdars.*
3872.	10*th Muharram*, 1064 *A.H.* / 21st November, 1653 A. D.	Khwaja Masoom, son of Khwaja Wafa Bokhari.	100 *Zat*	..	Rupees	2	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3876.	10*th Muharram*, 1064 *A.H.* / 2nd December, 1653 A.D.	Ismail Beg, son of Hameed Beg.	300 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	†Burhanpur	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"

†Since he had been remaining in Burhanpur.

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)		(4)
3879.	*24th Muharram*, 1064 *A.H.* / 5th November, 1653 A.D.	Bijay Singh, son of Raja Dwarka Das.	300 *Zat* 150 *Sawar*	Antur, fort	Rupees Horse	100 1	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is *Qiladar* of Antur Fort.
3880.	*24th Muharram*, 1064 *A.H.* / 5th December, 1653 A.D.	Muhammad Yusuf, son of Muzaffar Husain.	He is a candidate for *Mansab*	..	*Ashrafi* Rupees	(?) 9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3891.	*25th Safar*, 1064 *A. H.* / 5th January, 1654 A. D.	Ram Singh son of Tilok Chand.	..	..	Rupees	5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad*" Since his father has died he observed *mulazamat* in the company of his brother Saroop.
3908.	*22nd Jamadi I*, 1064 *A.H.* / 31st March, 1654 A. D.	Murshid Quli Khan	1,500 *Zat* 500 *Sawar*	Bir	*Ashrafis* Rupees	4 18	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3915.	*2nd Jamadi II*, 1064 *A.H.* / 10th April, 1654 A.D.	1. Sultan Ahmad, Shirani, son of Darya.	100 *Zat* 25 *Sawar*	..	All of them offered Rs. 4		Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Feroz, son of Sultan Ahmad Shirani.	40 *Zat*	..			
		3. Daulat, son of Sultan Ahmad, Shirani.	40 *Zat*	..			

3917.	*7th Jamadi II*, 1064 *A. H.* / 15th April, 1654 A. D.	Masud son of Izzat Beg.	100 *Zat*	..	Rupees	3	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
3919.	*9th Jamadi II*, 1064 *A. H.* / 17th October, 1654 A. D.	Muhammad Jafar, son of Aflatoon.	40 *Zat*	..	..		Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is brother of Jamshid Beg. He had appeared at the court on *25th Zilhijja* of 25th Regnal year (=1061 *A.H.* or 29th November 1651 A.D.) accompanied with Itiqad Khan and was granted a *mansab* of Sixty *Zat*. Later he was dismissed on account of absence. Now he has observed *mulazamat* on *9th Jamadi II* of the 28th Regnal Year.
3925.	30*th Jamadi II*, 1064 *A. H.* / 8th May, 1654 A. D.	Isfandyar son of Muhammad Beg.	150 *Zat* 30 *Sawar*	*Jagir*	Rupees	7	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He was granted this *mansab* on *20th Zilhijja* of 22nd Regnal year (=1058 *A.H.* or 26th December, 1648 A.D.) by prince Murad Baksh. He absented himself on *Rukhsat-i-Jagir* for four months with effect from *18th Zilhijja*, 27th Regnal year (=1063 *A.H.* or 30th October, 1653 A.D.) but actually reported back after five months and fourteen days.

YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)	(4)
3927.	1*st* *Rajab*, 1064 *A. H.* / 8th May, 1654 A. D.	Sher Kamal, son of Shams Sherzani.	150 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	Back from leave.	Rupees 2	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" He left on leave on 9*th* *Zilhijja*, 27th Regnal year (=1063 *A.H.* or 21st October, 1653 A.D.), for *jagir* in Danmarli, *Pargana*, for four months but actually he came back after six months and twenty two days.
3930.	11*th* *Rajab*, 1064 *A. H.* / 18th May, 1654 A. D.	Muhammadi Beg, son of Mir Muhammad Qaqil.	100 *Zat*	Back from leave.	Rupees 5	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" He left on leave by 27*th* *Zilhijja* (=1063 *A. H.* or 21st October, 1653 A.D.) for *jagir* and came back after six months and fourteen days.
3934.	22*nd* *Rajab*, 1064 *A. H.* / 29th May, 1654 A. D.	Syed Omer, son of Syed Saif Khan.	400 *Zat* 80 *Sawar*	*jagir*	Rupees 7	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"

3936.	29*th* *Rajab*, 1064 *A. H.* / 5th June, 1654 A. D.	Mir Maqbool, son of Aflatoon.	100 *Zat* *dargahi* 15 *Sawar*	He was ill at Burhanpur.	Rupees	2	Endorsement : '*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is son of Saf Shikan Khan's brother.
3937,	29*th* *Rajab*, 1064 *A. H.* / 5th June, 1654 A. D.	1. Himmat Yar, son of Khuda Yar.	A candidate	..	Rupees	2	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Shuja'at Yar, son of Khuda Yar.	A candidate	..	Rupees	2	
3938	13*th* *Shaban*, 1064 *A. H.* / 19th June, 1654 A. D.	Syed Abu, son of Sa'adat.	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is one of the brothers of Abdul Rahman posted at Peth Mal (?)
3943.	27*th* *Shaban*, 1064 *A. H.* / 3rd July, 1654 A. D.	Hasan, son of Vali Beg.	250 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	Back from leave.	Rupees	5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad*" He had been on leave with effect from 27*th* *Safar*, 27th Regnal year (=1064 *A.H.* or 7th January, 1654 A.D.).

YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)		(4)
3949.	8*th Ramazan*, 1064 *A. H.* 13th July, 1654 A. D.	Yar Muhammad, son of Mujeeb Ali.	300 *Zat* 90 *Sawar*	Sick bed	Rupees	9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" Mujeeb Ali is the brother of Izzat Khan.
3950.	15*th Ramazan*, 1064 *A. H.* 20th July, 1654 A. D.	Hasan Beg, son of Husain Beg.	60 *Zat*	*Jagir*	Rupees	5	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" He is a relative of Murshid Quli Khan, the Minister.
3951.	15*th Ramazan*, 1064 *A. H.* 20th July, 1654 A. D.	Fath, son of Abdul Rahman Rohella.	300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	Bhongir	*Ashrafis* Rupees Horse Pearls	2 9 1 ?	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"

3955.	*22nd Ramazan*, 1064 *A. H.* 27th July, 1654 A. D.	Syed Yaqoob, son of Syed Husain	150 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	Buglana	*Ashrafi* Rupees	1 9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amud.*" He is posted at Buglana under Shaikh Mir Hazari.
3958.	*27th Ramazan*, 1064 *A.H.* 1st August, 1654 A. D.	Muhammad, son of Ghani.	100 *Zat*	*Jagir*	Rupees	3	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" He had been on leave at *jagir* for five months and twenty-two days with effect from 5th *Rabi II* of 27th Regnal year (=1064 *A.H.* or 13th April, 1654 A.D.)
3967.	*6th Shawwal*, 1064 A. H. 10th August, 1654 A. D.	Mir Jafer, son of Mir Chach.	800 *Zat* 600 *Sawar*	Antur, fort	*Ashrafi* Rupees	5 50	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"
3974.	*17th Shawwal*, 1064 *A. H.* 21st August, 1654 A. D.	Mahmood, son of Hassu.	A candidate	..	*Mohr* Rupees	1 9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" He is the son of Ahmad Khan Niyazi's sister. He states that his father held a *mansab* of two hundred *Zat* and fifty *Sawar*.
3987.	*30th Ziqada*, 1064 *A. H.* 2nd October, 1654 A. D.	Qurban, son of Saleh Beg.	100 *Zat*	Cholher, fort	Rupees	2	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" He is Lutfullah Beg's brother.

YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)	(4)
3998.	17*th* *Zilhijja*, 1064 *A.H.* / 19th October, 1654 A. D.	Shabbir Beg, son of Tarson Beg.	100 *Zat*	*Jagir*	Rupees 2	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He has reported back from leave which he availed with effect from 13*th* *Rabi I*, 27th Regnal year (=1064 *A.H.* or 22nd January, 1654 A.D.). He has come with Lutfullah Beg.
3999.	17*th* *Zilhijja*, 1064 *A.H.* / 19th October, 1654 A. D.	Hastam, son of Rustam.	300 *Zat* *dargahi* 100 *Sawar*	Nanded	Rupees 5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is posted at Nanded with Hadidad Khan.
4006.	29*th* *Zilhijja*, 1064 *A.H.* / 31st October, 1654 A. D.	Hayat, son of Ibrahim.	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	*Jagir*	Rupees 5	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
4011.	11*th* *Muharram* 1065 *A.H.* / 11th November, 1654 A.D.	Syed Alavi ..	400 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	*T'ayunat-i-Rikab* of the Prince.	Rupees 11	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is now in the *Rikab-i-sa'adat*.
4024.	25*th* *Safar* 1065 *A.H.* / 25th December, 1654 A.D.	Mir Ali, son of Musa Sherzani (?)	900 *Zat* 600 *Sawar*	sick bed	*Mohr* 1	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"

4051.	3rd *Rabi II*, 1065 *A. H.* 31st January, 1655 A. D.	Anandaraman, son of Sunder Das	A candidate	..	Rupees	9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"
4055.	12*th Rabi II*, 1065 *A.H.* 9th February, 1655 A. D.	1. Ali Yar, son of Pa'inda Bokhari.	150 *Zat* 45 *Sawar*	*Rikab* of the Prince.	Rupees	9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Khuda Yar, son of Pa'inda Bokhari.	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	"	Rupees	5	
		3. Ahmad Yar, son of Pa'inda Bokhari.	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	"	Rupees	4	
		4. Masoom, son of Syed Muhammad.	100 *Zat*	"	Rupees	3	He is a relation of Ali Yar.
4056.	12*th Rabi II*, 1065 *A. H.* 9th February, 1655 A. D.	Yar Muhammad, brother of Izzat Khan.	300 *Zat* 90 *Sawar*	"	Rupees	9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"
4065.	1*st Jamadi I*, 1065 *A.H.* 27th February, 1655 A. D.	Muhammad Ashraf, son of Sher Kamal	A candidate	..	Rupees	5	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" Sher Kamal is the grandson of *Burhanu-ul-Mulk* Shirazi.
4072.	23*rd Jamadi I*, 1065 *A.H.* 21st March, 1655 A. D.	Ali Beg, son of Vali Beg.	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	Gandapur	One sword		Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"

YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)		(4)
4073.	23rd *Jamadi I*, 1065 *A. H.* / 21st March, 1655 A. D.	Muhammad Yusuf, son of Shah Beg Khan.	300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	..	*Ashrafi* Rupees	1 9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*" This rank was given to him according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* with effect from 2*nd Safar*, 28th Regnal year (=1065 *A.H.*, or 3rd December, 1654 A.D.)
4081.	1*st Rajab* 1065 *A. H.* / 27th April, 1655 A. D.	1. Himmat, son of Kamal Niyazi.	80 *Zat*	*Dargah*	Rupees	3	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Ikhtiyar, son of Kamal Niyazi.	60 *Zat*	"	Rupees	2	They are holding this rank according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* with effect from 4th *Jamadi I*, 28th Regnal year (=1065 *A.H.* or 4th March, 1655 A.D.)
4087	20*th Rajab*, 1065 *A. H.* / 16th May, 1655 A. D.	Muhammad Yusuf, son of Shah Beg Khan.	300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	Sick bed	Rupees	5	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"
4098.	26*th Shaban*, 1065 *A. H.* / 21st June, 1655 A. D.	Ali Beg, son of Murshid Quli Khan.	200 *Zat* 40 *Sawar*	*Jagir*	*Ashrafi* Rupees	1 9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.*"

4103.	1st *Ramazan*, 1065 *A.H.* 25th June, 1655 A. D.	Muhammad Yusuf, son of Muzaffer Husain.	150 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*	Back from leave.			Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He had left for Jagir availing leave with effect from *28th Rajab*, 29th Regnal year (=1065 *A.H.* or 26th May, 1655 A.D.). He has reported back by this date.
4110.	14*th Ramazan*, 1065 *A. H.* 8th July, 1655 A. D.	1. Abdal Beg, son of Aman Beg.	300 *Zat* 150 *Sawar*	Anki Tanki	Rupees	100	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
		2. Mirza Beg, son of Abdal Beg.	A candidate	..			
		3. Munawwar Beg son of Abdal Beg.	A candidate				
4114.	21*st Ramazan*, 1065 *A.H.* 15th July, 1655 A. D.	Jamaluddin, son of Muhammad Aman.	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	*Jagir*	Rupees	2	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
4123.	8*th Shawwal*, 1065 *A. H.* 1st August, 1655 A. D.	Azmat, son of Syed Jalal.	100 *Zat*	*Jagir*	Rupees	2	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad*" He had left for*j agir*, on leave with effect from 11*th Jamadi II*, 29th Regnal year (1065 *A.H.* or 8th April 1655*A.D.*) with a promise to report back after three months but he actually returned after 3 months and 27 days.

YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)		(4)
4136.	18*th* *Ziqada*, 1065 *A. H.* / 9th September, 1655 A. D.	Hasan Beg	100 *Zat*	.	Rupees	9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* " Hasan Beg is an *Ameen-i-ʿImarat* and he is a relation of Murshid Quli Khan, the Minister.
4139.	25*th* *Ziqada*, 1065 *A. H.* / 16th September 1655 A. D.	Abbas Quli, son of Raza Quli,	150 *Zat* 15 *Sawar*	Ankote	Rupees	5	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* "
4151.	9*th* *Zilhijja*, 1065 *A. H.* / 30th September, 1655 A.D.	Syed Alavi, son of Syed Umer.	400 *Zat* 200 *Sawar*	*Jagir*	Rupees	18	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* "
4159.	29*th* *Zilhijja*, 1065 *A. H.* / 20*th* October, 1655 A. D.	Ilhamullah, son of Rustam Khan	1,000 *Zat* 1,000 *Sawar* (*Se aspa; Du aspa*)	Sick bed	*Mohr* Rupees	1 9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* "
4170.	22*nd* *Rabi II*, 1066 *A.H.* / 8th February, 1656 A.D.	Timaji	..	Golconda	Rupees	9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* " He is a *Harkara* of Golconda in the service of *Khassa-i-Sharifa* (*Vide* SDSJR No. 99).

4181.	*2nd Jamadi II*, 1066 *A.H.* / 18th March, 1656 A.D.	Mir Jafar, son of Mir Muhammad Arif.	Candidate	..	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
4183.	*7th Jamadi II*, 1066 *A.H.* / 23rd March, 1656 A.D.	Abdullah, son of Khaqani.	A candidate	..	*Ashrafi* / Rupees	1 / 9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" Khaqani holds a *mansub* of 300 *Zat* and 100 *Sawar*.
4205.	13*th Rajab*, 1066 *A.H.* / 27th April, 1656 A.D.	Hasan Beg, son of Ishaq Beg.	600 *Zat* / 250 *Sawar*	..	*Ashrafi* / Rupees	1 / 9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
4208.	*4th Shaban*, 1066 *A.H.* / 18th May, 1656 A.D.	Nasrullah, son of Hasan.	300 *Zat* / 50 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	7	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
4211.	*5th Shaban*, 1066 *A.H.* / 19th May, 1656 A.D.	Husain, son of Sazawar Khan.	200 *Zat* / 50 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	9	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"
4460.	18*th Shaban* of the year (?)	Narasing Das	..	..	Rupees	4	Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*" He is a *Gumashta* of Hafiz Nasir deputed in respect of the establishment of *Dak Chaukies* between Surat and Burhanpur (*Vide* SDSJR No. 132).

YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(3) (d)	(4)
4519.	Undated ..	.. Haji Muhammad Shafi.	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	..	Rupees 3	In addition to his personal *nazr* he also submitted an amount of one hundred and fifty-six rupees which was given to him by the *ra'aya*. The paper also contains information that one Mahmood Beg Sadiq Khani was sent to the fort of Junnair as an *Ameen* for doing the *Jamabandi* of the *Parganas* of the said area. Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* "
4520.	Undated	1. Sher, son of Osman Khan.	200 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	..	..	All the nine persons are the relations of Hayat.
		2. Bairam, son of Osman Khan.	100 *Zat* 25 *Sawar*	..	..	
		3. Abdul, brother of Osman Khan.	100 *Zat*	..	..	
		4. Pashu, son of Abdul.	60 *Zat*	..	..	
		5. Dawood (?), son of Abdul.	60 *Zat*	..	..	
		6. Shahab, son of Behzad.	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	..	..	He is *Khusarpora* of Hayat.
		7. Abdul Nabi, son of Hayat.	100 *Zat* 5 *Sawar*	..	..	
		8. Ghazi, son of Kamal.	80 *Zat*	..	..	

		9. Hayat Beg, son of Vali Beg.	100 *Zat*	..	.		Previously he was in the service of *Qutb-ul-Mulk*.
4521.	Undated	1. Mulloji	500 *Zat* 180 *Sawar*	Jangaon (?) *Thana*	Rupees	9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* "
		2. Isaji	200 *Zat* 130 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	9	
	..	3. Nitaji	200 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	9	
		4. Khandoji	150 *Zat* 30 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	5	
		5. Sardanand (?)	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	..	Rupees	3	
4522.	Undated	Syed Sajawal	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	Nanded	Rupees	5	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad* " He is deputed at Nanded with Hadidad Khan.
4525.	Undated	Murshiduddin Muhammad.	.	Bijapur	*Ashrafis* Rupees *Mushaf* one *Dhugdhugi with haft marwarid*	2 18	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad* " He is *Khalu* of Mir Ziauddin Husain.
4544.	Undated	Muhammad Saleh, son of Haji Abul Qasim.	100 *Zat*	Aurangabad	Rupees	5	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* "
4545.	Undated	Mir Talib, son of Mir Qasim	100 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	*Jagir*	Rupees	5	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* " He is a " *nau sar afraz* " and a relation of Mir Jafar *Baluch*.

(1)	(2)	(3)				(4)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
4551.	13*th Muharram* of the year (?)	Ahmad Khwafi	400 *Zat* 80 *Sawar*	..	*Ashrafi* 1 Rupees 9	Endorsement : " *ba nazar dar amad.* " This document has been styled as *Yaddasht-i-Nisar*. It appears that the *Mansabdar* could not personally observe *mulazamat* and submitted the *nazr* at a time when the Emperor or Prince was passing through a place which was adjacent to his *Daira*. He should have submitted the *nazr* through some one in the *Rikab*.

Dates for documents numbering 4519 to 4551seem to have been recorded on these documents also as usual on the back, but the marginal portions containing dates have been worn out.

7. SIYAHA-I-HUZUR

Siyaha-i-Huzur is a diary of day to day happenings at the court. It recorded the King's movements and utterances. A *Huzur Nawis* was appointed to record *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. A *Huzur Nawis* has also been referred to a *Waqiah Nawis*. Normally quite a good number, ten to fourteen, of such news writers were appointed at the Court. Two of them were required to be present every day. They recorded in the diary whatever the king said or did and whatever the officers brought to his notice. Similarly they recorded all matters related to the routine life of the king such as his appearing at the hall of public audience and retiring to palace, his entertainments, public functions and the like.

A *Siyaha-i-Huzur*, prepared in this way, was supervised by an *Amir* of high rank present in the *darbar*. The same *Amir* would place this document before the king for approval. After the approval of the king it was passed over to the clerks who prepared copies of each order and report contained in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. Subsequently it was handed over to the person or the officer concerned for record. It was signed by the *Parwanchi*, the *Mir Arz* and by the *Amir* who had laid it before the king. The report thus prepared was called *Yaddasht*.

Subahdars of the provinces in their capacity of viceroys also kept such diaries which were also called *Siyaha-i-Huzur* and this volume contains *Siyahas* of this category.

The document bears its title *Siyaha-i-Huzur* on the top. Below it the name of the month and the Regnal year is indicated, under which the name of the week's day is recorded in Arabic. Below the name of the day comes the date. The name of the day on the first folio is recorded in a long hand stretched from margin to margin, but on subsequent folios it is made short and written close to the name of the month which is just below the title. The total number of folios is indicated on the first folio in Arabic numerical signs. In case of a single-folio-document the number is indicated by the word *fard* and in case of two folios with the word *fardan*, in case of several documents the word *fard* preceds the Arabic numerical sign indicative of the total number of folios. All the subsequent folios bear number in Arabic figures.

Each folio bears an endorsement, on the upper margin, reading *ba nazar dar amad* meaning 'seen', which is made by the approving authority as discussed above.

Every bit of event is recorded separately with a certain method of indicating the beginning of an item. The first item is indicated by the words *awwal an ke* or 'the first is that'. the rest of the items are preceded with the words *deegar an ke* or 'the other is that'. Generally these phrases are shortened to *awwal* and *deegar* only but they are written in a long hand as to run from margin to margin.

Most of the *Siyaha-i-Huzur* described in this volume are in a very bad *shikista* writing as if the Huzur Nawis jotted down the events without having facility to sit and write conveniently.

As the *Siyaha-i-Huzur* is the record of all the orders issued from the court it includes the material which subsequently become the main text of several other documents like *Yaddasht-i-Mulazamat, Nishan, Parwancha* etc

نشان (۳۲۶)

۲۶ - ذی‌الحجه ۱۰۵۳ ھ

۲۵ - ماه فروری ۱۶۴۴

۷ - (سیاهه حضور)

سیاهه حضور

شهر

ذی‌حجه سنه ۱۷

۲۸ فرد

یوم‌الاحـــــــــــــــــــــد

۲۶ منه

اولـــــــــــــــــ

آنکه شش گهڑی روز برآمده بمسند عدالت نشستند بعد از یک پهر و چهار گهڑی برخاستند بعد از سه پهر باز برآمدند تا دو گهڑی نشستند غسل خانه شب موقوف شد ـ

مسیاهـــــــــــــــــــــــــ

جماعة ذیل مسلمان شدند

مسماة معه پسر و دختر ۳ نفر	مسماة نفر	مسماة نفران	جوگی بچه نفر
نفر با زن نفران	نرسنگهبان هزاری مسلمان شد انعام خلعت	مسماة ۵ نفر	مسماة ۳ نفر
؟ نفر	مسماة دختر و پسر ۳ نفر	؟ نفر / مسماة نفر	؟ نفر

ملازمـــــــــــــــــــــت

میـــــــــــر | محمد یوســــــــــــف

محمد جعفر وغیره پسران حکیم سید احمد گیلانی از اڈیسه آمده | ولد ضیاءالدین حسین دیوان بیوتات

امیدوار | امیدوار

نثار | نثار

۹ عدد روپیه | پیشکش

مشار الیه محمد حسین سہر روپیه راس اسپ‌پس دادند

جوهر افغان (†)

۵ روپیه

انعـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــام

جوهر افغان نوکر کار طلب خان بیار
بود لفظی نذر کرده بود ـ اگر صحت یابم
پنجروپیه نثار بگزرانم ـ چون نثار
گذرانید یک شال مرحمت فرمودند ـ

فرد (۲)

پیشـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــکش

محمد جعفـــــــــــــر

مومیائی
$6\frac{1}{4}$ آثار

کتـــــــــــــــــــــــــاب دو جلد

شرح آثارالسنه	تفسیر کشاف
جلد ۰	جلد

فرد (۳)

منصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــب

ابراهیم ولد جمال خان برادر زاده جلال خان بموجب یاد داشت بتاریخ روز شنبه پنجم شهر ذی‌القعده سنه ۱۷ جلوس همایون موافق سنه ۱۰۵۳ مطابق بهمن الهی برساله کمترین خانه زادان حسام الدین حسن و نوبت واقعه نویسی کمترین بندگان عبدالرحیم آنکه ''بتاریخ ۱۹ شهر شعبان المعظم سنه ۱۰۰ امر والا قدر شرف نفاذ یافت که ابراهیم ولد جمال خان برادر زاده جلال خان بمنصب سه بستی ذات و سوار سی نفر سرافراز باشد''

ســه بستی

۳۰ نفر

شرح بخط عرض مکرر آنکه ''بتاریخ بیست و سوم ذی حجه سنه ۱۰۵۳ مطابق سنه ۱۷ مکرر بعرض عالی متعالی رسیـــــد''

حمیـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــد

ولد محمد خان برادر زاده جلال خان کاکر بموجب یاد داشت بتاریخ روز شنبه پنجم شهر ذی‌القعده سنه ۱۷ جلوس همایون موافق سنه ۱۰۵۳ مطابق بهمن الهی برساله کمترین خانه زادان حسام الدین حسن و نوبت واقعه نویسی کمترین بندگان عبدالرحیم آنکه ''بتاریخ ۱۹ شهر شعبان المعظم سنه ۱۷ امر والاقدر شرف نفاذ یافت که حمید ولد محمد خان برادر زاده جلال خان بمنصب سه بستی و سوار بیست سرفراز باشد''

ســه بستی

۲۰ نفر

شرح بخط عرض مکرر بتاریخ بیست و سوم ذی حجه سنه ۱۰۵۳ مطابق سنه ۱۷ مکرر بعرض عالی متعالی رسید ـ

† This item has been indicated on the top margin of the first folio.

(فرد ۴ ندارد)

(فرد ۵)

داغنـــامه

قاسم لودی

بموجب داغنامه از قرار بتاریخ ۹ شهر رمضان‌المبارک سنه ۱۶ آنکه داغنامه اسپان خاصه و تابینان باسم شجاعت شعار قاسم‌لودی از انچه که باهتمام رفعت پناه شرافت دستگاه عبدالمعبود داروغه و امانت پناه ابو سعید امین بتاریخ ۲۷ شهر شعبان المعظم سنه ۱۶ بداغ رسید.

دو صدی، ذات ۷۰ سوار	بموجب دستک از قرار بتاریخ ۱۸ شهر محرم الحرام سنه ۱۶

دو صـــــدی

۷۰

مقرره موافق ضابطه

۴ راس

ذات

دو صدی

مقرره طلب

۲,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام

فی لک از قرار سه ماه

۶۲۵

مقـــــــــــرره

۱,۶۲۵

حاصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــل

سنه ۱۰۵۰

دو صـــدی

۷۰

مقرره موافق ضابطه

۸,۲۰,۰۰۰ دام

خاصـــــــــــــــه تابینـــــــــــــــان

۷۰ (نفر)

مقرره

۲,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام ۵,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام

مقررهٔ تنخواه بموجب ذیل

۸,۲۰,۰۰۰ دام

بموجب فرد حاصل بمهر مدار المهامی

دیانت خان

دو صدی

مقرر طلب

۲,۶۰,۰۰۰

فی لک

۲۳۳ $\frac{1}{4}$ آنه

مقرره حاصل

۱۹۱۲ $\frac{1}{4}$ انه

تتمه
۶۰۶
آده آنه

تتمه کمی سه ماه
۱۰۱۸ ۱/۴ آنه

مقرره
۳ راس
تابینان
۵۰
مقرره طلب
۵,۶۰,۰۰۰
مقرره حاصل
۱,۳۰۰ دام ۱/۴ آنه

بموجب فرد حاصل بمهر مدارالمهامی دیانت خان

دو صدی
۵۰
مقرره طلب
۸,۲۰,۰۰۰
خاصه تابینان
۵۰
مقرره
۲,۶۰,۰۰۰ دام ۵,۶۰,۰۰۰
۵۳,۴۰۰ بنا برسد داغ ... موقوف (†)
تتمه
۶,۶۵,۶۰۰ دام

فرد (۱)

تتمه حشو
تابینان

بموجب فرد حاصل بمهر مدارالمهامی دیانت خان
۳,۰۵,۶۰۰ دام
فی لک
۲۳۳ ۳/۴ آنه
مقرره ۹۳۵ ۱/۴ آنه

بنا برسد داغ موافق حاصل بمهر مدارالمهامی دیانت خان نوشته دادند تنخواه خواهد یافت
۱,۵۴,۳۰۰ دام

فی لک
۲۳۳ ۳/۴ آنه
مقرره
۳۵۸ ۳/۴ آنه

مقرره حاصل
۱,۵۵۴ (دام)

فی لک
۲۳۳ ۳/۴ آنه

پرگنه جلگانو	پرگنه نصرآباد
صوبه برار	صوبه خاندیس
۲,۵۸,۲۱۹ دام	۳,۸۵,۳۸۱ دام
مقرره	مقرره حاصل
۶۱۳	۹۳۱

بنا برسد داغ موافق حاصل بمهر مدارالمهامی دیانت خان نوشته دادند تنخواه خواهد یافت
۱,۵۴,۳۰۰ دام
فی لک
۲۳۳ ۳/۴ آنه
مقرره
۳۵۸ ۳/۴ آنه

†This figure should be 1,54400; the indication of one lakh is missing, which seems to be due to oversight.

۱۰۱۸ $\frac{1}{4}$ آنه در حصه ذات

تتمــــــــــــه

۲۸۷ $\frac{3}{4}$ آنه

۲۸ $\frac{3}{4}$ حق‌التحصیل

تتمـــــــــــه — بتاریخ ۲۹ - شهر شعبان سنه ۱۷

۲۵۹

پارینـــــــــــه — بنظر عالی متعالی گذشت

۳ راس ترکی

ذات — تا بینـــــــــــان

۳ راس ترکی — راس ترکی

فرد (۲۲)

جاگیـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــر

بموجب یاد داشت بتاریخ روز دو شنبه نوزدهم شهر ذی قعده سنه ۱۷ جلوس مبارک موافق سنه ۱۰۵۳ هجری دهم بهمن الهی برساله وزارت پناه کفایت دستگاه لایق المراحم والاحسان مدار المهامی دیانت خان و نوبت واقعه نویسی کمترین بندگان عبدالرحیم آنکه امر عالی متعالی صادر شد که جاگیر امان بیگ وغیره مشار الیه منصب یکهزار پانصدی ذات و سوار یکهزار نفر سرافراز است -

۳ نفر منصبدار

مقرره طلب

۱,۲۲,۰۰,۰۰۰

خاصـــــــــــه — تا بینـــــــــــان

مشار الیه ۳۲,۳۰,۰۰۰ — ۸۹,۶۰,۰۰۰

(۱) مشـــــــــــار الـــــــــــــــــــــــــیه

منصب یکهزار پانصدی ذات و سوار هزار نفر

۱۰۰۰ نفر سوار معه خاصه

(مقرره طلب)

۱,۰۷,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

خاصـــــــــــه — تا بینـــــــــــان

۲۷,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام — ۸۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

(۲) سید مـــــــــــــــــــــــــلک

چهار بستی ذات سوار ده نفر

چهار بستی

۱۰

مقرره طلب

۲,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

خاصـــــــــــه — تا بینـــــــــــان

۱,۲۰,۰۰۰ دام — ۸۰,۰۰۰ دام

(۳) قلندر بیگ

منصب دو صدی ذات

سوار هفتاد نفر

۱۷ نفر سوار معه خاصه

مقرره طلب

۸،۲۰،۰۰۰ دام

خاصه ۲،۶۰،۰۰۰ دام

تابینان ۵،۶۰،۰۰۰ دام

(۴) ابدال بیگ

ولد امان بیگ منصب یکصدی ذات و سوار چهل نفر

۴ نفر سوار معه خاصه

مقرره طلب

۴،۸۰،۰۰۰ دام

خاصه مشار الیه ۱،۶۰،۰۰۰ دام

تابینان ۳،۲۰،۰۰۰ دام

مقرره تنخواه بموجب ذیل

۱،۲۲،۰۰،۰۰۰ دام

پروانچه از قرار بتاریخ ۲ - شهر محرم‌الحرام سنه ۱۷ بتاریخ ۱۰ - شهر محرم‌الحرام سنه الیه بدفتر گذشت

فرد (۲۳)

بموجب دول سابق

۱،۰۷،۳۳،۱۶۴ دام

بدستور سابق

۹۳،۳۳،۱۶۴ دام

در هندوستان

۳,۵۰,۰۰۰ دام

در صوبه جات دکــــــــــــن

۸۹,۸۳,۱۶۴

(۱) پرگنه قندهار وغیره صوبه تلنگانه

۷۵,۸۳,۱۶۴

پرگنه قندهار

۷۱,۵۰,۰۰۰

پرگنه ساربار

۴,۳۳,۱۶۴

(۲) پرگنه کوٹهل سرکار نرناله صوبه برار

۱۴,۰۰,۰۰۰

از ابتدائے خریف قوی ئیل از پرگنه سانجر کهیڑ سرکار گاویل صوبه برار

۱۴,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

درینولا از بابته تتمه طلب عوض پرگنه پاترده

۱۴,۶۶,۸۳۶ دام

شرح بخط مدارالمهامی آنکه

مقرره تنخواه از پرگنه سروے وغیره ۔ از ابتدائی نصف خریف قوی ئیل

۱۴,۶۶,۸۳۶ دام

پرگنــــــــــه

سروے سرکار گاویل صوبه برار

۹,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

پرگنــــــــــه

سابان سرکار گاویل صوبه برار

از تغیر شاه بیگ خان

۵,۶۶,۸۳۶ دام

فرد (۴۴)

ما هیا نــــــــــــــــه

باسم محمد مراد ولد شیر بیگ بموجب یاد داشت بتاریخ یوم الاثنین سیز دهم شهر ذی‌الحجة الحرام سنه ۱۷ جلوس هایون مطابق سنه ۱۰۵۳ هجری برساله کمترین خانه زادان حسام‌الدین حسن، نوبت واقعه ویسی کمترین بندگان۔ ۔ ۔ ؟حکم عالی متعالی زینت صدور یافت که محمد مراد ولد شیر بیگ را عوض راسیر زکه بردو اسپ شصت روپیه وصولی ماهیانه داشت صحیح نموده بردو راس اسپ ماهیانه پنجاه روپیه وصولی در سلک احدیان تیر انداز منظم دارند ۔

۲۰ روپیه وصولی

شرح بخط عرض مکرر آنکه " بیست و چهار ذی حجه سنه ۱۰۵۳ مطابق سنه ۱۷ مکرر بعرض عالی متعالی رســــــــــد "

No. 426 26th *Zilhijja* { 17th Regnal Year† / 1053 A.H. / 25th February, 1644 A.D.

7. *SIYAHA-I-HUZUR*

24 Folios††

Saturday, 26th instant.

Firstly, the Prince (Aurangzeb) held his judicial court from sixth *ghari* in the morning to one *pahar* and fourth *ghari*. He re-appeared after *se-pahar* and continued the court for two *gharis*. *Ghuslkhana* of the night was postponed.

Siyaha:

A *jama'at* of the following was reported to have become *musalman*.

A woman with her son and daughter;	3 persons.
A woman.	1 person.
Women.	2 persons.
Jogi	1 person.
Man with woman.	2 persons.

Narsing Bhan Hazari became *musalman* and was awarded *in'am and khil'at*.

Women.	5 persons.
Women.	4 persons.
Man.	1 person.
A woman with daughter and son.	3 persons.
Man.	1 person.
A woman.	1 person.
Man.	1 person.

Mulazamat :

Mir Muhammad Jafar and Muhammad Husain sons of Hakim Syed Ahmad Gilani, coming as candidates from Orissa offered Rupees 9.

Muhammad Yusuf son of Ziauddin Husain, the *Diwan-i-Buyutat*, offered the following by way of *peshkash* as a candidate.

Mohr	:	1
Rupees	:	9
Horse	:	1

But the horse was returned back.

Jauhar Afghan offered Rs. 5.

† The day and the date with Regnal year has been indicated on every folio.

†† Though the total number of folios have been indicated as 24 on the top of the very first folio, but only eight folios numbering: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 22, 23 and 24 are extant.

In'am :

Jauhar Afghan, a servant of Kar Talab Khan was ill. He had promised to offer a sum of five rupees if restored to health. Since he offered the *nisar* he was awarded a shawl.

(Folio No. 2)

Peshkash:

Muhammad Jafar offered the following by way of *peshkash.*

Momiya 6¼ Seer.

Books :

1. *Sharh-i-Asar-ul-Sunnah:* One Volume.
2. *Tafseer Kashshaf:* One Volume

(Folio No. 3)

Mansab:

1. *Mansab* of Ibrahim son of Jamal Khan the *biradarzada* of Jalal Khan.

According to a *yaddasht* dated Saturday, 5th of the month of *Ziqada*, 17th Regnal year corresponding to 1053 *A.H.* (5th January 1644 A.D.)† and to the *Ilahi* month of Bahman recorded in the *Risalah* of the lowliest of the *khanazadan* Husamuddin Hasan and during the term of the lowliest of the *bandagan* Abdul Rahim as *Waqiah Nawis*, the *Amr-i-Wala-Qadr* (the esteemed orders) obtained the honour of issue that Ibrahim son of Jamal Khan the *biradarzada* of Jalal Khan was honoured with a *mansab* of 60 *Zat* and 30 *Sawar*.

60 *Zat*

30 *Sawar*

True extracts of the endorsement of (the person incharge of) the *'arz-i-mukarrar* read that it was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 23*rd Zilhijja* 1053 *A.H.* corresponding to the 17th Regnal year (22nd February 1644 A.D.).

2. *Mansab* of Hameed son of Muhammad Khan, *biradarzada* of Jalal Khan Kakar. According to a *yaddasht* dated Saturday, 5th of the month of *Ziqada*, 17th Regnal year corresponding to 1053 *A.H.* (5th January 1644 A.D.)† and to the *Ilahi* month of Bahman, recorded in the *Risalah* of the lowliest of the *Khanazadan* Husamuddin Hasan and during the term of the lowliest of the *bandagan* Abdul Rahim as *Waqiah Nawis*, the *Amr-i-Wala Qadr* (the esteemed orders) obtained the honour of issue that Hameed son of Muhammad Khan the *biradarzada* of Jalal Khan was honoured with a *mansab* of 60 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*.

60 *Zat*

20 *Sawar*

† According to L.D.S. Pillai's 'Indian Ephemeries' it was Friday.

True extracts of the endorsement of (the person incharge of) the '*Arz-i-mukarrar* read that it was submitted for '*arz-i-mukarrar* on *23rd Zilhijja* 1053 *A.H.* corresponding to 17th Regnal Year (22nd February 1644 A.D.).

(Folio No. 5)

Daghnama :

Daghnama issued in the name of Qasim Lodhi.

According to the *Daghnama* dated 9th of the month of *Ramazan* of the 17th Regnal year (30th October 1644 A.D.). The horses of the *khassa* and the *tabinan of Shuja'at Sha'ar* Qasim Lodhi were branded under the superintendence of *Rif'at Panah, Sharafat Dastgah* Abdul Mabood, the *Darogha* and *Amanat Panah* Abu Sayeed, the *Amin* on 27th of the month of *Shaban'* 17th Regnal year (=31st October 1643 A.D.)

According to a *dastak* dated *18th Muharram* of 16th Regnal year (= 29th March 1643 A.D.)

200 *Zat*
70 *Sawar*

Muqarrara according to the *Zabita.*

Four horses.
Zat 200

Muqarrara talab (for *Zat*) 2,60,000 *Dams* at 625 per lakh for 3 months coming to 1625.

According to the *fard-i-hasil* issued under the seal of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan.

200 *Zat*

Muqarrara talab : 2,60,000 at 233 and 3/4 Annas per lakh coming to: 606 and 1/2 Annas.

Balance after the deductions of *se mahi* 1018 and 1/4 Annas.

Muqarrara	:	3 horses.
Tabinan	:	70 persons.
Muqarrara Talab	:	5,60,000
Muqarrara Hasil :		(@ 233 and 1/4 *Annas* per lakh)

1300 *Dam* and 1/4 Annas
Balance of the *hashw*

(Folio No. 6)

Tabinan:

According to the *fard-i-hasil*, issued under the seal of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan.

Muqarrara talab: 4,05,600
@ 233 and 3/4 Annas per lakh
Muqarrara: 947 and 1/4 *Annas.*

He should receive *tankhwah* according to the *hasil* issued under the sea of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan, since branded.

Muqarrara Talab : 1,54,400 *Dams.*

@ 233 and 1/4 Annas per lakh.

Muqarrara : 358 and 3/4 Annas

Deduction against *hissa-i-Zat*—1018 and 1/4 Annas.

Balance: 287 and 3/4 Annas.

Haq-ul-Tahsil: 28 and 3/4 Annas.

(287 and 3/4 *Annas minus* 28 and 3/4 *Annas*)

Balance : 259

(Portion of the document is torn)

Hasil of (the year) 1050 (*A.H.*).

200 *Zat*
70 *Sawar*

Muqarrara talab according to

Zabita	:	8,20,000
(*a*) *Khassa*	:	2,60,000
(*b*) *Tabinan*	:	5,60,000

70 (*nafar*)

Muqarrara Tankhwah as detailed below:

8,20,000

Muqarrara hasil : 1912 and 3/4 Annas (@ 233 and 3/4 Annas).

Yaddasht according to the *fard-i-hasil* issued under the seal of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan.

200 (*Zat*)

70 (*Sawar*)

Muqarrara Talab	:	8,20,000
(*a*) *Khassa*	:	2,60,000
(*b*) *Tabinan*	:	5,60,000

70 (*nafar*)

Mauquf since not branded: 54,400†

Balance: 6,65,600

Muqarrara hasil: 1554

@ 233 and 3/4 Annas per lakh.

(*a*) From the *Pargana* of Nasrabad, Khandesh *Subah*

Muqarrara talab : 3,87,381.

Muqarrara hasil : 941

†It should b: 1,54,400; a digit seems to have been left over due to scriptory oversight, in the document.

(*b*) From the *Pargana* of Jalgaon in the *Subah* of Berar

Muqarrara talab : 2,78,219

Muqarrara hasil : 613

He should receive *tankhwah* according to the *hasil* issued under the seal of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Kan since branded.

1,54,400

@ 233 and 3/4 Annas per lakh

358 and 3/4 Annas

It was seen by the prince on 29*th Shaban*, 17th Regnal year/ (2nd November 1644 A.D.)

4 horses of Turki breed.

3 for *Zat*

One for *Tabinan*

(Folio No. 22)

Jagir :

Aman Beg holding a *mansab* of 1500 *Zat* and 1000 *Sawar* and others were assigned a *jagir* by the Prince according to a *yaddasht* dated 10*th Bahman Ilahi*, 19*th Ziqada*, 17th Regnal year 1053 *A. H.*/ (=19th January 1644 A.D.) recorded in the *Risalah* of *Vizurat Panah, Kifait Dastgah, Laiq-ul-Mara-him-wal-ihsan, Madar-ul-Mahami*, Diyanat Khan and during the term of the lowliest of the servants Abdul Rahim as *Waqiah Nawis*.

Mansabdars	:	4 *nafar*
Muqarrara Talab	:	1,22,00,000
Khassa	:	32,40,000
Tabinan	:	89,60,000

(Details are given below) :

Name	Rank	*Khassa*	*Tabinan*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Aman Beg.	1500 *Zat* 1000 *Sawar* 1000 *Sawar* with *khassa*	27,00,000	80.00,000
2. Syed Malik	80 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	1,20,000	80,000
3. Qalandar Beg	200 *Zat* 70 *Sawar* & 71 *Sawar* with *Khassa*	2,60,000	5,60,000
4. Abdal Beg	100 *Zat* 40 *Sawar* & 41 *Sawar* with *Khassa*	1,60,000	3,20,000

A *Parwancha* dated *2nd Muharram*, 17th Regnal year (1st March 1644 A.D.) was received in the *daftar* on 10*th Muharram* of the said year (9th March 1644 A.D.).

Muqarrara tankhwah as detailed below:

1,22,00,000 *Dams*.

(Folio No. 23)

According to the previous *Daul*:

1,07,33,164 *Dams*

According to *adstur-e-sabiq:*

93,33,164 *Dams*.

In Hindustan	:	3,50,000
In the *Subahs* of the Deccan.	:	89,83,164

(The details of the *Subahs* of Deccan are given below):

1. In the *Pargana* of Qandhar etc. of Telangana *Subah*:	75,83,164
(*a*) Qandhar *Pargana*:	71,50,000
(*b*) Sarbar *Pargana*:	4,33,164

2. In Berar *Subah* :

(*a*) Kothal *Pargana* in the *Sarkar* of Nirnala 14,00,000

From the *Pargana* of Manjar Khed, Gawil *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah*, with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Qui Il* 14,00,000 *Dams*.

During these days regarding the balance of the '*ivaz* of Patarda *Pargana* 14,66,836 *Dams*.

Endorsement of *Madar-ul-Mahami* "from the beginning of the second half of *Kharif Qui II*"

(*Muqarrara*) 14,66,836 *Dams*.

(*a*) Sarole *Pargana* of the Gawil *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah*:	9,00,000 *Dams*.
(*b*) Mayan *Pargana* of Gawil *Sarkar* of the *Subha* of Berar with the *taghaiyur* of Shah Beg Khan:	5,66,836 *Dams*.

(Folio No. 24)

Mahiyana :

Mahiyana has been sanctioned to Muhammad Murad son of Sher Beg according to a *yaddasht* dated Monday, the 10th *Zilhijja*, 7th Regnal year, 1053 *A.H.*(=12th February 1644 A.D.) recorded in the *Risalah* of the lowliest of *khanazadan* Husamuddin Hasan and during the term of the lowliest of the servants as *Waqiah Nawis*.... ?, the sublime orders obtained the honour of issue that Muhammad Murad son of Sher Beg should be regarded one among the rank of *Ahadiyan-i-Teer-Andaz.* He would receive a *Mahiyana* of fifty rupees for two horses, which is in modification of the *Mahiyana* assigned to Ramir (?) at rupees sixty for two horses. It is the second mentioned *Mahiyana* which has been assigned to Sher Beg by way of *'ivaz.*

Rupees : 50

True extracts of the endorsement of *'Arz-i-mukarrar* "on 24th *Zilhijja* 1053 *A. H.* corresponding to the Regnal year (=23rd February 1644 A.D.) it was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar*".

Accession No. (1)	Date (2)	Summary (3)	Special features / Remarks. (4)
35.	*23rd Muharram*, 1046 *A. H.* 17th June, 1636 A.D. Tuesday. The last of the several dates indicated at various places in this document, is the *3rd Muharram* of the 9th Regnal year which corresponds to 1046 *A.H.* At the same time the actual date of the document has been indicated as 23rd and the portion bearing the name of the month has been worn out. Therefore the probable date has been presumed as 23rd of *Muharram* 1046.	I. The following persons were seen by the Prince (Aurangzeb). 1. Latif son of Khan-i-Jahan Shirazi holding a *mansab* of 100 *Zat* and 20 *Sawar*, according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated 26th *Isfandar* of the 8th Regnal year. 2. Mir Abu Muslim son of Mir Ali Qujani holding a *mansab* of 100 *Zat* and 20 *Sawar*. according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated 13th *Khurdad* of the 9th Regnal year. 3. Syed Raje son of Syed Mahmud *Rasuldar* holding a *mansab* of 100 *Zat* and 10 *Sawar* according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated 18*th Khurdad* of the 9th Regnal year. 4. Husain son of Hasan (?), holding a *mansab* of 80 *Zat* and 10 *Sawar*, according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated *2nd Ardibihisht* of the 9th Regnal year. 5. Hafiz Muhammad son of Shaikh Naseeruddin, holding a *mansab* of 80 *Zat* and 10 *Sawar* according to a *yaddasht* dated 18*th Khurdad* of the 9th Regnal year/ *3rd Muharram*, 1046 *A. H.*/28th May, 1636 A. D.	These are the last two folios of an embrittled *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. The text has been damaged at several places. At the end of the description of each of these persons there is an endorsement: *"ba nazar-i-'Ali guzasht."* On the top of the list a heading reads *"ba nazar-i-'Ali guzashtand"*.

ṠIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		6. Fath, son of Mahmud, holding a *mansab* of 60 *Zat* and 10 *Sawar*, according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated 7*th* *Khurdad* of 9th Regnal year.	
		7. Hasan son of Farid, 60 *Zat* and 5 *Sawar*, according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi*, dated......9th Regnal year.	
		8. Bazid Khan holding a *mansab* of 60 *Zat* and 5 *Sawar* according to *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated 7*th* *Khurdad* of the 9th Regnal year.	
		9. Syed Jalal, son of Syed Raje Muhammad *Rasuldar* 60 *Zat* and 5 *Sawar* according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated 14*th* *Khurdad* of the 9th Regnal year.	
		10. Syed Taj Muhammad son of Syed Raje Muhammad, *Rasuldar*, 60 *Zat* and 5 *Sawar* according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi*, dated 4th *Amardad* of the 9th Regnal year.	
		11. Sajawal son of Haji Sherwani, 100 *Zat* and 20 *Sawar*, according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated 2*nd* *Ardibihisht* of the 9th Regnal year.	He has been posted with Farid Ghilzai at the *Thana* of Patiala.
		12. Muhammad son of Ghani Turki, 60 *Zat* and 10 *Sawar*, according to the orders of the Prince on 7*th* *Rajab* consequent on the death of his father.	

II. RUKHSAT

Muhammad Sayeed holding a *mansab* of 300 *Zat* and 100 *Sawar* was permitted to leave for the fort of Ahivant.

There is an endorsement against this name that later he was ordered to be in the *Rikab*.

38. 17*th* *Rabi I*, 1046 *A.H.*
9th August, 1636 A.D.

Tuesday, 28*th* *Amardad*.

I. Orders have been issued for the payment of the salaries of the following officials from the treasury in the custody of Syedi Qambar *Khazanchi*, according to the *tajweez* of Khan-i-Zaman Bahadur*.

Ahadis.	*Tir Andaz.*
Gola Andaz	*Ban-dars*
Topchis (hindustani).	*Mewrahs.*
Naqibs.	*Chobdars.*
Naikwaris.	*Harkaras.*

Further orders have been issued to prepare pay-rolls to claim the salaries of the above officials.

This is the first out of four folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

The place of the camp has been indicated at the opening of this *Siyaha* as on the bank of Kaiwar (?) river, in Mudgaon village, in the *Subah* of the Deccan (Daulatabad).

The document bears endorsement:

"*ba nazar dar amad*":

It also bears the round seal of Khush Hal engraved in the first Regnal year of Shah Jahan. These orders have been endorsed by Khan-i-Zaman as "*manzur darand*".

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		II. The pay-rolls of the above officials are to be prepared separately as detailed below: 1. One for *Naikwaris* and *Harkara hai Qadimi*. 2. One for *Naikwaris* and *Harkara hai Jadidi 'ivazi*. 3. One for the rest. III. Kanwarji represented to Khan-i-Zaman* regarding the exemption of one horse to Yar Muhammad son of Turdi Beg. *Barq Andaz* like others having *chahar aspa, se aspa* etc. in the army under the command of Khan-i-Zaman.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 7)
43.	29*th Zilhijja* 1045 *A.H.* 25th May, 1636 A.D. The date on this document has been indicated as the 10*th Khurdad* of the 10th Regnal year of Shah Jahan.	This is a copy of the statement of articles of the *Rikab Khana* and *Khushbui Khana* laid in the stock on this day. Some of the items contained in this folio are like : (*a*) Articles of gold : One plate weighing 15 *Tolcha* and 8 *Masha*. Two cups weighing 17 *Tolcha*, 8 *Masha* and 4 *Surkh*.	This appears to be the 7th folio of a *Siyaha-i-Huzu* running over several folios. This portion contains the entry of a *Tumar-i-amwal-i-mal-o-manal*, in the *Sihaha-i-Huzur*. It contains particulars of the weight of each and every article and the total weight of each category of articles as well as the grand total which has been indicated as two maunds and 3¾ Seer. The list is incomplete.

(*b*) Articles of Silver :

Eleven plates varying from 3 *Tolcha*, 11 *Masha* and one *Surkh* to 59 *Tolcha*, 7 *Masha* and one *Surkh*, altogether weighing at 376 *Tolcha*, 3 *Masha* and 3 *Surkh*.

One censer of burning incense, weighing 25 *Tolcha* and 10 *Masha*.

49. 1*st* *Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* / 9th November, 1637 A.D.

Thursday, 28*th* *Aban*

1 The daughter of Kishnaji Bhonsla, who was left with Khwajagi Rahmat, was got back and sent to the late Khan-i-Dauran when he was on the expedition of Mahuni.

It has been reported that Maloji Bhonsla.... seized a sum of three thousand rupees from her and left her alone to herself. Thereupon Qalandar Beg, the *Barq Andaz* was sent from the *Pargana* of Ambar to recover the amount. He reached Daulatabad on the above date and deposited a sum of one thousand and five hundred rupees in the Government treasury, after recovering the same from Maloji Bhonsla.

2. ? ? ? ? (Torn).

3. The horses of the *tabinans* of Prithi Raj son of Ahdas (?) Chauhan have been branded and the *Daghnama* dated 28*th* *Aban* of the 10th Regnal year issued.

The *Dagh nama* was perused by the *Nawab-i-Mustatab* on 24*th* *Dai* of the 10th Regnal year.

The *mansab* of Prithi Raj and the types of horses as well as the number of horses under each type, have been detailed.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
50.	*3rd Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* / 11th November, 1637 A.D Saturday, 30*th Aban*.	1. *Nawab-i-Mustatab* (Shaista Khan) moved from Hauz-i-Qatlu and encamped at Babar Gaon. 2. He read the letter of Nawab Khan-i-Khanan, received from Akbarabad and sent for Linguji.	
51.	*4th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* / 12th November, 1637 A.D. Sunday, 1*st Azur*.	*Nawab-i-Mustatab* (Shaista Khan) moved from Babar Gaon and encamped on the side of a lake in the *Pargana* of Silore.	
52.	*5th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* / 13th November, 1637 A.D. Monday, 2*nd* *zur*.	I. While Nawab Shaista Khan encamped, on the side of a lake at the *Pargana* of Silore, his *Jilaudar* brought him news from the military camp of the Prince (Aurangzeb) that the Prince had encamped three miles away from that place. Thereupon the Nawab ordered to shift over his own tent near to that of the Prince. Nawab Shaista Khan and others paid respect to the Prince when the Prince arrived at his camp in the afternoon.	(Folio 1)

The Prince invited Nawab Shaista Khan in the *Ghusl Khana* and bestowed on him a *saropa* together with *chahar qab*, two horses of *Iraqi* breed and a bejewelled *jambwah*.

The Prince permitted Shaista Khan to sit in his presence. Then the others who were permitted to appear offered the *nisar*.

After about two hours the Prince retired and Nawab Shaista Khan and others returned to their respective tents.

The Prince sent a few dishes, out of *Ulush-i-Khas* to Nawab Shaista Khan, through *Khwaja Sara*, on which the Nawab gave two hundred rupees and a shawl to the *Khwaja Sara*.

II. *Mulazamat* :The Prince permitted Shaista Khan to sit in his presence. The following others were also permitted to observe *Mulazamat* :

Name and rank of *Mansabdar*	Offerings.		
(GROUP—A)			
1. Shaista Khan			
....?....*Zat*	*Ashrafi*	100	Folio 2
....?....*Sawar*			
2. Raja Pahar Singh			
3,000 *Zat*	*Ashrafis*	18	
2,000 *Sawar*	Rupees	40	

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)
		3. Jagdev			
		200 *Zat*	*Ashrafis*	18	
		100 *Sawar*	Rupees	40	
		4. Jagjeevandas			
		3,000 *Zat*	Rupees	5	
		2,000 *Sawar*	Horses	2	
		5. Ghansi Rai			
		1,000 *Zat*	*Ashrafis*	5	
		600 *Sawar*	Rupees	9	
		6. Kanti Rao			
		300 *Zat*	Rupees	9	
		150 *Sawar*			
		7. Imaji Deenkar Rai			
		300 *Zat*	Rupees	9	
		100 *Sawar*			
		8. Kishan Rai			
		200 *Zat*	Rupees	9	
		60 *Sawar*			
		9. Kishanji			
		200 *Zat*	Rupees	9	
		40 *Sawar*			
		10. Jadon Rai			
		3,000 *Zat*	*Hun*	100	
		1,500 *Sawar*	Horses	2	
		11. Dayaji			
		3,000 *Zat*	Rupees	300	
		1,000 *Sawar*	Horses	2	

12.	Bituji 3,000 *Zat* 1,000 *Sawar*	Rupees Horse	300 1	
13.	Rustam Rai 2,000 *Zat* 1,000 *Sawar*	Rupees *Jins*	10 ?	
14.	Dataji nephew of Jadon Rai 1,500 *Zat* 600 *Sawar*	Rupees Horse	50 1	
15.	Diljit (Sic) 1,000 *Zat* 400 *Sawar*	Rupees	?	
16.	Narsing Rai 400 *Zat* 200 *Sawar*	Rupees	9	
17.	Narsing Rai Tiaji 300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	Rupees	9	
18.	Antoji S/o Antuma Rai	Rupees	5	His *Mansab* rank has not been indicated.
	(GROUP—B)			
1.	Ganesh Rai ....?....*Zat* ....?.. .*Sawar*	Rupees	50	The paper being damaged his *mansab* rank cannot be ascertained.
2.	..............Saru ....?....*Zat* ....?....*Sawar*	Rupees	9?	The paper being damaged, the name of *Mansabdar* and his rank cannot be ascertained. However, the amount of his offering has been worked out with the help of the total amount given above under the name of Ganesh Rai.
3.	Dasaru Rai 700 *Zat* 200 *Sawar*	*Ashrafi* Rupees	1 9	

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)
		4. Patang Ra. 700 *Zat*	*Ashrafi*	1	
		200 *Sawar*	Rupees	9	
		5. Dayaji 500 *Zat*	Rupees	9	
		200 *Sawar*			
		(GROUP—C)			*Folio* 3
		1. Muhammad Husain 1,000 *Zat*	*Mohr*	7	Muhammad Husain and others mentioned here are brothers of Himmat Khan *Thanadar* of Zafar-nagar.
		1,000 *Sawar*	Rupees	50	
		2. Abul Hasan 200 *Zat*	Rupees	9	
		40 *Sawar*			
		3. Ziauddin Husain 150 *Zat*	Rupees	9	
		25 *Sawar*			
		4. Abu Muslim 150 *Zat*	Rupees	6	
		25 *Sawar*			
		5. Talib Beg 100 *Zat*	Rupees	6	
		30 *Sawar*			
		6. Gada Beg 100 *Zat*	Rupees	5	
		10 *Sawar*			
		7. Muhammad Beg 80 *Zat*	Rupees	5	
		10 *Sawar*			

8.	Muhammad Shafi 80 *Zat* 15 *Sawar*	Rupees	5	
9.	Hameed Beg 60 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	Rupees	4	
10.	Muhammad Taher 60 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*	Rupees	4	
	(GROUP—D)			
1.	Khwaja Barkhurdar 1,000 *Zat* 600 *Sawar*	*Ashrafis* Rupees	7 9	
2.	Diler Himmat 1,000 *Zat* 400 *Sawar*	*Ashrafis* Rupees	9 18	
	(GROUP—E)			
1.	Bhagwandas Bondela .. .?....*Zat* ....?....*Sawar*	*Mohr* Rupees	1 9	The portion of the document containing his rank is damaged.
2.	Bansi Das 500 *Zat* 200 *Sawar*	*Mohr* Rupees	1 9	
	(GROUP—F)			
1.	Bhakkuji Maratha 1,000 *Zat* ..?....*Sawar*	Rupees Horse	100 1	The portion of the document containing his rank is damaged.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)
		(GROUP—G)			
		1. Syed Murad			Folio 4
		700 *Zat*	*Ashrafis*	2	
		300 *Sawar*	Rupees	9	
		2. Muhammad Shah Bakki (?)			He was a *Qadimi* from the *Thana* of Devalgaon.
		500 *Zat*	*Ashrafis*	3	
		500 *Sawar*	Rupees	18	
		3. Hameed Khan Deccani			
		500 *Zat*	Rupees	5	
		200 *Sawar*			
		4. Mir Hashim Najafi			
		300 *Zat*	Rupees	5	
		100 *Sawar*			
		5. Shaikh Peer Muhammad			
		150 *Zat*	Rupees	2	
		20 *Sawar*			
		6. Muhammad Shariff			
		200 *Zat*	*Ashrafi*	1	He was the *Mushrif* of *Topekhana*.
		40 *Sawar*	Rupees	9	
		7. Qazi Afzal	Rupees	5	His *mansab* rank has not been indicated.
		8. Maulana Husain	Rupees	2	His *mansab* rank has not been indicated.
		9. Bitu Pandit			
		60 *Zat*	Rupees	9	He was a *Qanungo* (?)
		5 *Sawar*			
		10. Ambaji Bhonsla	Rupees	9	He was the *Wakil* of Joloji.
		11. Timaji	Rupees	9	He was the *Wakil* of Jauhar Khan

12. Dayaji	Rupees	5	He was the brother of Mangu Ram.
13. *Ahadyan-i-Barq Andaz*	Rupees	8	

III. *In'am:* Shaista Khan was favoured with the following *In'am*

(a) *Saropa*	1
(b) *Chahar qab*	..
(c) Bejewelled dagger	1
(d) Horses with rein	2

IV. Arrival: The following *Mansabdars* have been reported to have come from Daulatabad.

Folio 5

An endorsement on the top of this folio reads: "*Dakhil-i-'arzdasht shud*".

A. 1. Ganesh Rai
2,000 *Zat*
800 *Sawar*

2. Dasaru Rao
700 *Zat*
200 *Sawar*

3. Patang Rai
700 *Zat*
200 *Sawar*

4. Dayaji
500 *Zat*
200 *Sawar*

5. Dasaru Rai
500 *Zat*
200 *Sawar*

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
		6. Birjaji? 200 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	
		B. 1. Ajab Singh 600 *Zat* 300 *Sawar*	
		2. Tej Singh 300 *Zat* 150 *Sawar*	
		3. Sarah Khan 400 *Zat* 120 *Sawar*	
		4. Habeeb 80 *Zat* 15 *Sawar*	
		5. Syed Ghulam Muhammad 150 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	
		6. Syed Fazil 100 *Zat* 30 *Sawar*	
		7. Ali Khan Sur 200 *Zat* 40 *Sawar*	
		8. Ravat Dayal Das Jatala 500 *Zat* 200 *Sawar*	

9. Masood Khan Miana
400 *Zat*
120 *Sawar*

10. Alawal Khan
100 *Zat*
15 *Sawar*

11. Abu Talib
200 *Zat*
50 *Sawar*

12. Biharidas S/o Girdhardas
100 *Zat*
15 *Sawar*

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 10).

53. *6th Rajab* 1047 *A.H.*
14th November, 1637 A.D.

Tuesday, 3*rd Azur*.

I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) moved about two *Kroh* from the *Pargana* of Silore.

Received a *Farman*, sent through *Dak Chauki*, with necessary decorum.

Encamped near Geurai.

II. Shaista Khan deputed a few horsemen with the Prince while he rode.

III. Syed Abdul Ghani, 300 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar*, observed *mulazamat* and offered *rupees* 4.

IV. The following fiteen *Mansabdars* have arrived at Daulatabad.

Darya Khan Dawoodi 500 *Zat*, 125 *Sawar*. Hansa Ram and Mohan Singh sons of Karam Sen Rathore 300 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar* and 250 *Zat*, 90 *Sawar* respectively.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Ibrahim Khan Tareen 300 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar*. Syed Khan Rohella, 200 *Zat* and 50 *Sawar*. Raghunath Hala 200 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar*. Ilahdad Khan Pani 200 *Zat*, 35 *Sawar*. Ude Ram, 100 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar* and Anup Ram 60 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*, sons of Mohan Ram. Khalil Beg, 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*. Abdul Rahman, 150 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*. Haibat Quli son of Allah Quli, 150 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*. Bahram Quli, 80 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*. Muhammad Sharif Baharlu, 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*. Khush Hal Beg, 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.	
54.	*7th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* 15th November, 1637 A.D. Wednesday, *4th Azur*.	1. Prince (Aurangzeb) moved from the environs of Geurai Gaon and encamped at the Hauz-i-Qatlu. 2. The Prince, in the way, paid a visit to the shrine of Shah Burhanuddin Zarzari Zarbakhsh and there he spent five hundred rupees after paying homage. 3. Several *Mansabdars* observed *mulazamat* as detailed below. Name and rank. — Offerings. 1. Uzbak Khan 1,000 *Zat*. — *Ashrafis* 5; Rupees 9 2. Ganesh Rai Bhaduria 600 *Zat*. — Rupees 9	It is first of the three folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. Further leaves are not extant. (Burhanuddin was the younger brother of Zarzari Zar Baksh whose name was Muntajibuddin.)

3. Hakim Khush Hal Khan 1,500 *Zat* 900 *Sawar*.	Rupees	100
4. Azizullah.	Rupees	9
5. Rao Tilokchand 800 *Zat*, 500 *Sawar*.	*Ashrafi*	one
	Rupees	18
6. Kalyanchand 150 *Zat*, 75 *Sawar*.	*Ashrafi*	One
	Rupees	9
7. Ajah Singh 600 *Zat*, 300 *Sawar*.	Rupees	20
8. Dayal Das Jhala 500 *Zat*, 250 *Sawar*.	*Ashrafi*	One
	Rupees	9

There is an endorsement at the beginning of this list stating that the list is brief and the details have been recorded along with the '*Arzdasht*.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 11).

55. *8th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.*
16th November, 1637 A.D.

Thursday, *5th Azur*.

1. The Prince (Aurangzeb) moved from Hauz-i-Qatlu to Daulatabad.

2. Linguji Bhonsla observed *mulazamat* while the Prince was on his way to Daulatabad and offered one hundred *Ashrafis* and seven (chains of) elephants.

3. After reaching Daulatabad the Prince held private as well as public *Darbar*. Those who attended the *Darbar* made offerings were as detailed below:—

Name of the rank.	Offerings.	
1. Mahipati Rai and others *Zamindar* of Satunda 400 *Zat* 200 *Sawar*	..Rupees	40

This is first of the two folios of the document.

The second folio is not extant,

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR–(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)
		Name and rank	Offerings		
		2. Lakshmi Sen and others 700 *Zat* 500 *Swar*	..*Ashrafis* ..Rupees	5 40	
		3. Nand Ram and others (sons of Karam Sen Rathore) 300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	..Rupees	5	
		4. Syed Hashim Najafi 300 *Zat* 100 *Sawar*	..Rupees	5	
		5. Pratap Singh 300 *Zat* 200 *Sawar*	..Rupees	9	
		6. Ibrahim Khan and others 300 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*	..Rupees	2	
		7. Kishore Das and others	..Rupees	2	These are the main names and chief among them was Mahipat Rai yet these *Mansabdars* brought other persons with them whose names have also been mentioned in this document thogether with their rank and offerings. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 12)

56. *9th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.*
17th November, 1637 A.D.

Friday, *6th Azur*

I. On this day, the twentieth birthday of the Prince (Aurangzeb) was celebrated. He was weighed as against the following :

Rupees	2,000
Copper coins	866
Gold	20 *Tolas*.

Total weight came to two maunds and seventeen Seers

II. *Mulazamat*: The following *Mansabdars* made offerings on this occasion as detailed below :

Name and rank of group leader.	Offerings.	
1. '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* Shaista Khan	An enamelled dagger. Bracelet set with Jewels and Rupees 50.	
2. Maloji Bhonsla and Bhikuji Moohta	Bracelet set with one diamond and Rupees 50.	
3. Raja Behar Singh 3,000 *Zat*, 2,000 *Sawar*	*Ashrafis* Rupees	9 9
4. Kar Talab Khan, 3,000 *Zat*, 2,000 *Sawar*	Pearls	54
5. Jadun Rai, 3,000 *Zat* and 1,500 *Sawar* with five other *Mansabdars*	*Huns* Rupees	60 152
6. Itimad Khan 2,500 *Zat*, 2,500 *Sawar*.	A table inlaid with gold and a diamond.	

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)
		Name and rank of group leader.	Offerings.		
		7. Ganesh Rai 2,000 *Zat*, 800 *Sawar*	Rupees	50	
		8. Udaji Ram 3,000 *Zat*, 1,000 *Sawar*	Rupees	600	
		9. Prithi Raj 2,000 *Zat*, 1,500 *Sawar*	Rupees	500	
		10. Bhimsen Rathore 1,500 *Zat*, 800 *Sawar*	Rupees	100	
		11. Uzbak Khan 1,000 *Zat*, 1,000 *Sawar*.	Nine pieces of cloth.		
		12. Sivaji Hanmant 500 *Zat*, 80 *Sawar*	Rupees	50	
		13. Manko Ram	Rupees	50	
		14. Samaji Nimbalkar	Rupees	9	
		15. Abul Fazal *Darogha* incharge of Artillery	Rupees	9	
		16. Jagannath Mal *Pesh-dast* of the *Diwan* 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*	Rupees	7	
		17. Jai Sri Rao	Rupees	12	
		18. Lingu Pandit. 200 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar*	Rupees	30	
		19. Muhammad Husain, brother of Himmat Khan	*Mohr* Rupees	5 9	

Besides, sixty-seven servants of *Sarkar-i-'Ali* also observed *mulazamat* and made offerings. Some of the important persons among them were, Mir Baba, Allah Quli, Muhammad Husain, Mir Muhammad Turki. Allah Wardi Beg, Mahmud Beg *Diwan* and others.

III. At one *pahar* before nightfall, the Prince (Aurangzeb) again held the Public and private audience and the Imperial servants made obeisance to him. After one *ghari* he retired to the palace and others who were present returned to their respective tents.

IV. *Mulazamat* : Hakim Khush Hal presented 27 pieces of *seiia* cloth, one jar-stand and a box both made of Sandal-wood inlaid with silver. Shams Khan and Mujeeb Khan, sons of Habeeb Khan presented one elephant, two horses and rupees 25 to the Prince.

V. *Khil'at* :

Khil'at was conferred on forty-four servants of *Sarkar-i-'Ali* among whom there were Mahmud Beg, *Diwan*, Muhammad Taher, Vazir Beg, Allah Wardi Beg, Shah Muhammad and Husain Quli Beg.	The names of all the forty-four persons have been listed in the document.

VI. *In'am* :

In'am was conferred on forty-six *Banda-hai-Dargah-i-Khalaiq Panah* among whom there were *'Umdat-ul-Mulk* Shaista Khan, Maloji Bhonsla, Itimad Khan, Uzbak Khan, Kar Talab Khan, Habeeb Khan Gurzani and others.	The names of all the forty-six Imperial servants have been listed with details of *Khil'at* or other articles of their In'am and in some cases their designations.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
57.	*12th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* 20th November, 1637 A.D. Monday, 9*th Azur*	Quraish Beg a relative of Qizilbash Khan was appointed as *Darogha-i-'Adalat*. He held a *mansab* of 300 *Zat* and 150 *Sawar*.	Endorsement ; "*ba nazar dar amad*" (*Vide* SDSJR No. 14).
58.	13th *Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* 21st November, 1637 A.D. Tuesday 10*th Azur*	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) appeared at the *Khas* and the '*Am* and all those present, paid their respect.	Each of the three folios of the document bear endorsement :
		II. *Mansab* of the following was enhanced as detailed below :	"*ba nazar dar amad*".
		1. Chalpi Beg from 400 *Zat*, 300 *Sawar* to 500 *Zat*, 350 *Sawar*. 2. Zainullah Beg son of Chalpi Beg from 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar* to 80 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*.	Out of three hundred *Sawars*, assigned to Chalpi Beg, two hundred *Sawars* were assigned on the condition of serving as the *Thanadar* of Rohankhed, according to the *Fehrist* of Hakim Abdul Haziq. The present increase is also on the same condition.
		3. Mir Ismail from 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar* to 100 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*.	Mir Ismail was previously in the *biradari* of Kazim Khan.
		III. *Mulazamat* : The following observed *mulazamat* : Name and rank — Offerings Tirmal Rai 1,000 *Zat*, 600 *Sawar*. — Rupees 50	

Hasan khan (3,000 *Zat*, 2,500 *Sawar*) and other sons of *Fakhrul Mulk*.	Rupees 50 Horse 1	
Tajalli Khan, 600 *Zat*, 300 *Sawar* and four other brothers of Atish Khan.	Rupees 23	
Khalil Beg 150 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar* with Jalil Beg 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*.	Rupees 2	Both are the grandsons of Turdi Beg.
Madraji 100 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*.		He is the brother of Udaji Ram.
Sital Das 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.	Rupees 5	
Khush Hal Beg 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.	Rupee 1	

Six other servants of *Sarkar-i-'Ali* including Mahouts etc., observed *Mulazamat* and offered Rs. 38.

IV. *Rukhsat*.

Sayeed Khan Sherani, holding a *mansab* of 800 *Zat*, 400 *Sawar*, was appointed as the *Faujdar* of the *Sarkar* of Kallam and was permitted to proceed there.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		V. *Dastak* : The *Rahdars* and the *Guzarbans* of the roads leading from Daulatabad to Akbarabad were enjoined by the Prince (Aurangzeb) not to hinder and obstruct Ajab Singh son of Satarsal while he would be passing through that route and let him proceed peacefully.	This *Dastak* was issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-mulki* Hakim Khush Hal on 19*th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H*, 27th November, 1637 A.D. Ajab Singh was proceeding on leave of four months for his marriage. It is interesting to note that a *Dastak* of 19th is found entered in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur* of 13th of the same month. This may be a scriptory mistake for 9th of the month while taking its entry.
		VI. *In'am* : Sayeed Khan Shirani, appointed as *Faujdar* of the *Sarkar* of Kallam was honoured with a *Khil'at* and a horse. A *Khil'at* was sent to Mughal Khan, holding a mansab of 2,000 *Zat* and 1500 *Sawar*, through his *Wakil*. *Khil'at* was conferred on the foilowing servants of *Sarkar-i-'Ali* Habash Khan, Muhammad Quli, Khushnud *Chela* and Abak, father of Naoroz Beg.	
		VII. Tash Beg, *Ahadi*, *Tir Andaz* was deputed to call back the following: 1. Mahmud Beg Gilani, *Mansabdar* and Amani Beg *Barq Andaz* who were sent to bring paper from the *Pargana* of Pathri.	

2. Muhammad Amin, a relative of Wafadar Khan, who was deputed to Pathri for selling out the food-grains stored as *azuqa*.

VIII. *Rukhsat* :

Abdullan Beg, *Mansabdar* sought leave of the Prince (Aurangzeb) so that he should shift Indarman, Raja of Dhandhera to Junnair where the said Raja was to be placed in confinement by Shah Beg Khan.

IX. The *Ijara* of the *Dak Chauki* was given to Kamal *Khidmatiya* of the *Sarkar-i-'Ali*, for ten thousand rupees.

59. *14th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.*
22nd November, 1637 A. D.

Wednesday, 11*th Azur*

It was submitted in respect of Muhammad Sharif *Tupakchi*, a *Mansabdar* of 500 *Zat* and 400 *Sawar* that formerly he was assigned a *jagir* in the *Subah* of Punjab, according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* dated *23rd Ramazan* 1043 *A.H.*, 13th March 1634 A.D. He was later transferred to the Deccan but the *Sanad* for the assignment of *jagir* in the Deccan was not received by him. Thereupon the Prince (Aurangzeb) ordered the *Diwans* of the Deccan to provide him with a *jagir* equivalent to that which he held in the Punjab, to meet his salary.

This is the second of the two folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. The folio bears the endorsement.

"*ba nazar dar amad*".

There is another endorsement of *Bakshi-ul-Mulki* at the end of the text reading as

"*ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed*".

This folio contains the entry of a *Haqiqat* together with the orders of the Prince (Aurangzeb), in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 16).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
60.	*15th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* 23rd November, 1637 A. D. Thursday, *12th Azur.*	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held both private and public *darbar.* He inspected several elephants. The following paid their respect : Samaji Nibalkar Uzbek Khan Prithi Raj Rathor Maloji Bhonsla Khwaja Barkhurdar and other Imperial servants. II. *Jumlat-ul-Mulki* Itimad Khan and Mawab Shaista Khan went inside the *Ghusl Khana* after *darbar* was adjourned. III. The Prince again held a *darbar* in the afternoon when the following paid respect : Itimad Khan* Muhammad Husain (brother of Himmat Khan) Kar Talab Khan Khwaja Barkhurdar Dilair son of Himmat Rama Sher Singh Jadon Rai and others IV. *In'am.* The Prince granted one Shawl to Shaik Abu Talib.	Endorsement: *"ba nazar dar amad".*

V. *Khil'at* :

The following were favoured with the grant of *Khil'at*

Khwaja Zain

Khwaja Ambar

Qaba Beg

Abu Talib.

61. 16*th* *Rajab*, 1047 *A. H.*

24th November, 1637 A. D.

Friday 13*th* *Azur*.

I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held private as well as public *darbar* and the following who attended it paid their respect :

Nawab Shaista Khan,

Itimad Khan*,

Muhammad Sadiq (son of Uzbek Khan*)

Hasan Khan (son of *Fakhr-ul-Mulk*)

Kishan Singh Bhaduria and others

II. *Ahadiyan-i-Barq Andaz*, posted at the fort of Udgir came to receive horses of *musa'adat*. The Prince granted them horses of *musa'adat* (as detailed in Col. 4.)

III. *Khil'at* :

Khil'at was bestowed on the following *mulazims* of *Sarkar-i-'Ali* by way of *in'am*.

1. Hasan Beg.
2. Vali Dad.

IV. Chandar Sen son of Salivahan was appointed as *Chauki Nawis* at the fort of Ahmadnagar at a salary of fifty rupees.

Endorsement:

"ba nazar dar amad".

The names of *Barq Andazan* of Udgir have been furnished together with the nature and number of horses given to each of them with further details of monetary emoluments in this respect.

The total number of these *Barq Andazan* was seven and the number of horses, *se aspa*, *du aspa* and *yak-aspa*, was fifteen probably according to the principle of *dah-bisti*.

The extracts of an endorsement of Muhammad Sharif, *Mushrif* of the *Tope Khana*, have been given. The endorsement is in respect of the duties of the *Chauki Nawis*.

(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
62.	18*th* *Rajab*, 1047 *A. H.* 26th November, 1637 A. D. Sunday, 15*th* *Azur*.	I. The Prince held his private and public audience. The following observed *mulazamat* :		The document bears an endorsement : "*ba nazar daramad.*"
		Names and ranks.	Offerings.	Names of the persons who accompanied these persons have also been given with their ranks, offerings etc.
		1. Jafar Beg Baluch 500 *Zat*, 200 *Sawar*	*Ashrafis* 9 Rupees 50 Horses 2	
		2. Shah Muhammad Beg Tabrizi Qadimi 250 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar*	Rupee 1	
		3. Jahan Khan (nephew of Habeeb Gurzani) 150 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.	Rupees 2	
		4. Taher Beg son of Fattah Beg Uzbek 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*.	Rupees 2	He was appointed as *Darogha*. He was desired to supply the textile of Patan.
		5. Dallo Rai s/o Chandar Rao *Harkara*.	Rupees 5	
		6. Atish Khan 3,000 *Zat*, 1,500 *Sawar*.	*Ashrafi* one Rupees 7	He was ill.
		7. Ude Kiran son of the Raja of Baglana.	Ashrafis 18 Rupees 200 Elephants one (Zanjir) Horses 4 Sipahi 1	

II. *Rukhsat* :

1. Timur Beg Shamlu holding a *mansab* of 150 *Zat* and 30 *Sawar*, posted at the *Thana* of Patan, was sanctioned leave as he and his mother were out of health.

2. Ewant Rai son of Lingu Pandit a *Mansabdar* of 60 *Zat* and 5 *Sawar* was permitted to go to *jagir* on leave for two months.

III. *In'am* :

1. Vali Mahaldar Khan holding a *mansab* of 1,500 *Zat* and 800 *Sawar* received *Khil'at*.

2. Ballah Das a *Karkun* of the Pargana of Bhadrawan and a *mulazim-i-Sarkar-i-'Ali* was granted a shawl.

IV. The Prince again held the private and public audience in the afternoon and the following were present, who paid their respect.

1. Nawab Shaista Khan.
2. *Jumlat-ul-Mulki* Itimad Khan.

(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)
63.	19*th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* / 27th November, 1637 A.D. Monday, 16*th Azur*.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience in the morning and the following were present: Nawab Shaista Khan, *Jumlatul-Mulki* Itimed Khan Muhammad Husain, Uzbek Khan, Kar Talab Khan and others. II. *Mulazamat*: The following observed *mulazamat*:			(Folio No. 1)
		Names	Offerings.		
		1. Ahmad Khan Niazi and others	..*Ashrafis*	37	They came from the *Thana* of Chandur.
			..Rupees	68	
			..Horse	1	
		2. Qizilbash Khan and others	..*Ashrafis*	15	
			..Rupees	1,024	
			Horses	3	(Folio No. 2)
		3. Syed Alam and others	..*Ashrafis*	5	They came from the Thana of Jalnapur.
			Rupees	13	
			Horses	2	
		4. Gopinath the Peshdast of *Jumdat-ul-Mulk*	Rupees	5	He came from the *Dargah-i-Mo'alla*.
		5. Ataullah and others.	..Huns	59	They came from Bijapur.
		6. Syed Fathullah son of Nasrullah	*Ashrafi*	1	He was deputed to '*Adil Panah* (Adil Shah) from the *Dargah-i-Khalaiq Panah*.
			Rupees	9	

III. *Peshkash*.—Tatar Khan offered two *doras* of deers.

(Folio No. 3)

Adil Khan made the following *Peshkash* :

1. Two *zanjirs* of elephants (with *talayar*) one named Amnullah together with silver equipments.

2. Two cases containing valuable articles.

IV. The elephants named Qubul-i-Shahi etc. arrived at Daulatabad.

V. The *Barq Andaz* and the *Tir Andaz* who were sent with Fathullah son of Nasrullah to Bijapur have also arrived at Daulatabad.

These were altogether eight persons and all of them except one were having two horses.

VI. Abdal Beg an *Ahadi Barq Andaz* was appointed as the *Chauki Nawis* of Matchlockmen.

VII. *Rukhsat*.—Lakshman Sen Chauhan holding a *mansab* of 300 *Zat*, 300 *Sawar* was permitted to accompany the elephant named Qubul-i-Shahi.

Muhammad Husain, the brother of Himmat, holding a *mansab* of 1,000 *Zat*, 1,000 *Sawar* and Chalpi Beg 500 *Zat* and 300 *Sawar*, were permitted to proceed to *Thana*.

(Folio No. 4)

VIII. *In'am*.—Ataullah and other three persons accompanying him were honoured with *Khil'at*.

These three persons included his *Feel Ban* or Mahout also.

Khil'at was bestowed on five *Khwaja Saras* of the *Sarkar-i-'Ali*.

They were Khwaja Bahlol, Khwaja Idrak, Khwaja Dilawar, Khwaja Jandal and Khwaja Kirman.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		IX. While the elephant named Aminullah was being seen by the Prince (Aurangzeb) it became unruly and turned towards Nazar Beg the *Mir Tuzuk* who fell down the terrace where public audience was being held. Some Imperial servants caught hold of the elephant and pricked him with a goad to make him submissive. After receiving three injuries the elephant turned abruptly and ran away through the door. The Prince retired to *Ghusl Khana*.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 17).
66.	*20th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* 28th November, 1637 A.D. Tuesday, *17th Azur*.	I. *Haqiqat* : The claim of Qalandar Beg son of Nuri Beg for the horses of late Timur Beg son of Darwish Beg on grounds that he had stood surity for the deceased was rejected to the extent of the horse which was forfeited by the Government. II. *In'am.—Khil'at* was conferred on the following: 1. Qizlbash Khan.	These are the eleven folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* numbering from 2nd to the 12th. Each folio contains the following endorsement at the right side of the top margin. " *Ba nazar dar amad* ". The claimant had a *Roznamcha-i-Fauti* issued under the seal of Asalat Khan* Details of the claim, sanction and forfeiture have been given.

2. Syed Alam.

3. Ahmad Khan Niazi.

4. Hasan Khan son of Fakhrul Mulk.

A shawl was granted to Musa *Zamindar*.

III. Govind son of Mukand who was imprisoned and kept under the custody of Itimad Khan in connection with the theft of money was released by the Prince (Aurangzeb) as the amount under question was deposited by the accused.

He was later put under the custody of Muhammad Sharif of the *Tope Khana*. An amount of Rupees 20,000 out of the total amount under question, was ear-marked for the salary of Matchlockmen and the balance was deposited in the treasury. This came about on 17*th* *Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.*/25th November, 1637 A.D.

IV. The Emperor (Shah Jahan) at the time of his visit (to Daulatabad) had ordered Banarsi Das, *Hazuri*, the *Mushrif* of the *Feel Khana* of the *Sarkar-i-Khassa-i-Sharifa* to dispose of the food-grains stored at the fort of Daulatabad under the custody of Bahadur *Chela*, the *Tahwildar*. It was ordered that the food-grains which were in good condition should be consigned to Murtuza Khan* in adjustment with the accounts of the salary of *Mutasaddis* and the food grains which had gone bad should be distributed among the poors and the needies by way of charity. Banarsi Das consigned nine thousand seventy maunds and seven seers of food grains to Murtuza Khan for fifteen thousand, three hundred and ninety six and 3/4th of a rupee

This is a *Yaddasht* recorded in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Food-grains weighing one thousand, two hundred and seventy four maunds and twenty-six Seers, which had gone bad could not be disposed of by way of charity for certain administrative reasons.	(*a*) The Prince (Aurangzeb) inspected the food grains and gave detailed instructions about various types of food-grains which had gone bad for disposing of by way of charity.
		Having known the stage of the case the Prince (Aurangzeb) ordered to dispose of the same by way of charity.	The items of food grains consisted of grams and other pulses. This item of news bears the following endorsement of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* "*dakhil-i-Waqiah numayand*".
		V. The *Muharrirs* of the *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*, Mir Jumla informed that the *Haqiqat* of the *mansab* of Mir Asadullah and others was submitted to the Emperor (Shah Jahan) in the absence of the candidates. The Emperor ordered the presence of the candidates. Later when the Emperor visited Daulatabad the *Haqiqat* of the aforementioned persons was submitted again. Thereupon the Emperor again ordered them to proceed to the *Dargah*. Since Mir Asadullah was busy in the royal service with '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* Sipahdar Khan he could not go to the *dargah*. When the Emperor moved to Akbarabad, a detailed list of the candidates was communicated to the *Dargah* and that was brought to the notice of the Emperor by *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Mutamad Khan who returned the said list with an endorsement in his own hand, enjoining the candidates to appear when the Emperor would move in that direction.	This is an order issued to Mir Asadullah, the brother of Sipahdar Khan, regarding the case of his *mansab* together with other nine *Mansabdars*.

The Prince (Aurangzeb) restored the *mansab* and the *jagir* of 200 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar* to Mir Asadullah according to the *dastur-i-sabiq* after hearing the history of the case and seeing the candidate.

VI. A similar case of Adam Khan son of Abdul Rahman was brought to the notice of the Prince (Aurangzeb) who restored the *mansab* and the *jagirs* to the candidates.

VII. *Izafa* :—The *mansab* of the following five persons was enhanced as detailed below :

1. Mirza Muhammad from 300 *Zat*, 60 *Sawar* to 400 *Zat*, 80 *Sawar*.
2. Badi-ul-Zaman, from 200 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar* to 300 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar*.

Mirza Muhammad and Badi-ul-Zaman were the relatives of Sipahdar Khan and their *mansabs* were enhanced on the condition of serving as the *Thanadars* of Ashti and Mand Gaon respectively.

3. Mir Baqar from 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* to 150 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.
4. Hattam Khan Niazi from 1,000 *Zat*, 800 *Sawar* to 1,000 *Zat*, 1,000 *Sawar*.
5. Pir Khan son of Hattam Khan from 200 *Zat*, 80 *Sawar* to 200 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar*.

The *mansabs* of Hattam Khan and his son were enhanced subject to the condition of their serving as the *Faujdars* of Malkapur and Nadar (?) respectively.

VIII. *Nau Sarafraz* : Muhammad Sharif was assigned the *mansab* of 150 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar* on the condition of serving as the *Thanadar* of Savar Gaon (?).

Mir Sanjar was assigned a *mansab* of 100 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar* on the condition of serving as the *Thanadar* of Banjar (?).

Mir Sanjar was the grandson of Khwaja Nekmurad.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		IX. *Rozina* :—A *rozina* was granted to Muhammad Beg son of Yadgar Beg.	Yadgar Beg was a *Kotwal*, holding a *mansab* of 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*. He was killed. According to the endorsement of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*, Hakim Khush Hal Khan the *rozina* amounted to one rupee daily to be paid from the mint of Daulatabad.
		X. It was submitted to the Prince (Aurangzeb) that the appointment of three *Harkaras* and fifty *Naik-waris* was sanctioned with their '*alufa* according to a *Farman* dated 20*th Tir* of the 10th Regnal year issued to Itimad Khan. It was further ordered that their '*alufa* should be paid to them for the period ending with the month of Aban of the 10th Regnal year. The total amount required for their '*alufa* was four thousand, four hundred and eighteen rupees. Thereupon the Prince (Aurangzeb) issued orders to act according to the Imperial *Farman* by appointing fifty-three persons as *Harkaras* and *Naikwaris* and by making payments to them.	This item of news contains endorsements of Hakim Khush Hal as "*dakhil-i-Waqiah numayand*". The details of the *muqarrara talab* have been worked out. It also contains one interesting news about Manuji *Harkara* who renounced the world and made his abode on the bank of Ganges.
		XI. Fifty *Bunduqchis* were to accompany Lakshman Sen Chauhan who was carrying the elephant named Qubul-i-Shahi to the *dargah*.	The details of the names and salary of twenty-eight *Harkaras* and one hundred and fifteen *Naikwaris* together with the specification of those who were posted under late *Khan-i-Zaman* or under *Khan-i-Dauran* have been given.
		XII. The court was adjourned by the evening. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private meeting in the *Ghusl Khana* and then retired to the Palace in the night.	

68	21st *Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* November, 1637 A.D. sday 18*th* *Azur*.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) did not hold *Khas* and *Am darbar* (in the morning) as that happened to be the *roz-i-'adalat*. II. The Prince held the Private and public audience in the afternoon and the following were present: 1. Nawab Shaista Khan. 2. *Jumiat-ul-Mulki* Itimad Khan. 3. Muhammad Sadiq son of Itimad Khan. 4. Uzbek Khan and others. The Prince first retired to the *Ghusl Khana* and then to the *mahal*.	Endrosement: "*ba nazar dar amad*."
		III. A *Dastak* dated 21*st* *Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.*/29th November, 1637 A.D. was issued to the *Gumashta* of *Mutasaddis* of *Dagh* to the effect of branding the horses of the *tabinan* of Murad Muhammad Zahid* (Popularly known as Ajmeri *Koka*) and also to record the *Chehra* of these horses according to the *Zabita*.	Muhammad Murad held a *mansab* of 500 *Zat* and 80 *Sawar*. According to the *Zabita* he had actually to maintain twenty horses.
69	22*nd* *Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* 30th November, 1637 A.D. Thursday, 19*th* *Azur*	The Prince (Aurangzeb) held private as well as public audience and the following paid their respect: Shaista Khan, *Jumlat-ul-Mulki* Itimad Khan, Syed Alam, Uzbek Khan and others. He spent some time in the *Ghusl Khana* and then retired to the palace.	Each of the four folios of the document bear the following endorsement: "*Ba nazar dar amad.*"
		II. It was submitted to the Prince that the name of.......Khan (?) was not found in the *Fehrist* but he claimed to have been holding a *Sanad-i-Dargahi* which was burnt while his house caught fire. He claimed to have been holding a rank of 500 *Zat*, 200 *Sawar* according to a *Siyaha* issued by *Jumlat-ul-Mulki*, *Madar-ul-Mahami* Afgal Khan and which was presorved in the office of the *Jumlat-ul-Mulki*, *Madar-ul-Mahami* Itimad Khan.	This was just a first representation and there were no orders in response to it. However the representation detailed in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur* bears the following endorsement "*ba arz-i-Ali raseed*".

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		III. It was further submitted to the Prince that the *Muharrirs* of the office of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Mir Jumla communicated information that the *Haqiqat* of Muhammad Sharif and other *Mansabdars* was submitted to the Emperor, in their absence. It was thereupon ordered that they should appear in the presence of the Emperor. However accompanying *Khan-i-Dauran* they tried to appear before the Emperor, while he paid a visit to Daulatabad last time; but they could not succeed. Later when the Emperor moved from Daulatabad to Akbarabad a complete list of the persons was communicated to the *Dargah* and *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Mutamad Khan read it out to the Emperor. It was then ordered that they could present themselves while the Emperor moved in that direction.	This detailed report was furnished to the Prince for orders by *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Hakim Khush Hal. Orders were however issued restroing their *mansabs*.
		IV. *Rukhsat*: Permission was accorded to Maloji and other sons of Molojivir, posting at the *Thana* of Sarsala; and Malik Husain, posting at the *Thana* of Aundgaon; to proceed to their respective stations.	The names and ranks of all the brothers of Maloji as well as that of Malik Husain have been detailed.
		V. *Mulazamat*: Govind Pandit and Mukandji, in the service of Udaji Ram, appeprred before the Prince and both of them offered two hundred rupees by way of *Nisar*.	
		VI. Attention of the Prince was invited to the one Verandah and an apartment of the residence of Sultan Murad Bakhsh, which had collapsed in the rainy season. Thereupon the orders were issued for the repairs, not	This order was issued on 12*th Rajab*, and was entered in the *Siyaha* on *22nd Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.*/30th November, 1637 A.D.

only of the abovementioned buildings, but of all other Royal places wherever damaged. The expenses of such repairs were to be met from the *Sarkar-i-Khassa-i-Sharifa*.

VII. *In'am*: A robe of honour, a horse and a camel were bestowed upon Mohammed Zahid, *alias* Ajmeri Khan, *Faujdar* of the *Thana* of Makkar.

VIII. Orders were issued in respect of the posting of Zainul Abedeen and other Matchlockmen.

IX. The Prince held public and private audience at 5.51 p.m. and then retired to the palace without holding the usual audience in *Ghusl Khana*.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 18).

71. *27th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* / 5th December, 1637 A.D.

Tuesday, *24th Azur*

I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience in the morning and the following present paid their respect. *Jumlat-ul-Mulki* Itimad Khan, Uzbek Khan, Maloji Bhonsla, Ahmad Khan Niazi, Raja Pahad Singh, Kar Talab Khan and others. The Prince first retired to the *Ghusl Khana* and stayed there for about two *ghadi* and then retired to the palace.

II. *Mulazamat*: Abdullah *Chela*, a servant of the *Sarkar-i-'Ali* observed *mulazamat*.

III. *Peshkash:* Qurban Ali *Mansabdar* of Shah Gadh offered several articles of gold by way of *Peshkash*.

Each of the folios of this document is endorsed "*ba nazar dar amad*".

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		IV. *Haqiqat*: The *Haqiqat* of the *jagir* of Jagannath Rathore was submitted to the Prince that previously he had a *jagir* in Ratlam in the *Sarkar* of Ujjain. Later he was assigned a *jagir* from the *Pargana* of Sarbar in the Telangana *Subah*, with the *taghaiyur* of Pars Rai Dhonia (?) which was rendering very little revenue. Thereupon orders were issued by the Prince to assign a *jagir* to the petitioner from a suitable place in lieu of the assignment from the *Pargana* of Sarbar in the Deccan. V. *Yaddasht*: It was submitted to the Prince (Aurangzeb) that previously Syed Qaisar held a *mansab* of 150 *Zat* and 20 *Sawar* and a *jagir* in the Deccan according to a *Tajweez* of Sultan Parvez. The said *Mansabdar* was later deputed to the *Dargah-i-Wala* with a *mansab* of 100 *Zat* and 10 *Sawar* and a *jagir* from the *Haveli* of Akbarabad in Hindustan which was again assigned to someone else. The Prince, in the above circumstances issued orders restoring his previous *mansab* of 150 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* and his *Jagir* in the Deccan. VI. The Prince again held his private and public audience in the afternoon and the following were present : *Jumlat-ul-Mulki* Itimad Khan, Uzbek Khan, Syed Alam, Sharif *Tupakchi* and others. Since the Prince was observing *roza* he did not hold his meeting of the *Ghusl Khana*.	Jagannath Rathore held a *mansab* of 700 *Zat* and 300 *Sawar*. The details of the *muqarrara talab* with necessary deductions have been worked out. The total assignment is of (13, 84, 162) *Dams*.

72. *28th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.* / 6th December, 1637 A.D.

Wednesday, 25*th Azur*

I. The day being Wednesday, the Prince stayed in the *Ghusl Khana* and then retired to the palace.

II. The Prince appeared and sat in the *Khas* and *'Am* in the afternoon. The following weie present :

Dattaji	Jadon Rai
Rustam Rai	Mirza Karamullah
Kishan Singh Bhaduria	Mohib Khan Ghilzai
Dilair Himmat	Uzbek Khan and others.

The Prince then retured to the palace.

Endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad.*"

73. 29*th Rajah*, 1047 *A.H.* / 7th December, 1637 A.D.

Thursday, 26*th Azur*.

I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and Public audience and the following paid their respects :

1. *Jumlat-ul-Mulki* Itimad Khan
2. Syed Alam
3. Uzbek Khan
4. Khwaja Barkhurdar
5. Samaji Nibalkar and others

The prince first retired to *Ghusl Khana* and then to the palace.

II. *Mulazamat* :

The following persons observed *mulazamat* :

Name and rank		Offerings
1. Ahmad Khan	*Ashrafi*	*one*
300 *Zat*	Rupees	9
80 *Sawai*	Horse (*nila*)	one

The document bears an endorsement : "*ba nazar dar amad*" on each folio.

The names of other persons accompanying these *Mansabdars* have also been mentioned with their ranks and offerings.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Name and rank — Offerings	
		2. Rustum, Son of Mirza Darab the grandson of Itimad Khan — *Ashrafis* 9	
		3. Shaikh Hasan Muhammad Pirzada Syed Alam. — Rupees 9	
		4. The *Wakil* etc. of Rasheed Khan — Rupees 41	The *ra'aya* of the *Pargana* of Ausa (?) also came with him and offered an amount of Rupees 9.
		Banjaras (brought by Aga Beg) — Rupees 27	
		III. *Rukhsat*: 1. Kar Talab Khan holding a rank of six thousand *Zat* and on thousand *Sawar* was permitted to leave for *jagir* at Lal Garh with his brothers.	The names of three of his brothers together with their ranks have been given.
		2. Jaganath, brother of Kishnaji Sharza Raó, holding a *mansab* of 200 *Zat* and 70 *Sawar*h as been permitted to leave for *jagir* at the *Paragana* of Bir.	
		IV. *In'am*: Shawls were bestowed on each of the three *Banjaras* brought by Aga Beg.	
		V. *Peshkash*: 1. Kar Talab Khan presented a ....*dani* made of silver with gold polish.	A later endorsement says that presents have been entered into the '*Arzdasht*.
		2. Ahmed Khan presented one *nila* horse.	

VI. As it happened on *27th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.*/5th December, 1637 A.D., Basanti Linguji was kept imprisoned in the fort of Ausa under ths supervision of Ihtimam Khan. Later as ordered by Shaista Khan, Shaikh Ahmad Bakhtyari was sent to Ihtimam Khan to bring the said Basanti from Ausa. Ihtimam Khan sent the said Basanti Linguji with a troop to Daulatabad. They entered Daulatabad on *29th Rajab*, 1047 *A.H.*/ 7th December, 1637 A.D.

VII. *Mahiyana* : *Haqiqat* of the *Mahiyana* of Lalchand (?) of *Sarkar-i-Khasa-i-Sharifa* who was deputed for the *shabih* (?) of Adil Shah and Qutb-ul-Mulk, was submitted to the prince. The incumbent had represented that his salary was due with effect from the *1st of Jumadi I* (?)10th Regnal year (1046 *A.H.*)/21st September 1636 A.D. produced a *Sanad* from *dargah*. The prince ordered the *diwanis* that his *Mahiyana* for seven months, already due for five months and in advance for two months, should be paid to him at the rate of hundred rupees per month from the *tahwil* of Syedi Qumber *Khazanchi*. Later on the amount should be adjusted according to the *Sanad* received from *dargah*.

VIII. *Mahiyana:* It was submitted (to the Prince) that a *Mahiyana* of rupees 1,500 *bila qusur-i-wusuli*, was sanctioned to the servants of the household of *Nawab-i-Jahanbani Kishwarsitani* (Prince Aurangzeb) according to a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* with effect from *1st Safar* 1047 *A.H.*/ 15th June 1637 A.D. Thereupon the Prince issued orders to make the payment of *Mahiyana* for four months, by way of *'alal hisab* from the *tahwil* of Syedi Qumbar *Khazanchi*.

Muqarrara per month one hundred rupees according to the written statement of the incumbent.

True extracts of the endorsement of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* "*ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed.*"

This happened on *27th Rajab*, 11th Regnal year, 1047 *A. H.*/5th December 1637 A.D.

Extracts of the endorsement of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* "*ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed*".

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		IX. Shaikh Abdullah, *Qila'dar* of Daulatabad submitted that *8th Rajab* was the day of the arrival *Saheb-i-'Alam* at Daulatabad and sought necessary orders for firing guns on the occasion (of his reception).	The date of the reception of *Saheb-i-'Alam* shown as *8th Rajab* in a document recorded on *29th Rajab* may not be correct. It could be the 8th of the following month *Shaban*.
		It was ordered (by the Prince Aurangzeb) to fire guns and arrange lighting. Necessary material for these arrangements was also sanctioned from the *tahwil* of Bahadur *Chela*.	The total amount of the mterial sanctioned for the firing guns and lighting has been shown as 15 maunds and 5 articles, whereas in actual details the total quantum exceeds 15 maunds.
		The material sanctioned for firing guns and lighting included gunpowder, sulphur, lead etc.	
		X. The Prince (Aurangzeb) appeared both at the public and private audience halls in the morning. He gave *in'ams* to *Feel Bans*.	Details of *in'am* etc., have been given.
128.	*13th Shuban*, 1048 *A.H.* 10th December, 1638 A.D. Sunday, *28th Azur*	I. *Shahzada Jeo* (Prince Aurangzeb) appeared at the *Khas* and the *'Am* in the morning. Several nobles attached to the Prince, paid their respect. After some time he entered the private chamber from where he retired to the palace.	These are the first and the 9th folios of a document running over 13 folios altogether. Each of the folios bear the seal of Khush Hal during the first Regnal year of Shah Jahan.
		II. *In'am.—Khil'at* was bestowed on Bahadur Beg and Ibadullah Beg while they observed *mulazamat*.	
		Shawls were granted to the *tabinan* of Maloji Bhonsla and Udaji Ram while they were permitted to proceed on the expedition of the Deccan.	They were altogether three persons.
		III. *Peshkash* : Murlidhar, the *Mustaufi*, who was appointed as the *Amin* offered four rupees and Janardhan the *Deshmukh* presented two falcons to the Prince.	

		IV. *Yaddasht* : Orders were issued in favour of Abdul Karim and Abdul Hadi son of Khairullah for the assignment of *Jagir* amounting to four lakhs, ninety thousand (4,90,000) *Dams* and three lakhs forty thousand (3,40,000) *Dams* to them, respectively, and with effect from *6th Rabi I*, 1048 *A.H.*/8th July, 1638 A.D. and *28th Safar*, 1048 *A.H.*/1st July, 1638 A.D. respectively.	The two *Mansabdars* were the brothers of Rasheed Khan. The grant was made through a *Parwancha* dated *6th Rabi* I, 1048 *A.H.*/8th July, 1638 A.D. issued under the seal of Afzal Khan.* The details of *muqarrara talab* worked out with reference to *Yaddasht* etc., have also been entered in this *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 31).
168.	*7th Ziqada*, 1050 *A.H.* 8th February, 1641 A.D. Monday	The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience and several persons paid their respect. II. *Peshkash.*—The following persons appeared in the court and made offerings :	This is a brittle document the text of which has been badly damaged. Items of news have been recorded in a confused way.

Names	Offerings		Remarks
1. Syed Aziz Beg from Bijapur	*Huns.* and several other gift articles.	1,000	
2. Saifullah	61 quires of papers.		
3. Zinat Shah	Rupees	100	He came from Sindh Khed (?)
4. Adil Khan and Mustafa Khan.	*Huns* a sealed box and several other gift articles.	50	He had come with an '*Arzdasht* of *Qutb-ul-Mulk*.

201.	*6th Safar*, 1051 *A.H.* 7th May, 1641 A.D.	Suhandas Gaod and others (?) were deputed to the army under the command of Bahadur Khan* according to a *Dastak* issued previously. Later the Prince (Aurangzeb) issued orders for their posting in the army under the command of Mahabat Khan* in place of Baqi Khan. The said persons were further ordered to proceed to Mahabat Khan soon	This is the last folio of *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		after the receipt of (revised) *Dastak* and keep themselves engaged in the Imperial service.	
236.	*20th Safar*, 1052 *A.H.* / 10th May, 1642 A.D.	An amount of one lakh of *Huns*, sent by the *Qutb-ul-Mulk* (Abdullah Qutb Shah), out of the amount payable by him as *peshkash* through his own persons, from Hyderabad, was credited to the Government treasury.	It is an isolated leaf of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 47).
348.	*25th Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.* / 1st August, 1643 A.D.	Sharza Rao Kawa held a *jagir* amounting to forty-one lakhs, sixty thousand nine hundred and eighty-one, (41,60,981) *Dams* from the *Parganas* of Satunda of Deccan *Subah* and Lohara of the *Subah* of Khandesh, according to the *dastur-i-sabiq*. Later a portion of his *jagir* at Sitonda being assigned to Adil he was assigned another *jagir* amounting to five lakhs, forty-five thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine (5,45,769) as *'ivaz* from the same *Pargana* with the *taghaiyur* of Syed Yaqut and others.	These are the fourth and the fifth folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. This portion of the document contains an entry of a *Yaddasht*. The *Yaddasht* is dated *4th Jamadi I* of the 16th Regnal year, 1053 *A.H.*/11th July, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of *Madar-ul-Mahami** ....(?) and during the term of Saifullah, *Waqiah Nawis*. Details of *muqarrara talab* as well as old and the new assignments have been worked out.
350.	*26th Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.* / 2nd August, 1643 A.D	Ram Rai, the treasurer of the Government treasury of Khandesh *Subah*, has been enjoined to consign an amount of Rs. 5,612 to Ram Rao *Tahwildar* of the building construction in the city of Burhanpur as detailed below : 1. Rupees 4,300 for constructing a *Kariz* leading from Lal Bagh to Burhanpur city. 2. Rupees 663 for the repairs of *daulat khana*. 3. Rupees 649 for putting tiles on (the roof of the) *daulat khana*. Total 5,612	This is an isolated folio of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* running over several folios. The present leaf contains a copy of a *Yaddasht-i-Tahwil* dated *21st Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.*/28th July, 1643 A.D. as entered into a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. The said *Yaddasht* was recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Sharif as *Waqiah Nawis*. The matter was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *23rd Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.*/30th July, 1643 A.D. with the endorsement of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 50).

351.	*29th Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.* 5th August, 1643 A.D.	After one *pahar* (9 a.m.) the Prince (Aurangzeb) rode out to receive the Imperial *Farman*. The public and private audience and the meeting at *Ghusl Khana* was postponed.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 51).
382.	*2nd Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.* 2nd January, 1644 A.D. Wednesday	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his judicial court in the *Khas* and *'Am* (both in the forenoon and the afternoon). He spent a few hours in the *Ghusl Khana* in the night.	This is first of the three folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.
		II. *Mulazamat* : Muzaffar Husain coming from Bijapur observed *mulazamat* and offered Rupees 100 to *Sultan Khurd* and one *Ashrafi* together with Rupees 9 to *Saheb 'Alam*.	
		III. *Rukhsat* : Muzaffar Husain was permitted to leave for *dargah* and he was honoured with *Khil'at* and *In'am*	
		IV. The Prince saw the articles brought by Muzaffar Husain from Bijapur and granted all those things to Muzaffar Husain himself. Articles granted to Muzaffar Husain by Adil Khan were also seen by the Prince and a list entered in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur* as shown below : Elephant .. .. Two. Horse .. .. Three. *Turrah* .. .. One. *Dhugdhugis* .. .. Three. Ring .. .. One.	
		V. Muzaffar Husain also brought several elephants which he purchased (at Bijapur).	These elephants were purchased for Asalat Khan, Khalil Khan, Feroz Khan, Qasim Khan and Muzaffar Husain himself.
		VI. Three men named Satwaji, Rama Rajeo and Thimaji as well as four ladies named Kahi, Raja Bi, Ambha (with her sons) and Radha were reported to have become *Musalman*.	This was actually the event of 1st *Ziqada* but it was entered in the *Siyaha* on the next day as indicated by one marginal note.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
382/1	*7th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.* 7th January, 1644 A.D.	I. (The Prince) proceeded on hunting in the morning; hunted one antelope and returned by night. II. *Mulazamat*: Wali *Mahaldar*, 1,500 *Zat*, 700 *Sawar* observed *mulazamat* and offered one hundred rupees.	Wali *Mahaldar* came as he was summoned.
383.	*8th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.* 8th January, 1644 A.D.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his judicial court both in the forenoon and afternoon. He stayed in the *Ghusl Khana* from evening to *chahar ghadi* in the night. II. Two persons were reported to have become *Musalmans*. One of them was a *Rajput*. III. Mirza Muhammad was ordered to be present before the Prince with *ra'aya*.	This is first of the two folios of a document. This *Siyaha-i-Huzur* was recorded at Burhanpur.
388.	*8th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 7th February, 1644 A.D. Wednesday	Hamir Rai Chauhan holding a *mansab* of five hundred *Zat* and four (houndred) *Sawar* was assigned a *Jagir* amounting to eleven lakhs of *Dams* from the revenue of some *Pargana* in the *Subah* of Telangana with the *taghaiyur* of Syedi Yusuf son of Syed Amber.	This is the second of several folios of a document. This folio contains the entry of a *Parwancha* in *Siyaha-t-Huzur*. The *Parwancha* was based on a *yaddasht* dated 16*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/16th January, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Alauddin as *Waqiah Nawis*. The details of the *muqarrara talab* together with the particulars of previous assignments, *taghaiyur* and *'ivaz* etc., have been worked out. The *Parwancha* was issued on 8*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/7th February, 1644 A.D.

389. *9th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H*

8th February, 1644 A.D.

Monday

I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience in the morning. He spent his evening in the *Ghusl Khana*.

II. *Mulazamat* :

Abdullah and other sons of *Burhan-ul-Mulk*, Syed Sayeed son of Shah Ali, coming from *jagir* and Abdul observed *mulazamat* and offered rupees and *Ashrafis*.

III. Abdullah and his brother were ordered to be in the company of Mir Asadullah.

Abdullah		400 *Zat*, 350 *Sawar*.
Feroz	..	80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.
Abdul	..	10 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.

IV. Orders were issued to the effect of the termination of (the *mansab*) of Ahmed.

He was one of the brothers of Daulat Shirani.

Further he was ordered not to stay in the city.

V. *Rukhsat* :

Syed Sayeed son of Syed Shah Ali, 200 *Zat*, 70 *Sawar* posted in the company of Mir Asadullah, was honoured with a shawl and permitted to proceed with his father.

VI. Sultan son of Mustafa Ghilzai was assigned an additional *mansab* of 60 *Zat* and 15 *Sawar*, raising his rank to 200 *Zat* and 80 *Sawar*.

Originally he held a *mansab* of 60 *Zat* and ten *Sawar*. His rank might have been worked out according to the *Dastur-ul-'Amal* in vogue.

VII. Muhammad Murad son of Sher Beg, *Ahadi*, *Tir Andaz* was assigned a *Mahiyana* of twenty five rupees.

VIII. A list of *mansabdars* together with their ranks and the types and number of horses assigned to them in exchange of their old horses.

Details of the old as well as the new assignments of horses have been given with reference to the *Zabita*. Horses were either *Yabu* or of *Turki* breed.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		IX. The horses of Abu Sayeed 150 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar* and Bahadur Beg 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* were branded according to the *Zabita*.	
391.	*10th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* / 9th February, 1644 A.D.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) had been to offer the prayer of *'Id-ul-Zuha*.	
	Friday	II. He conferred a *Khil'at* on the *Khateeb*.	Probably the *Khateeb* who led prayer on that day.
393.	11*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* / 10th February, 1644 A.D.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held private and public audience in the forenoon ; spent his evening in the *Ghusl Khana*.	The third of the five folios of the *Siyaha-i-Huzur* is missing.
	Saturday	II. *Mulazamat* :	
		Bhojraj holding a rank of 600 *Zat* and 40 *Sawar* and others observed *mulazamat* and offered *nisar*.	He was accompanied with his son Raghunath Singh, Parusu Ram, Sham Singh and Himmat Singh all ranking one hundred *Zat* and below. Bhojraj offered 9 *Ashrafis* and 50 rupees.
		III. *Mansab* :	
		Mahmud son of Moin was assigned a *mansab* of 60 *Zat* and 5 *Sawar* and a similar *mansab* assigned to his brother Ahmad was terminated.	
		IV. *Jagir* :	
		A *jagir* amounting to three lakhs twenty thousand (3,20,000) *Dama* was assigned to Mir Dost son of Syed Ahmad from the *Pargana* of Pathri in the *Subah* of Berar, with the *taghaiyur* of the *Wakil* of *Khalisa Sharifa* with effect from the end of *Kharif Qu II* according to *Amr-i-'Ali*.	Mir Dost was a *nao sarafraz* held a *mansab* of 30 *Zat* and 25 *Sawar*. The *jagir* was assigned based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 19*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/ 19th January, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanath Khan* and during the term of Abdul Rahim as *Waqiah Nawis*.

V. *Mansab* :

Mir Muhammad Qasim son of Mir Muhammad Hashim was assigned a *mansab* of 80 *Zat* and 10 *Sawar* on 23rd *Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/23rd January 1644 A.D. through an order issued by the Prince.

VI. A horse of Turkish breed was granted to Muhammad Quli son of Bahadur Beg a Matchlockman in exchange to a horse of similar breed.

The details of *muqarrara talab* have been worked out.

A *Parwancha* to this effect was issued on 19*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/19th January, 1644 A.D.

This assignment was based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated 27*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/27th January, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Husamuddin Hasan, and during the term of Abdul Rahim as *Waqiah Nawis*. It was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 2*nd Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/1st January, 1644 A.D.

This action was taken according to the report of *Tashiha*.

394. 12*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*

11th February, 1644 A.D.

Sunday

I. *Dagh Nama*

Horses of Syed Ibrahim* were branded under the superintendence of Abdul Mabood* *Darogha* and Abu Sayeed* *Amin*.

II. Murad Beg son of Sultan Ahmad, an *Ahadi Barq Andaz* was granted an *'alufa* of forty-five rupees, by Prince (Aurangzeb) according to a *Yaddasht* dated 20*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/20th January, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan. The *Mutasaddis* were enjoined to make payments to the said person according to the *Zabita*.

These are the 5th and the 6th folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

The *Daghnama* entered here is dated 1*st Rabi I*, of 16th Regnal year, 1053 *A.H.*/10th May, 1643 A.D.

The details of *muqarrara talab* have been given according to the *Zabita*, with reference to the orders issued by *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan, which were seen by the Prince (Aurangzeb) also on 26th *Safar* 16th Regnal year, 1053 *A.H.*/ 6th May, 1643 A.D.

The matter was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 2*nd Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/1st February, 1644 A.D.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
396.	13*th Zilhija*, 1053 *A.H.* 12th February, 1644 A.D. Monday	*I.* The prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience in the morning and a meeting in the *Ghusl Khana* in the night.	
		II. Mulazomat	
		(1) Sakhi Beg son of Quraish Beg holding a *mansab* of 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.	He had been to demolish the *But Khana* of the *Pargana* of Lonar (?).
		(2) Husain Beg son of Naseer holding a *mansab* of 200 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar*.	He had been to *jagir*, later he was deputed with Shah Beg Khan.
		III. A *Wakil* from Golconda appeared for offering *Peshkash*.	
		IV. Mansab :	
		Haji Yadgar was assigned a *mansab* of 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.	He was the *khalu* of Muhammad Sharif *Topakchi*.
		Mansab of Sultan Husain was increased from 100 *Zat* 20 *Sawar* to 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.	
		V. Peshkash :—	
		Adil Khan (Muhammad Adil Shah) sent the following *Peshkash* through Ghazi Beg *Wakil* of Bijapur.	
		(1) *Aurisi* (set of ornaments) consisting of a big necklace of pearls and a small golden chain.	The small golden chain was for Sultan Jeo.

(2). *Turran*:	
(3). A diamond ring.	
(4). A golden ring studded with a ruby.	This was also for Sultan Jeo.
VI In'am :	
Khil'at was conferred on the following :	
(1) Narsu *Pandit*, who accompanied the *Wakil* of Bijapur.	
(2) Abdul Latif Adil Khani.	
(3) Ganesh, Adil Khani, *Tahwildar*.	
VII. Dagh Nama :	
The horses of the following were branded according to the *Zabita*.	The particulars of the horses with their breed and numbers for *Zat* as well as for *Tabinan* have been detailed.
(1) Bahadur son of Husain Mewati, 200 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar*.	
(2) Ibrahim son of *Burhan-ul-Mulk*, 200 *Zat*, 70 *Sawar*.	
(3) Sultan Husain, 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*.	
(4) Fakhruddin, 200 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*.	
VIII. Horses were given to the following in place of the old or useless horses.	The numbers and the breeds of horses have been specified.
(1) Syed Abdu Wahab, 1,000 *Zat*, 500 *Sawar*.	
(2) Hari Ram son of Kishan Das *Sadiwal* of Udgir fort.	
(3) Quraish Beg, 300 *Zat*, 150 *Sawar*.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 52).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
397.	*13th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 12th February, 1644 A.D.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience in the morning and evening and spent a few hours of night in the *Ghusl Khana*.	The document is marginally damaged.
		II. Four women and three men were reported to have become *Musalman*.	One of the person was a *jogi* and one named Asvand was a *koka*.
		III. ....Gurzani son of .... (?) entered the service of *Sarkar-i-'Ali*. A *shawl* was conferred on him and he was appointed (as the *Thanadar*) of the *Thana* of Seoni.	
399.	*15th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 14th February, 1644 A.D.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience in the morning and evening and spent a few hours of night in the *Ghusl Khana*. II. Four persons were reported to have become *Musalman*.	
400.	*16th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 15th February, 1644 A.D.	I. The Prince (Auranzeb) held private and public audience in the morning and spent his evening in the *Ghusl Khana*. The meeting of the night was postponed. II. *Mansab* : 1. *Mansab* of Omar son of Hasan Niazi was increased from 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar* to 100 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*. 2. *Mansab* of Ibrahim was increased from 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar* to 60 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*. III. *In'am* : The following persons were favoured with *in'am*.	These are the first six folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*, consisting of eight folios

1. Mubarak Khan Niazi, 3,000 *Zat*, 3,000 *Sawar* was favoured with *Khil'at* and a horse.

2. Mir Asadullah, 600 *Zat*, 550 *Sawar* was favoured with *Khil'at* and a horse.

3 Mir Mahmud, 80 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*, Musahib, 80 *Zat*. 20 *Sawar*, and Darab, 200 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar* were granted shawls.

The caption to this item of news has been assigned as *Rukhsat* but it has nowhere been metinoned as to which place these persons were permitted to proceed. However the next main item on the backside of the folio No. 3 under the caption *Siyaha* deals with *Rukhsat*. Since each part of this item refers to *In'am* it has been put under *In'am*.

4. Vali Beg, 300 *Zat*. 185 *Sawar*, was favoured with a *Khil'at*.

5. Muhammad Wafa (†) 100 *Zat*, 25 *Sawar*, Kamgar Beg 300 *Zat*. 60 *Sawar*, Ibrahim, 200 *Zat*, 70 *Sawar*, and Abdullah (‡) 400 *Zat*. 350 *Sawar* received the horses each.

(†) He was the brother of Asadullah.

(‡) Ibrahim and Abdullah both were the sons of *Burhan-ul-Mulk*.

Other names in the news are: Omar and Ibrahim, brothers of Mubarak Khan Niazi, Sanjar Beg, Syed Abu Sayeed, Syed Fazil the brothers of Syed Alam, Sajawal, Nooruddin, Jaleel Kakar, Mir Mughal, Bahadur Beg son of Murad Beg Kras Pa (?), Faulad Alawal and Hasan Beg. It is possible that these persons were assigned *mansabs* mentioned against their names the highest of which is 150 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.

IV. *Rukhsat* :

Ahmad and Muhammad the son of *Burhan-ul-Mulk* were ordered to be in the *Rikab*.

They were the brothers of Ibrahim.

Quraish Beg was permitted to continue to be with Mir Asadullah.

Quraish Beg has been indicated as the *Bakhshi*, the *Waqiah Nawis* and the *Amin* of the *Tashiha* of *Sawars*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		V. *Tashiha :* The horses of the following were verified, according to the *Zabita.* 1. Mir Ismail son of Sadat Khan 300 *Zat*, 180 *sawar.* 2. Vali Beg, 300 *Zat*, 185 *Sawar.* 3. Hayat son of Alam Hameed, 80 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar.* 4. Malik Beg son of Amber *Balluch*, 80 *Zat* 15 *Sawar.* 5. Karimdad Beg, 300 *Zat*, 150 *Sawar.* 6. Karimdad Beg *Qaqil*, 700 *Zat*, 350 *Sawar.*	The number of horses and their breeds have been indicated with details of the assignment to *Zat* and *Tabinan.* It is also endorsed that the horses were inspected by the Prince.
		VI. *Dagh Nama :* (*a*) The horses of the *Khassa* and the *Tabinan* of Moinuddin* son of Khwaja Jahan were branded under the superintendence of Abdul Mabood* *Darogha* and Abu Sayeed*, *Amin* on 6th *Shawwal*, 1053 *A.H.*/8th December, 1643 A.D. (*b*) Horses of Adam son of Abdul Rahman *alias* Muddhu were branded on 9*th Shaban*, 1053 *A.H.*/13th October, 1643 A.D. under the superintendence of Abdul Mabood*, *Darogha* and Abu Sayeed*, *Amin.*	This *Dagh Nama* is dated 25*th Shawwal*, 1053 *A.H.*/27th December, 1643 A.D. The *muqarrara talab* and the breeds of horses have been worked out according to the *Zabita.* True extracts of the *hasil* of 1050 A.H. issued under the seal of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyant Khan have been marginally furnished. Other features are exactly the same which have been described about the preceding *Dagh Nama.*
404	**17*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*** **16th February, 1644 A.D.** **Friday.**		No news has been recorded on this day. The paper has been left blank except the entries of the date etc

407. *18th Zilhijja* 1053 *A.H.* / 17th February, 1644 A.D.

Sunday.

I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) appeared in the private and public audience at the 6th *Ghari* (9-11 a.m.) of the day and after one *Pahar* and two *Gharis* (12-59 p.m.) he terminated the audience and was in the private chamber (*Ghusl Khana*) for the *Gharis* (1-47 p.m.). Then again from one *Ghari* before the sunset (5-58 p.m.) to the fourth *Ghari* (7-34 p.m.) of the night, he retired to the private chamber.

II. *Rukhsat* :

1. Mukand Rai Bansi, holding a rank of 300 *Zat*, 70 *Sawar* was enjoined to accompany Mir Sadullah.

He was previously deputed with Shah Beg Khan.

2. Hibatullah holding a rank of 150 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* was ordered to remain in the *Rikab*.

Hibatullah was the grand-son of Hasan Quli Khan *Khan-i-Jahan* previously deputed under Shah Beg Khan.

III. Sundar Das was ordered to inform Rasheed Khan, in writing, for sending military assistance to Habash Khan (Syed Miftah).

This item of news has been recorded on the top margin of the first folio in the form of a port-script.

IV. *Jagir* :

(a) The Prince (Aurangzeb) assigned a *jagir* to Pahlwan, Khwaja Malik Ali, holding the rank of 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar* according to the details given in the *Zimn*.

The assignment was according to a *Yaddasht* dated *25th Rabi I*, 1053 *A.H.*/3rd June, 1643 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Abdul Rahim *Waqiah Nawis*.

According to the entries of the *Zimn* the grant was made with effect from the middle of *Rabi Qu II* from the *Pargana* of Jamra, Khandesh *Subah* with the *tag-haiyur* of Mustafa Ghilzai, Shah Muhammad Gurzani and Medani Rai etc.

A *Parwancha* was issued to this effect on 19*th Muharram*, 1054 *A.H.*,/18th March, 1644 A.D. according to a later endorsement. The *jagir* amounted to four lakhs (4,00,000) of *Dams*.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(*b*) A *jagir* was assigned to Sikandar son of Zakaria holding a *mansab* of 150 *Zat* and 60 *Sawar*, by the Prince (Aurangzeb) according to the *Zimn*.	The assignment was according to a *Yaddasht* dated 11*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/10th February, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Abdul-Rahim, *Waqiah Nawis*. Sikandar was one of the brothers of Fath *Rohilla*. The details of the *muqarrara talab* of total assignment amounting to six lakhs and nine thousand (6,09,000) *Dams*, have been worked-out with reference to the old and new *Dasturs*. The assignment was from the *parganas* of Nirmal, Telangana *Subah* and Sunair Barar *Subah*.
		(*c*) A *jagir* was assigned to Musa son of Alam holding a rank of 60 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* according to the *Zimn*.	The assignment was in accordance with a *Yaddasht* dated 16*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A H.*/16th January, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Alauddin *Waqiah Nawis*. The details of *muqarrara talab*, amounting to two lakhs fifty thousand (2,50,000) *Dams*, have been worked out. The *jagir* was granted from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Sunair, Berar *Subah* with the *taghaiyur* of Mir Asadullah. A *Parwancha* was issued to the effect on the 17*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/16th February, 1644 A.D.

V. Yaddasht :

Horses were assigned to the following *Mansabdars* as detailed below :

Mansabdars.	*Zat.*	*Tabinan.*
1. Abdullah son of *Burhan-ul-Mulk*. 400 *Zat*, 350 *Sawar*.	5	13
2. Abdul son of Latif .. 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*	1	
3. Feroz son of Ali Faruqi .. 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.	1	
4. Jalil Ghori .. .. 400 *Zat*, 300 *Sawar*.	6	

The breeds of horses and the number of each breed have been detailed. Every item has been supported by an endorsement reading *muqarrara muwafiq-i-Zabita*. The cases of branding or inspection have been pointed out.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 53).

408. **19*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.***
18th February 1644 A.D.

Sunday.

I. Prince (Aurangzeb) held his *Khas* and *'Am darbar* both in the morning and the afternoon. In the night he spent sometime in the *Ghusl Khana*.

II. A group of persons was reported to have become *Musalman*.

There seems to be about eight persons out of whom one was a woman.

III. Seen the elephants brought by Kamal Khan *Saudagar*.

Particular of elephants :

1. One *zanjir* male with tusks.
2. Seven *zanjir* female.

IV. Sikandar son of Taiyib was ordered to remain at his own *Thana* together with other four persons.

410. **20th *Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.***
19th February, 1644 A.D.

Monday.

I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his public and private audience in the morning and spent his evening in the *Ghusl Khana*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		II. *Mulazamat* :	
		Abdul Rahim and Abdul Bari sons of Hadidad Khan observed *mulazamat*, accompanied with Shah Beg Khan and offered eighteen rupees.	
		III. *Rukhsat* :	
		Syedi Yusuf son of Malik Ambar, holding a rank of 1000 *Zat*, 500 *Sawar*, was appointed as the *Thanadar* of Dasbari (?).	
		Mir Muhammad Murad son of Fakhruddin Husain. holding a rank of 150 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*, was reported to have been killed fighting against *Gonds*.	He was the *Thanadar* of Kataljhar.
		Khan Ahmad who was deputed at Baglana was ordered to be present in the Court.	
		Asadullah, the *Mansabdar-i-badshahi* carried two *Farmans* to Surat addressed to Sharfuddin Husain and others.	
		Chandar Bhan *Zamindar* of Kataljhar was ordered to accompany Asadullah. His deputation was under Shah Beg Khan.	
		IV. *Mansab* :	
		Mahmud son of Adam was assigned a *mansab* of 40 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar* and Sultan son of Mustafa, a *mansab* of 60 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.	Both the assignments were according to *Yaddashts* dated *4th* and *11th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H*/3rd and 10th February, 1644 A.D. respectively, both recorded in the *Risalah* of Husamuddin Hasan and during the term of Abdul Rahim *Waqiah Nawis*.

Gonds

The cases were submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 13*th* and 19*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/12th and 18th February, 1644 A.D. respectively.

Both the cases were entered in this *Siyaha-i-Huzur* separately with all formalities.

V. (*a*) Syed Muhammad son of Khwaja Ashraf was assigned a *jagir* amounting to one Lakh and seventy thousand (1,70,000) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Subahs* of the Deccan with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Qu Il* according to a *Parwancha* issued in that respect.

The assignment was in accordance with the *Yaddasht* dated 13*th Zilhijja* 1053 *A.H.*/12th February, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of (Abdul Rahim) *Waqiah Nawis*.

The details of *muqarrara talab* have been worked out. The assignment was made from the *Pargana* of Murtazapur, Gawil *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Berar with the *taghaiyur* of Ziauddin Husain. There are several other entries reflecting on the procedural details of the case.

(*b*) Muhammad Jafar, holding a rank of 150 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*, was assigned a *Jagir* as detailed in the *Zimn*.

Previously he held a *Taujih* issued by Muhammad Taqi son of Mir Muhammad Saleh Qur Begi. The new assignment was according to the *Yaddasht* dated 13*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/12th February, 1644 A.D., recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan and during the term of (Abdul Rahim) as *Waqiah Nawis*.

The details of the *muqarrara talab* of five lakhs thirty thousand (5,30,000) *Dams*, have been worked out. The assignment was from Nasrabad and other *Parganas* of Khandesh with the *taghaiyur* of Kakar Khan and others.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		VI. *Dagh Nama* :—	
		The horses of the following *mansabdars* were branded according to the *zabita*.	
		1. Husamuddin Hasan 1.000 *Zat*, 500 *Sawar* — 10 horses.	
		2. Mirza Muhammad 300 *Zat*, 120 *Sawar* — 11 horses.	He was a relative of Sipahdar Khan.
		3. Khwajagi Mirak 200 *Zat*, 65 *Sawar* — 2	The breeds of the horses and the number of each breed, the cases of *'ivaz* and *saqti* have been detailed.
		4. Adam son of Abdul Rahman 150 *Zat*, 35 *Sawar* — 3	The last entry in this document is of a *Tashiha* of the horses of Khwajagi Mirak.
411.	21*st Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* / 20th February, 1644 A.D. Tuesday.	I. (The Prince) held his judicial court in the morning and also in the afternoon.	
		Spent evening in the *Ghusl Khana*.	
		II. Five persons were reported to have become *Musalman*.	Out of them three were ladies (one with her child) and two men.
		III. Shah Beg Khan, who had come from Deogarh on Friday 17*th Zilhijja*, was permitted to appear and submit his *Iltimas*.	
		IV. Syed Yusuf, son of Malik Amber was ordered to continue in the rank of 1,000 *Zat* and 500 *Sawar*.	It is a *Parwancha* dated 8*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/ 7th February, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Alauddin as *Waqiah Nawis* as entered in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur*,

412. 22nd *Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 21st February, 1644 A.D. Wednesday.	I. (The Prince) held his judicial court both in the forenoon and afternoon. Spent early hours of night in the *Ghusl Khana*. II. Persons listed below were reported to have become *Musalman*. *Jogis* : Two Women : Nine (with their sons and daughters) Men : Three III. Fath son of Zakaria came from the thana of Tondapur, and reported of two stolen horses. He was ordered to hand over the horses to Muhammad Zaman *Kotwal*. IV. One *Khil'at* was sent to Shah Nawaz Khan	This contains the details of the *muqarrara talab*, *'ivaz-i-jagir* and *taghaiyur* etc.
414. 23rd *Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 22nd February, 1644 A.D. Thursday.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience and inspected several elepahants and horses and retired to the *Ghusl Khana* in the afternoon. *Ghusl Khana* meeting of the night was postponed. II. *Mulazamat* : Amir Beg son of late *Khan-i-Dauran* holding a rank of 500 *Zat*, 170 *Sawar*, appeared in the court after recovering from his ill-health and offered rupees 9. III. *Rukhsat* : 1. Ibadullah, 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* was permitted to proceed to the forts of Galna and Baglana being appointed as the *Amin* of the *Tashihu* of *Mansabdars* etc.	These are the first five folios of the document running over altogether twelve folios.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		2. Hakim Sadullah was permitted to proceed for the medical treatment of Jafar Beg Baluch, who was not doing well.	
		3. Yar Beg was appointed as *Peshdast* of the Mir Saman and Muhammad Husain was appointed as the *Peshdast* of *buyutat*.	A Shawl was awarded to each of them.
		IV. The horse of Gajapat Rai, *Thanadar* of Neola was verified.	
		V. *Jagir* :	
		(*a*) Mir Asadullah holding a *mansab* of 600 *Zat*, 550 *Sawar* and others were assigned a *Jagir* as detailed in the *Zimn*.	The assignment was according to the *Yaddasht* dated *4th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/ 3rd February, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Abdul Rahim as *Waqiah Nawis*. The details of the *muqorrara talab* of the present and the previous assignment of thirty-five lakhs (35,00,000) *Dams* and Sixty-five lakhs eighty thousand (65,80,000) *Dams* respectively have been worked out. The assignment was from the *Parganas* of Khadi Dhamni, Berar *Subah* and the *Parganas* of Asir, Antur, Rawir etc., of the *Subah* of Khandesh with the *taghaiyur* of the *Wakils* of *Sarkar* etc. There are several other entries indicating on procedural details.

	(*b*) Nooruddin son of Raza Quli was assigned a *jagir* as detailed in the *Zimn*.	The assignment was according to a *Yaddasht* dated 11*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/ 10th February, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of Abdul Rahim *Waqiah Nawis*. Nooruddin was holding a *mansab* of 150 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar* and was the grand-son of *Khan-i-Jahan Turkaman*. The details of *muqarrara talab* of four lakhs fifty thousand (4,50,000) *Dams*, assigned from revenue of the *Parganas* of Rawir and Adilabad of Khandesh *Subah*, have been worked out. There are several other useful entries
420. 25*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 24th February, 1644 A.D. Saturday.	. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience in the forenoon and had his meetings in the *Ghusl Khana* in the afternoon as well as in the evening. II. *Mulazamat* : Niamatullah son of Husamuddin Hasan holding a rank of 150 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar* observed *mulazamat* after recovering from ill-health. III. *Izafa:* Mansab of Mir Ashraf was enhanced from 300 *Zat*, 200 *Sa*[illegible] to 300 *Zat*, 230 *Sawar*.	His *mansab* was increased on the condition of serving as the (*Thanadar*) of Nirmal. He was exempted from the payment of *Shash-Maha*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		IV. *Ahkam* :	
		Representations were made by the *Ahsham* of the Daulatabad Fort and the *Bunduqchis* of Aurangabad city on 20*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/20th January, 1644 A.D. regarding the payment of their salaries. The said *Mutasaddis* and the *Bunduqchis* represented the matters to the Prince (Aurangzeb) while he camped at Burhanpur and left their stations of the Daulatabad Fort and Aurangabad city unattended.	These orders were according to the two *Yaddashts* both dated 20*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A.H.*/20th January, 1644 A.D. and recorded in the *Risalah* of Diyanat Khan* and during the term of (Abdul Rahim) *Waqiah Nawis*.
		The Prince (Aurangzeb) therefore ordered the payment of their salaries for four months by way of *'alal hisab* from the *Tahsil* of Sukhmal, *Tahwildar* according to the *zabita*.	
		V. *Daghnama* :—	
		The horses of the following were branded.	
		1. Muhammad Amir son of Muhammad Shafi, 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.	
		2. Paras Ram son of Lakhmi Das.	He was deputed at Sunair.
		3. Ganesh Das son of Ramchandar *Sadiwal*.	He was deputed at Baglana.
		4. Rajah Quli son of Faulad Beg 150 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*.	
		5. Isfandyar son of Kurdi Beg 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.	
		VI. *Tashiha* :	
		The horses of the following were verified according to the *Zabita*.	The numbers and the breeds of the horses have been mentioned.

1. Mir Jafar 150 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*.

2. Hayat son of Alam Hameed 80 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*.

VII. *Izafa* :

The *mansab* of Ibadullah son of Masud was enhanced from 100 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar* to 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* by the Prince (Aurangzeb). He was exempted from the *Zabita-i-Shash-Maha*.

The enhancement was according to the *Yaddasht* dated 11*th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/10th February, 1644 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Husamuddin Hasan and during the term of Abdul Rahim *Waqiah Nawis*.

Ibadullah was the *niwasa* of Kamaluddin Husain.

427. *27th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* / 26th February, 1644 A.D.

1. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his private and public audience. Several persons were allowed to appear before the Prince and pay respect.

The Prince inspected a good number of elephants and horses.

He spent the evening and a few hours of the night in the *Ghusl Khana*.

Two assasins, who were sent by Nimatullah, the *Amin* of Mahkar, were ordered to be given into the custody of *Kotwal*.

This is first of the three folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
428.	*28th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 27th February, 1644 A.D. Tuesday.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held his judicial court both in the forenoon and the afternoon.	These are the first two folios of a document running over three folias.
		II. The *Peshkash* offered by the *Zamindar* of Raj Pela was submitted through Sulaiman Beg.	The *Peshkash* was received by Sulaiman's brother at Nadarbar.
		III. *Rukhsat* : Muhammad Yusuf was ordered to proceed to *jagir* after the arrival of the *Lashkar* at Ellichpur.	Muhammad Yusuf was a relative of Shah Beg.
		IV. Eight men and one woman were reported to have become *Musalman*.	Two of them were *Jogis*.
		V. *Mulazamat* : Mahmud Beg Gilani the *Darogha* of the *Habashi Topekhana* as well as the *Darogha* of the *azuqa* of Ahmadnagar Fort observed *mulazamat*. He held a *mansub* of 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* and offered rupees two.	
432.	*29th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 28th February, 1644 A.D. Wednesday.	I. The Prince held his judicial court both in the forenoon and afternoon. He spent his evening in the *Ghusl Khana*.	This is first of the three folios of *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.
		II. Forty seven persons were reported to have become *Musalman*.	Among the forty-seven persons there were both men and women and several of them were *Jogis*.

433.	*30th Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* 29th February, 1644 A.D. Thrusday. Ephemerides generally indicate that the month of *Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.* was of twenty-nine days ending on Wednesday. The present document bears the date as the 30*th* of *Zilhijja* happening on Thursday. It should therefore be the 1*st Muharram* 1054 *A.H.*/ 29th February, 1644 A.D.	The Prince held his public audience in the forenoon and spent his afternoon in the *Ghusl Khana*. *Ghusl Khana* meeting of the night was postponed.	The rest of the document is brittle and the text damaged.
477.	*29th Rabi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 26th May, 1644 A.D. Sunday. It has been indicated on the top margin that no events were recorded from 26th to 28th of the month.	I. Abdullah Beg. *Kotwal* arrested one of the servants of the *Sarkar-i-'Ali*, who had stolen away the *zara* of Faulad Beg and brought the said servant before *Madar-ul-Mahami*. II. Trimbakji son of Karmaji, a *Sarraf* preferred a complaint to the *Madar-ul-Mahami*, against one Hasan son of *Fakhr-ul-Mulk*, who had been evading the return of certain amount he had borrowed from the complainant.	The document is marginally torn on the left side and the text has been damaged.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		III. A petition, submitted by a *Saudagar* (?) coming from Patan against certain demands of the *karori*, was entertained by *Madar-ul-Mahami*.	
		IV. *Madar-ul-Mahami* issued orders for the recovery of an amount of rupees 100, loaned by Khwaja Aqa, from the *azuqa* of the borrower.	It was ordered that Mahmud Beg should be addressed in writing to take action according to the decision.
506.	*9th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 4th July, 1644 A.D. Wednesday.	It was reported by the *Wakil* of Rasheed Khan that the *Saudagar* named Ali Muhammad and Sahu, Kamaj and Ranga called on Abdullah son of Rasheed Khan at Nanded and showed him a piece of *saqirlat*, which they told, they were carrying to Golconda. Asadullah inspected their merchandise in details to check up whether they had been carrying any of the *asbab-i-mamnu'a*. He discovered eleven pieces of Shawls and *saqirlat* in the merchandise of the others while three hundred and three bows and sixty one full pieces of *saqirlat* in the goods of Ranga. When inquired about the ownership of the bows Ranga stated that one Mohan Shah residing at Hasanpura, was their owner. He further stated that he was the *Gumashta* of the said Mohan Shah. However Ranga	This is the second folio of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. There is an incomplete entry at the end of the news reading that *Umdat-ul-Mulk* issued orders whereas no orders have been detailed there.

and his *Gumashtas* were detained at Nanded and orders were awaited by Asadullah for final action to be taken in that respect.

306. *13th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 8th July, 1644 A.D.

I. The following *Mansabdars*, stationed at the *Thana* of Bir were ordered to be present at the court.

Qasim Lodhi, 200 *Zat*, 90 *Sawar*,
Hashim, 40 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*,
Hashim Beg, 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*,
Ahmad, 60 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*,
Muqaddam Beg, 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*,
Ilah Yar, 80 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*,
Syed Jalal, 60 *Zat*, 5 *Sawar* and
Syed Taj, 60 *Zat*, 5 *Sawar*.

II. Kalyan Singh son of Madhokar, Stationed at the *Thana* of Mandawa did not turn up.

III. Sang Ram did not come but sent his *Yasawal* Musahib Beg.

IV. Adil Beg absconded.

V. The *Jagirdars* were allowed to collect the *rusum* of *Rahdari* etc., according to the regulations of Malik Ambar and in the manner prescribed in the Imperial *Farman*.

These are the 3rd and the 5th folios of the *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		VI. The following *Mansabdars* were seen (by the *Madar-ul-Mahami*) : 1. Muhammad Beg son of Qaba Beg. 150 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar*. 2. Alawal son of Naseer Gujrati, 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*, coming from the *Thana* of Chanak Devi (?) 3. Fareed Ghilzai 60 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar* coming from Burhanpur. 4. Mubarak etc. 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*, coming from the *Jagir* of Balapur. 5. Pratap Rudra, the *Zamindar* of Phultana.	
		VII. Muhammad Husain, the *Diwan*, reported to '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* that a sum of one lakh of rupees was reserved, for the expenses of the Prince (Aurangzeb), while he visited Burhanpur, from the treasury of the fort of Asir, but the Prince did not utilize the said amount of money. Thereupon '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* ordered to keep the said sum reserved in the fort of Asir.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 58).

509. *14th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*
9th July, 1644 A.D.

Tuesday.

I. *'Umdat-ul-Mulk* permitted Sultan Ali son of Mir Abaiail Arab (?) to call on him. Sultan Ali, a *mansabdar* of 250 *Zat*, 120 *Sawar* had come from *Jagir*.

II. Muhammad Husain was ordered in respect of *Akhbar*.

III. The *Waqiah Nawis* was ordered to record the *Chehra* of elephant and take its entry into *Waqiah*.

IV. Twenty-two elephants, brought for sale, were perused.

V. The following *Mansabdars* were ordered to be present.

(1) Baba Beg *Deccani*, 150 *Zat*, 25 *Sawar*. Posting at the *Thana* of Neola.

(2) Jamal Niazi, 100 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*. Posting at the *Thana* of Chaundi.

(3) Malik Zainuddin, 100 *Zat*, 70 Sawar.

(4) Sulaiman, 80 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.

(5) Malik Burhan, 80 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*.

(6) Malik Farid, 80 *Zat* 10 *Sawar*.

(7) Malik Ahmed, 60 *Zat*, 5 *Sawar*.

(8) Saheb son of Qasim, 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.

(9) Gajapat Rai, 80 *Zat* 20 *Sawar*. Posting at the *Thana* of Neola.

(10) Mir Mahmud, 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*. Posting at the *Thana* of Nand Gaon.

These are the 1st and the 4th folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* comprising of eight folios.

Most of the space of the first folio has been left blank. Probably with a view to record several other news items which however could not be recorded.

Items II and IV have been recorded on the top margin.

The other folios being missing the list is incomplete.

Mansabdars mentioned from No. (3) to (8) had their postings at the *Thana* of Amba (?).

He was one of the brothers of Sa'adat Khan.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(11) Udaji Ram, 3,000 *Zat*, 2,000 *Sawar*. (12) Parsaji Bhonsla, 3,000 *Zat*, 1,500 *Sawar*. (13) Shaikh Umar, 2,000 *Zat*, 1,000 *Sawar*. (14) Shaikh Ulvi, 400 *Zat*, 200 *Sawar*. (15) Sharza Rao *Kawa*, 1,500 *Zat*, 1,500 *Sawar*. (16) Nirmal Rao, 1,000 *Zat*. 500 *Sawar*. (17) ....? 500 *Zat*, 200 *Sawar*. (18) Hameed *Deccani*, 500 *Zat*, 200 *Sawar*. (19) Ibrahim, 300 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar*. (20) Muhammad, 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*. (21) Sa'adat, 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.	Shaikh Umar and Shaikh Ulvi were ordered to be present at Aurangabad.
510.	*15th Jamad: I*, 1054 *A.H.* 10th July, 1644 A.D. Wednesday.	I. The following called on *'Umdat-ul-Mulk* (1) Muhammad Yusuf, 500 *Zat*, 500 *Sawar*, coming from the *Thana* of Ajanta. (2) Khwajagi Mirak, 200 *Zat* 50 *Sawar*. (3) Alam Faruqi, 100 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*. (4) Hasan Beg, 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar* (5) Syed Mubarak, 80 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*. (6) Syed Adam, 80 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*. (7) Aman Beg, 150 *Zat*, 60 *Sawar* and Ibadullah, 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar* coming-from *jagir*. II. *'Umdat-ul-Mulk* ordered the consolidated payment of *jagir* from one *Pargana* only at the representation of the *Mansabdars*, mentioned above, who had their *jagir* fragmented in various *Parganas*.	This is only the 5th folio of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. He was one of the relatives of Shah Beg Khan. *Mansabdars* from No. (2) to (6) were coming from the *Thana* of Patiala (?).

511. *16th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*
11th July, 1644 A.D.

Thursday.

The following *rozinadars* appeared before *'Umdat-ul-Mulk*:

(1) Kabiruddin Muhammad and others sons of Chand Khan.

(2) Abdul Razzaq son of Shaikh Muhammad, Fazalullah.

(3) Zain-ul-Abidin son of Syed Abu Turab.

(4) Bairam Beg.

(5) Hafiz Hasan Muhammad Sindhi.

(6) Hafiz Abdul Aziz.

(7) Shaikh Jalal Muhammad and Shaikh Abdul Ghafur, the *niwasas* of Shaikh Lashkhar Muhammad.

(8) Hafiz Abdul Qader, the *Du'a Khwan*.

(9) Shaikh Pir Muhammad, a student.

(10) Mirza Saleh Muhammad.

(11) Hafiz Dost Muhammad, the *Khateeb* of the Jami' Masjid and the *'Idain* as well as the incharge of all the *Tawabi'* of late Durwish Muhammad in the city of Burhanpur.

(12) Mir Abdul Rahman son of Mir Numan.

(13) Murtuza son of Abdul Haq.

(14) Abdul Khaliq, the *Khateeb* of the *Masjid-i-*Muhammad Khan.

These are the 11th and the 12th folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* and probably the document ends with the 12th folio.

The amount of *rozina* has been specified against each case, with reference to the *Farman* and its date of issue. It appears that these are the cases whom *rozina* was granted between the 3rd and the 16th Regnal year and their appearance in the court on this occasion resulted in the confirmation of these cases of *rozina* as a sort of renewal.

There is an endorsement of Muhammad Husain, the *Diwan* against each case confirming the *rozina* according to the *Dastur-i-sabiq*.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 59.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
514.	*19th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 14th July, 1644 A.D. Sunday. On the first two folios the day has been indicated as Sunday and on the last two folios as Saturday which shows some confusion. However on *19th* of *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* it should be Sunday. In the light of the same month of the same year.	I. '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* held his *Diwan* from morning till noon. II. The following *Mansabdars* were called to his presence: (1) Sikandar son of Abdul Aziz, 200 *Zat* 200 *Sawar*, coming from *jagir*. (2) Khwaja Rahmat Ali, the grand son of Mir Khwaja, 300 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar* coming from the *Thana* of Jalgaon. (3) Khairiat son of Sarwar Habashi, 150 *Zat*, 60 *Sawar*. (4) Gopinath, 100 *Zat*, 25 *Sawar*. (5) Muhammad Jafar son of Muhammad Yusuf, 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* and Muhammad Sadiq, 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar* coming from the *Thana* of Ajanta. (6) Khwaja Ahmad son of Khwaja Barkhurdar, coming from Malkapur. (7) Syed Sarwar, 80 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* coming from Aurangabad. (8) Mubarak Khan Niazi, 3,000 *Zat*, 3,000 *Sawar*. III. *Rukhsat*: (*i*) Niamatuallah and Mir Murad, the servants of '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* proceeded for attaching the property of Sipahdar Khan in compliance with the Imperial orders. (2) Fath son of ....Faruqi, 40 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*, was deputed at Sultanpur Nadarbar along with his father.	He was the ***Peshdast*** of the *Diwan*. He was a *mutawalli*.

IV. *Mansab*: The *mansab* of Khwaja Barkhurdar was enhanced from 1,000 *Zat*, 900 *Sawar* to 1,000 *Zat*, 1,000 *Sawar*.

Khwaja Ahmad son of Khwaja Barkhurdar was granted a *mansab* of 200 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar* according to a *tajweez* of '*Umdat-ul-Mulk*.

There is an endorsement made against the case of Khwaja Ahmed instructing to enter the case in the *Waqiah* after the *dastakhat* of '*Umdat-ul-Mulk*.

V. *Peshkash*: The Prince (Aurangzeb) accepted the amount of rupees twenty thousand and six hundred (20,600) submitted by way of *Peshkash* by the *Zamindars* of Jamra through his *Wakil*.

'*Umdat-ul-Mulk* ordered to hand over the said *Peshkash* to the *Khazanchi* of *Sarkar-i-'Ali*.

VI. '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* ordered Muhammad Husain, the *Diwan* to confiscate the *jagir* of Ahmad son of Pira who had mismanaged the *jagir* and granted him a *rozina* equivalent to the income of his *jagir*.

VII. The following *rozinadars* were called to the presence of '*Umdat-ul-Mulk*:

1. Shaikh Ismail, one of the sons of *Gaus-ul-Ulama*.
2. Shaik Mir Muhammad, the *Mudarris*.
3. Shaikh Abdul Latif, *Du'a Khwan* with his sons.
4. Shaikh Ismail.

He was the *niwasa* of Shaikh Muhammad Fazlullah.

5. Zain-ul-Abidin and others.
6. Shaikh Mustafa of Nadarbar.
7. Baba Beg and other sons of Quraish Quli Beg.
8. Jafar and others sons of Khusrau Beg.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		9. Syed Ali son of Sher Ali.	
		10. Syed Ali.	
		11. Syed Abdul Wahab.	
		12. Abdul Hafeez.	
		13. Abdul Waheed.	
		14. Abdul Rahim.	He was a *biradarzada* of Muhammad Qasim.
		15. Shaikh Husain.	The amount of *rozina* has been specified against each case, with reference to the *Farman* and its date of issue. It appears that these are the cases whom *rozina* was granted between the 3rd and the 16th Regnal year and their appearance in the court on that occasion resulted in the confirmation of the cases of *rozina* as a sort of renewal.
		16. Abdul Rahman.	
		17. Noor Muhammad son of Mo'azzam.	
		18. Shaikh Karamullah son of Shaikh Valiullah.	There is an endorsement of Muhammad Hussin, the *Diwan* against each case confirming the *rozina* according to the *Dastur-i-sabiq*.
			(*Vide* SDSJR 62.)

515. 20th *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*
15th July, 1644 A.D.

Monday.

On folios from 2 to 6, the day has been indicated as Monday and on folio No. 7 and 8 as Sunday. In the light of other documents of *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* it should be Monday.

I. *Haqiqat:* The *Haqiqat* of the following *Mansabdars* was submitted to '*Umdat-ul-Mulk*, who confirmed the continuance of their status.

(1) Khwajagi Mirak son of Latif Mirak, 200 *Zat*, 65 *Sawar*.

(2) Dost Ali Bukhari, 200 *Zat Dargahi*, 50 *Sawar*.

(3) Khairiat and Raihan sons of Sarwar Habashi, 110 *Zat*, 75 *Sawar*.

(4) Hashim Beg son of Tash Beg *Jahan Khani*, 100 *Zat Dargahi*, 20 *Sawar*.

(5) Muqaddam Beg son of........? 100 *Zat Dargahi*, 20 *Sawar*.

(6) Ilah Yar son of................ ? 80 *Zat Dargahi*, 10 *Sawar*.

(7) Syed Ali son of Syed Abdul Salam, 80 *Zat Dargahi*, 10 *Sawar*.

(8) Hafiz Mohammed son of Shaikh Naseeruddin, 80 *Zat Dargahi*, 10 *Sawar*.

(9) Hamir Chand ....? 40 *Zat Dargahi*.

II. '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* granted a horse to the *Banda-i-Dargah*.

III. *Dagh Nama:* The horses of Asadullah and Ilhamullah sons of '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* Rasheed Khan were branded under the superintendence of Abdul Mabood*, *Darogha* and Abu Sayeed the *Amin* on 16*th Ziqada*, 1053 *A. H.* /16th January, 1644 A.D.

The first folio of this *Siyaha-i-Huzur* running over eight folios is missing.

The original assignment and later increase or decrease of *mansab* in each of the case has been given in the *Haqiqat* with the specification of dates.

Other orders of '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* have been recorded uniformly as "'*Umdat-ul-Mulk bahal farmudand*".

He was a *niwasa* of *Sharf-ul-Mulk*.

Seemingly '*Umdad-ul-Mulk* granted the horse to a *Siyaha Nawis*, who recroded his *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

The *Dagh Nama* is dated 5th *Zilhijja*, 1053 *A.H.*/4th February, 1644 A.D.

Extracts of the following have been enclosed.

1. *Fard-i-Hasil* dated 1050 *A.H.* issued under the seal of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan in respect of

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			their *tankhwah* from the *Parganas* of Nanded etc. and Basim. 2. *Muqarrara talab* for Asadullah has been worked out and the extracts of the *Fard-i-Hasil* dated 1050 A.H. was issued under the seal of *Madar- ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan have been enclosed. 3. Similarly the details of the *muqarrara talab* for Ilhamullah has been worked out and a copy of the *Fard-i-Hasil* dated 1050 A.H. issued under the seal of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan has been enclosed.
		IV. The following *rozinadars* were called to the presence of '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* and the continuance of their *rozina* was confirmed.	There are several other useful entries.
		1. Shaik Abdullah.	
		2. Mir Mashriqi.	
		3. Shaik-ul-Aman.	
		4. Abdul Latif with his sons.	
		5. Syed Mansur and others sons of Syed Ali.	
		6. Muhammad Sayeed grand-son of Shaikh Abdul Ghafur.	He was the *niwasa* of Ujala Khan *Deccani*. He was a student.
		7. Abdul Nayeem son of Fazal Muhammad.	
		8. Muhammad Sharif and others sons of Hashim *Ahadi*.	
		9. Shaikh Mustafa.	
		10. Muhammad Jamil son of Sher Muhammad.	

	11. Sufi Ahsan Khemari.	He was a *Muazzin* of the mosque of Bibi Raji.
	12. Syed Munna.	
	13. Qazi Habib Ahmad.	He was the heir of Qazi Sharif. He was assigned the *rozina* conditioned to his services as *Qazi*, *Mohtasib* and *Sharh Nawis* of the *Qasba* of Bahadurpura.
	14. Abdul Khaliq son of Qutb Faruqi.	
517. 21st *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 16th July, 1644 A.D. Tuesday.	'*Umdat-ul-Mulk*, being out of health, did not come out. The *Diwan* and the *Bakhshi* saw him by going inside the Palace.	The document actually reads that the '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* "*bar amadand*" which is obviously a scriptory mistake. It should be "*bar nayamadand*".
518. 22nd *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 17th July, 1644 A.D.	I. Pieces of a variety of cloth and garments consisting of Shawls, turban cloth, chints, silks, satin gowns, rests, trousers, scarfs bodices etc. were picked up from the Purna river and brought to the court by Babu *Patel* of Maurun in the *Pargana* of Adilabad. Nawab '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* ordered Muhammad Husain, the *Diwan*, to deposit them with Government *Tahwildar* (custodian) for the time being and on discovery of their owners to be delivered to them, or else in the absence of the rightful owners to be considered as a forfeit to the Government.	These are only the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.
	II. The following recepients were interviewed by Nawab '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* and the continuance of *rozina* granted to them previously was confirmed.	References of the *Farman* or *Nishan* etc. have been given against each case.
	1. Hafiz Hasan Muhammad.	He was a *Imam* of Jami-'Masjid.
	2. Syed Saif.	He was a *nau-muslim*.
	3. Abdul Sattar.	
	4. Syed Fareed.	
	5. Syed Tajammul.	
	6. Haji Abdul Aziz Siddiqi.	
	7. Abdul Latif Sufi.	

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		8. Mir Abu Talib. 9. Syed Tahniyat son of Syed Yaqub. 10. Abdul Latif. 11. Muhammad Abdullah Burhanpuri, the *Du'a Khwan.* 12. Mir Abdul Razzaq. 13. Muhammad Fazil with the sons of the Khadim, Shaik Muhammad and Fazlullah. 14. Sons of Shaik Habibullah Humavi. 15. Shaik Hasan Muhammad, the relative of Shaikh Ghani.	The amount of *rozina* has been specified against each case, with reference to the *Farman* and its date of issue. It appears that these are the cases to whom *rozina* was granted between the 3rd and the 16th Regnal year and their appearance in the court. This occasion resulted in the confirmation of these cases of *rozina* as a sort of renewal. There is an endorsement of Muhammad Husain, the *Diwan* against each case confirming the *rozina* according to the *Dastur-i-sabiq*. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 63).
519.	*24th Jamadi I,* 1054 *A. H.* 19th July, 1644 A. D. Friday.	I. (*'Umdat-ul-Mulk*) rode out to receive the Imperial *Farman* with royal honours. The *Farman* was brought by Mushtaq Beg, *Yasawal* who was rewarded rupees three hundred. II. The following *Mansabdars* who had been to Diyanat Khan, reported back. (1) Abu Sayeed, 150 *Zat*, 35 *Sawar.* (2) Renuji, 1,000 *Zat*, 700 *Sawar.* (3) Rawal Nanji (?), 400 *Zat*, 300 *Sawar.*	These are the first four folios of a document, running over eight folios.

III. The sample of cloth brought by Mushtaq Beg was handed over to Muhammad Hussain, the *Diwan*, by '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* to have the design carried out (according to the Emperor's Choice).

IV. Muhammad Sharif, a *Yasawal* was sent off to Sangamnir to make arrangements for sending *dalis* of Pomegranates through *Dak Chauki*.

V. The *Sawar* rank of Sangram *Mansabdar* holding a *mansab* of 1,000 *Zat*, 1,000 *Sawar* was enhanced by 100 *Sawar se aspa, du aspa*.

VI. Mir Fakhruddin Ali assigned a *mansab* of 600 *Zat*, 200 *Sawar*.

VII. Chintiya and Reoji Kole residents of Kor Gaon, situated in the *Pargana* of Danmarli, the *jagir* of Muhammad Sharif, went to Paitha Dhuli (Dhulia), situated in the *Pargana* of Chopra, the *jagir* of Muhammad Shah and resided there for some time. Near Irandole they looted Chatar Bhuj and Sundar Das, cloth dealers. In the fray that followed, Chatar Bhuj received a wound from a lance. As they entered Dhuli, Muhammad Shah *Thanadar* of the fort had him arrested and sent him to the court. The articles looted by them had already been sent to Muhammad Hussain (the *Diwan*). Nawab '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* committed them to the charge of the *Quzi*.

VIII. Bhagwan, a grain parcher, and a resident of Shah Gunj, declared that Kunher, servant of Hadidad Khan was with him and together they went to Baglana. Bhakta offered 30 *Tolas* of silver for sale

He was originally having 500 *Sawar se aspa* and *du aspa* and 500 *barawurdi*. The enhancement of 100 *se aspa* and *du aspa Sawars was* not actually on *izafa* but the restoration of an assignment which was deducted some times back.

It appears that in addition to Chintiya and Reoji, the former's wife and the latters sister with her two daughters and the wife of Bhakta with her two daughters were also committed to the charge of the *Qazi* and their accomplices. Bhakta could escape with two persons.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		at Chopra where he was threatened by Muhammad Shah's men. It was revealed during the investigation that silver had been passed on to Bhakta by Kunher who had absconded with silver. Accordingly Bhakta was committed to the charge of *Qazi*.	
		IX. '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* appointed Muhammad Sharif, holding the rank of 100 *Zat*, 25 *Sawar* to the post of the *Darogha* of Bahadurpura, in place of Behri Beg, holding the rank of 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 64, 65).
521	25th *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 20th July, 1644 A.D. Saturday,	I. The following *Mansabdars* were seen by Nusrat Jung*.	This is only the 2nd folio of a document.
		1. Sikandar Beg son of Abdul Ghani 200 *Zat*, 200 *Sawar*.	He was assigned the *mansab* on 18th *Shawwal*, 1051 *A.H.*/10th January, 1642 A.D. by the Prince (Aurangzeb).
		2. Amir Abul Fazal son of Azizullah Mamuri, 200 *Zat*, 60 *Sawar*.	He originally held 40 *Sawars* only. The Prince enhanced his rank on 24th *Ziqada*, 1052 *A.H.*/3rd February, 1643 A.D.
		3. Habib, 150 *Zat Dargahi*, 30 *Sawar*.	He was the nephew of Ali Khan Niazi.
		4. Haibatullah, 150 *Zat dargahi*, 20 *Sawar*.	He was the *niwasa* of Hasan Quli Khan.
		5. Murtuza Quli son of Hasan Quli, 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.	The *mansab* of Murtuza Quli and Mian Nazir was enhanced by the Prince after the death of their father Hasan Quli.

6. Mian Nazir son of Hasan Quli, 80 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*
7. Ilah son of Noorullah, 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.

He was the grand-son of Sadiq Muhammad Khan one of the brother of Sazawar Khan. He was originally assigned a *mansab* of 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* on 23rd *Ramazan*, 1050 *A.H.*/27th December, 1640 A.D. and *Sawar* rank was enhanced to 30 *Zat* on 14th *Ramazan*, 1052 *A.H.*/26th November, 1642 A.D. by the Prince.

All the cases bear endorsement of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* as:

"*ba hal-i-khud bashad*".

523. 26th *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*
21st July, 1644 A.D.
Sunday.

I. *Nawab-i-Mustatab** held his court outside the palace in the forenoon and inside in the afternoon. The *Diwan*, the *Bakhshi* and the *Mansabdars* of high ranks were present.

These are the first two folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* comprising four folios.

The following *Mansabdars* called on him:

1. Samaji Nibalkar, 3,000 *Zat*. 2,000 *Sawar* coming from Bare gaon (?)

2. Gopinath. 300 *Zat*, 140 *Sawar* and Noor Singh, 100 *Zat*,25 *Sawar* sons of Ballabdhar Sanghawat coming from Aurangabad.

3. Vali Beg, 200 *Zat*, 185 *Sawar* coming from Aurangabad.

He was a relative of Qizlbash Khan.

4. Abdul Aziz son of Janak Khan (?). 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*, coming from the *dargah*.

He was assigned the *mansab* according to a *Dastak* issued under the seal of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Salabat Khan.

II. *Nawab-i-Mustatab* confirmed the continuance of the *mansab* of Muhammad Raza, 150 *Zat*, 55 *Sawar*, Bahba Beg, 100 *Zat*, 25 *Sawar* and Syed Muhammad, 40 *Zat*, 5 *Sawar*, sons of Farrukh *Balkhi*.

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		III. *Mansab* of Muhammad Husain, *Diwan* of the *Subah* of Khandesh was enhanced from 300 *Zat*, 70 *Sawar* to 300 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar*.	The *Izafa* was confirmed by '*Umdat-ul-Mulk*. *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* endorsed on 26*th Jamadi I*, 1034 *A.H.*/21st July, 1644 A.D. that previously he had been receiving a cash payment of ten thousand and eight hundred (10,800) rupees per annum. Later the *Qasba* of Zainpur was assigned to the said *Mansabdar* by way of *jagir* which resulted into an enhanced cash payment. He was therefore assigned his previous *mansab* subject to the fixation of *naqdi* and was assigned a *mansab* of 300 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar* with exemption from the *Zabita-i-Shash-Maha*.
		IV. Ilah Yar the brother of Khuda Yar, *Mir Shikari* was assigned a *mansab* of 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.	There is an endorsement against this assignment instructing to enter the same in the *Waqiah*.
		V. *Rukhsat:* Mir Babar, the *Yasawal* was sent off to Badi-ul-Zaman at the fort of Junnair.	
524.	27*th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 22nd July, 1644 A.D. Monday.	I. *Izafa:* The *Sawar* rank of Raja Sangram, the *Zamindar* of Jammon originally holding 1,000 *Zat*, 1,000 *Sawar* was enhanced by the Prince (Aurangzeb) from 500 *se aspa, du aspa* and 500 *barawurdi* to 600 *se aspa, du aspa* and 400 *barawurdi* with effect from 27th *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*/22nd July, 1644 A. D. He was also exempted from the *Zabita-i-Shash-Maha*.	This is only the second folio of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.
526.	28*th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 23rd July, 1644 A.D.	Nusrat Jung held his *Diwan* inside the palace on account of heavy rains but in the evening he held it outside.	

529 *30th Jamadi I, 1054 A.H.* 25th July, 1644 A.D.	The *Sawar* rank of Syed Abdul Wahab, originally holding a *mansab* of 1,500 *Zat* and 1,500 *Sawar* out of whom there were 1,300 *Zat barawurdi* and 200 *se aspa* and *du aspa* was enhanced to 700 *barawurdi* and 800 *se aspa* and *du aspa*.	It is the 2nd folio of the document. The *mansab* of Syed Abdul Wahab was enhanced through the two *Farmans*: One addressed to the said person and the other to *Nawab-i-Mustatab*.
	The *mansab* of Hadidad Khan, the brother of Rasheed Khan was enhanced from 700 *Zat* and 500 *Sawar* to 1,000 *Zat* and 1,000 *Sawar*.	The *mansab* of Hadidad Khan was enhanced through a *Farman* addressed to *Nawab-i-Mustatab*. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 66.)
3865. 27th *Zilhijja*, 1063 *A.H.* 8th November, 1653 A.D. Wednesday, 28*th Aban*.	I. Prince (Aurangzeb) appearing at the *Khas* and *'Am* held a judicial court and heard the grievances of the aggrieved. II. *Mulazamat*: Sayeed son of Mir Fattah; Syed Ali, the son of the sister of Sharza Khan and Abul Baqa, the son of the sister of Syed Jafar appeared before the court and made offerings. III. *Rukhsat*: Fifteen *mansabdars* holding ranks of 200 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar* and below, have been permitted to leave for *Jagir*.	This is first of the two folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. It bears endorsement: "*ba nazar dar amad.*" They are all *Mansabdars* below the rank of 200 *Zat*. The names of eight such *Mansabdars* together with their ranks have been given on this folio but the document being worn out only four names are legible.
3866. *27th Zilhijja*, 1063 *A.H.* 8th November, 1653 A.D. On the top margin as well as in the text of the document the Regnal year has been abruptly indicated as 6th whereas it should be 27th. The Hijra year has been clearly given as 1063 A.H.	Ivaz Beg son of ....Beg was formerly in the *biradari* of Shakir Beg. Later he was detached from the said *biradari* at his own request and was attached to the *biradari* of Izzat Beg*. He was therefore warned to be dutiful in the performance of his services.	It is an isolated leaf of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*. The folio does not bear any number. This folio contains a *Dastak* as entered in the *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3896.	*2nd Rabi I*, 1064 *A.H.* / 11th January, 1654 A.D. Thursday *3rd Bahman.*	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) appeared at the private as well as the public audience.	These are the first and the third folios of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* running over seven folios. The first folio bears the following endorsement: *"Ba nazar dar amad."*
		II. *Mulazamat*: 1. Uzbak Khan a *mansabdar* of 2,000 *Zat* and 1,000 *Sawar* (*du aspa, se aspa* and *bara-wurdi*) came from the fort of Ausa and offered presents as detailed below: *Ashrafis* 100 Rupees 1,000 Elephants 3 *Zanjirs* Horses 7 *Iraqi* breed. 2. Taher Beg, 100 *Zat*, 25 *Sawar*; Jan Beg son of Murad Beg, 100 *Zat* and Nazir son of Ivaz Beg, 100 *Zat*, also appeared in the court and offered rupees by way of *nisar*.	
		III. The *mansab* of 200 *Zat* and 50 *Sawar* assigned to Syedi Amber, the son-in-law of Habash Khan, was restored to him.	This *mansab* was originally granted on 12th *Ziqada* of the 14th Regnal year, 1050 A.H./ 13th February, 1641 A.D. According to an endorsement of the *Bakshi-ul-Mulki* it has been restored to Syedi Amber with effect from the *2nd Rabi I*, 1064 *A.H.*/11th January, 1654 A.D. in accordance with the previous *Dastur*.
		IV. *Rukhsat*: Miner Dutt (?) son of Tilokchand was permitted to leave for *Dargah-i-Mo'alla*.	An endorsement of the *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* confirms that the said *Mansabdar* left for *Dargah-i-Mo'alla* showing the reason of settling his own *jagir* affairs. He left on *2nd Rabi I*, 1064 *A.H.*/ 11th January 1654 A.D. with a promise to come back after five months.

2986. *29th Ziqada*, 1064 *A.H.*
1st October, 1654 A.D.

Saturday.

Mansab : Qazi Abul Fazal son of Mir Ali Akbar Musavi held a *mansab* of 200 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar*, according to a *Yaddasht* dated Sunday, 8*th Ziqada* 1064 *A.H.*/10th September 1654 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Safi Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Fazil. He was deputed to the *dargah* with the termination of his *jagir* with effect from 11*th Safar* 1064 *A.H.*/22nd December, 1653 A. D. Finally he was assigned a *mansab* of 200 *Zat* and 30 *Sawar* on 19*th Shaban*, 1064 *A.H.*/25th June, 1654 A.D. by the Prince (Aurangzeb).

II. *Jagir*:— Shams son of *Khan-i-Jahan* was assigned a *jagir* amounting to four lakhs and fifty thousand (4,50,000) *Dams* out of which seven thousand seven hundred and ninety seven (7,797) *Dams* were according to the *Dastur-i-sabiq*, and the new assignment amounting to three lakhs, seventy nine thousand two hundred and three (3,79,203) *Dams* from *the Pargana* of Asir in the *Subah* of Khandesh with effect from *Kharif Yunt IL* according to the *Zimn*.

The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas* the *Muqaddams*, the *ra'aya* and the *mazurian* of the said *Muhal* were enjoined to recognize the aforementioned person as *Jagirdar* of the rank as specified above, and settle the account of *malwajbi* and *huquq-i-diwani* in a proper way. The *Jagirdar* should make every possible effort for the prosperity of the *ra'aya* and the development of agriculture and building constructions in the *Muhal*.

These are the last three folios of a document running over nine folios.

A *Yaddasht* to this effect was recorded in accordance with the *Daul*.

The *Saheb-i-Risalah* ordered to take the entry of the case into the *Waqiah*.

The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 19th *Ziqada*, 1064 *A.H.*/21st September, 1654 A.D.

This is the copy of a *Parwancha* dated 18*th Ziqada*, 1064 *A.H.*/20th September, 1654 A.D. issued by the Prince (Aurangzeb).

As detailed in the *Zimn* the *Parwancha* was based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated Tuesday, 11*th Shawwal* 1064 *A.H.*/15th August, 1654 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Multafit Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Saleh as *Waqiah Nawis*.

The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on Monday, the 17*th Shawwal*, 1064 *A.H.*/21st August, 1654 A.D. The details of the old and the new assignments have also been worked out.

There are several other useful entries and endorsements reflecting on procedural details.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4079.	*4th Jamadi II*, 1065 *A. H.* 1st April, 1655 A.D.	I. *Jagir* : Kanwar Sen son of Damudar Das was assigned a *jagir* amounting to two lakh forty thousand (2,40,000) *Dams* by the Prince (Aurangzeb) according to a *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated Sunday, *6th Rabi II*, 1065 *A. H.*/ 3rd February, 1655 A.D. recorded in the *risalah* of Murshid Quli Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Fazil, *Waqiah Nawis*.	These are twelve isolated folios numbering 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 36 of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* comprising 41 folios. (Folio No. 17). The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *21st Jamadi I*, 1065 *A.H.*/19th March, 1655 A.D. The *jagir* was assigned from the *Pargana* of Nirmal, Telangana *Subah* and from the *Pargana* of Raoshan Gaon of Jalna *Sarkar* in the Deccan *Subah* with the *taghaiyur* of Fath son of Raju etc. (Folio No. 19). The preceding folio No. 18 is missing which should have been containing a *Parwancha* at the end of which the *Zimn* of following content was recorded. The extracts of a *Zimn* based on *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*, dated *24th Zilhijja*, 1064 *A.H.*/26th October, 1654 A.D regarding the *talab-o-tankhwah* of the *jagir* of Muhammad Beg son of Dargah Beg. The *Yaddasht* was recorded in the *Risalah* of Murshid Quli Khan* and during the term of Binichand *Waqiah Nawis*. The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *27th Muharram*, 1065 *A.H.*/27th November, 1654 A.D. The *tankhwah* has been fixed from the *Pargana* of Danduri Sangamnir *Sarkar*, Deccan *Subah* with the *taghaiyur* of Ayyub Beg son of Karimdad Qaqshal.

II. *Jagir*: According to a *Parwancha* dated *2nd Rabi II*, 1065 *A.H.*/30th January, 1655 A.D. the grant of *jagir* amounting to two lakh forty thousand (2,40,000) *Dams* from the *Pargana* of Malkapur, Nirnala *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah* has been assigned to Bindrabin *Amin*.

(Folio No. 20)

True extracts of *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated *29th Ziqada*, 1064 *A.H.*/ Ist October, 1654 A.D. regarding the grant of a *mansab* of 100 *Zat*5, *Sawar* to Muhammad Beg son of Dargah Beg. The *Yaddasht* was recorded in the *Risalah* of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Safi Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Fazil, *Waqiah Nawis*.

The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on the *7th Zilhijja*, 1064 *A.H.*/9th October, 1654 A.D.

There are some other useful entries.

(Folio No. 21)

True extracts of a *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-waqiah* dated 18th *Muharram*, 1065 *A H.* /18th November, 1654 A.D. has been detailed.

The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *10th Safar*, 1065 *A.H.*/10th December, 1654 A.D.

(Folio No. 22)

The *jagir* was assigned from the *Pargana* of Tilangapur Nirnala *Sarkar*, Berar *Subah* with the *taghaiyur* of Khwaja Barkhurdar and others.

True extracts of *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated *23rd Ziqada*, 1064 *A.H.*/ 25th September, 1654 A.D. regarding the appointment of Bindrahin as the *Amin* of the *Parganas* of Balaghat have been detailed. This *Yaddasht* was recorded in the *Risalah* of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Safi Khan and during the term of Gokul Das *Waqiah Nawis*.

The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *2nd Zilhijja*, 1064 *A.H.*/4th October, 1654 A.D.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		III. *Jagir*: According to a *Parwancha* dated 11th *Jamadi II*, 1064 *A.H.*/19th April, 1654 A.D. the grant of a *jagir* amounting three lakh twenty thousand (3,20,000) *Dams* has been assigned to Aqa Ibrahim and other sons of Aqa Muhammad Rumi in the *Subah* of Khandesh from the beginning of half of the *Fasl-i-Kharif Ilah II.*	(Folio No. 25) True extract of a *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 22*nd Rabi II*, 1064 *A.H.*/2nd March, 1654 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Multafit Khan* and during the term of Binichand, *Waqiah Nawis.*
		The *Deshmukhs*, the *Deshpandyas*, the *Muqaddams* the *ra'aya* and the *mazari'an* of the said *Muhal* should regard the aforementioned person as the *Jagirdar* of the abovementioned sum and shall be responsible for accurately maintaining the accounts of *malwajbi* and *huquq-i-diwani* and should not default or deny in that respect.	(Folio No. 26). The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 2*nd Jamadi I*, 1064 *A.H.*/11th March, 1654 A.D. The details of *muqarrara talab* have also been given. True extract of a *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 22*nd Jamadi II*, 1063 *A.H.*/10th May, 1653 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Mir Muhammad Safi and during the term of Muhammad Saleh *Waqiah Nawis.*
		The *Jagirdar* should make such efforts for *abadani* and *mamuri* that the agriculture and building should develop day by day.	(Folio No. 27). The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 15*th Rajab*, 1063 *A.H.*/1st June, 1653 A.D. The details of *asl-o-izafa* have also been given. True[1] extracts of *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 22*nd Jamadi II*, 1063 *A.H.*/10th May, 1653 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Mir Muhammad Safi* (Folio No. 28) and during the term of Muhammad Saleh *Waqiah Nawis.* The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on 15*th Rajab*, 1063 *A.H.*/1st June, 1653 A.D.

The details of *asl-o-izafa* have been given.

The particulars of the *tankhwah* from the *Pargana of* Erandol Khandesh *Subah* have been shown in detail.

(Folio No. 29).

The extracts of the endorsement of *Madar-ul-Mahami* regarding the assignment of the post of *Daroghagi* of *Topkhana* has been recorded.

IV. Remission of payment : Muhammad Beg was assigned a *mansab* of 40 *Zat* and also a *jagir* amounting to one lakh twenty thousand (1,20.000) *Dams*, half of which was to meet his stipulated salary and the other half was meant to be his emoluments as a revenue Collector. In the meantime orders were issued that the newly appointed *Mansabdars* should thereafter receive half of the *tankhwah-i-jagir* pending the receipt of the Imperial orders in that regard. Later the *mansab* of Muhammad Beg was terminated and he had to refund an amount of Rupees 214 and Annas 7½, which he had drawn towards his *tankhwah*. Subsequently the Prince issued orders for the remission of the dues as the said person pleaded with several arguments that he was not in a position to refund the said amount.

(Folio No. 34) (*Vide* SDSJR No. 94).

The case was submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* on *26th Jamadi I*, 1065 *A.H.*/24th March, 1655 A.D.

V. *Mansab* : A *mansab* of 100 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar* was restored to Nathuji son of Nagnath by the Prince (Aurangzeb) with effect from *15th Jamadi II*, 1065 *A.H.*/12th April, 1655 A.D. His rank of 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* assigned to him through a *Yaddasht-i-Dargahi* was terminated on 22nd *Jamadi I*, 1064 *A.H.*/30th April, 1655 A.D.

(Folio No. 36).

This is a *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 15*th Rabi I*, 1065 *A.H.*/12th February, 1655 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* Safi Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Fazil as *Waqiah Nawis*.

The case was submitted for *'arz-i-Mukarrar* on 12*th Jamadi I*, 1065 *A.H.*/10th March 1655 A.D.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4080.	23*rd Jamadi II*, 1065 *A.H.* 20th April 1655 A.D. Saturday.	I. The Prince (Aurangzeb) held private as well as the public audience. II. *Mulazamat:* Bhogandas, the *Peshdast* of *Madar-ul-Mahami* Multafit Khan*holding a *mansab* of 150 *Zat* and 30 *Sawar* observed *mulazamat* and offered Rs. 5. III. *Dastak*: Hasar Beg son of Murad Beg holding a *mansab* of 100 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar* and Adam son of Shaikh Jamal holding a *mansab* of 100 *Zat* and 10 *Sawar* were deputed to Ilhamullah* with necessary instructions. IV. *Rukhsat*: Mir Murtaza Quli son of Husamuddin Khan, 200 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar*, was permitted to leave for the fort of Udgir. V. *'Ivaz-i-Jagir* : Mahmud* son of Ahmed Soor was assigned a *jagir* amounting in value to four lakhs (4,00,000) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Narsi, of the *Sarkar* of Pathri in the *Subah* of Berar with the *taghaiyur* of Adam and others with effect from the beginning of *Kharif Yunt IL* as detailed in the *Zimn*. VI. Grant of *Jagir*: Saheb* son of Qasim Faruqi has been assigned a *jagir* amounting to two lakhs (2,00,000) *Dams* from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Adilabad in the environs of the *Subah* of Khandesh according to a *Parwancha* dated 14*th Jamadi II*, 1065 *A.H.*/11th April, 1655 A.D. The *Jagirdar* and the village officials have been given necessary instructions.	These are toe first four folios of a *Sihyaha-i-Huzur* out of a total six or seven. The *Yaddasht* of this grant was recorded in the perfect form of a *Parwancha*. The grant was with effect from 4*th Jamadi II*, 1065 *A.H.*/1st April 1655 A.D. The *Zimn*, based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 25*th Rabi II*, 1065 *A.H.*/22nd February 1655 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Murshid Quli Khan* and during the term of Aziz Beg as *Waqiah Nawis*, has been reproduced with all the details of *'arz-i-mukarrar, muqarrara talab* and the *taghaiyur*. True extracts of the *Zimn* based on the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated 26*th Jamadi I*, 1065 *A.H.*/24th March 1655 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of Multafit Khan* and during the term of Muhammad Fazil, *Waqiah Nawis* have been reproduced. Saheb S/o Qasim held a *mansab* of 100 *Zat* and 5 *Sawar*.

8. *SIYAHA-I-SAWANEH.*

Siyaha literally means blackness, hence it is used for anything written. *Sawaneh* (Pl. of *Saneha*) means accidents, occurrences or events. *Siyaha-i-Sawaneh* is therefore a news-report. These news-reports or news-letters may contain account of the occurrences of a place. *Sawaneh Nigars* (news-writers or intelligencers) were appointed throughout the administrative units of the Empire.

A *Siyaha-i-Sawaneh* reporting events of a place may comprise news variably of official and unofficial nature. It may record the Emperor's inspection of elephants as one item and the other item may be an incident of thievery in a private house. the third may be a report about an elopement while the fourth may be a summary trial of a case at a police station and so on and so forth. As evident from the variability of the items of news, a *Siyaha-i-Sawaneh* may on occasion overlap a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* and *Siyaha-i-Waqai* as a few events have been found, commonly reported in all these three types of documents.

The general pattern of a *Siyaha-i-Sawaneh* is the same as that of a *Siyaha-i-Huzur* in so far as the entry of the dates, items of news and other structural and scriptory features are concerned.

۲۹ - جمادی‌الاول سنه ۱۰۵۴ ه

۲۴ - جولائی سنه ۱۶۴۴ ع

۸ - سیاهه سوانح

جمادی‌الاول سنه ۱۷

یوم‌الثلثا

۲۹ سنه

کروریان

صوبه برار ۲,۲۱,۴۰,۰۰۰ دام

بعهده خواجگی محمد صالح امین

پرگنه انکوث	۱,۰۱,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام
پرگنه کارنجه	۴۲,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام
پرگنه انجی گاؤں	۸۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام
پرگنه شتاب کلی	۳۲,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام
پرگنه سالور	۶,۴۰,۰۰۰ دام

صوبه تلنگانه ۱,۲۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

بعهده جتا ریڈی

پرگنه ایندور	۵۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام
پرگنه بالکنڈه	۷۰,۰۰,۰۰۰ دام

صوبه خاندیس و بیجا گر و سرکار هانڈ به خط محمد حسین دیوان صوبه خاندیس نوشته که ضبط نمایند ـ

بگلانه و بیجاگر و هانڈیه صوبه خاندیس

No. 527.

29th Jamadi I, 1054 *A.H.*
24th July, 1644 A.D.

8. *SIYAHA-I-SAWANEH*
(Regarding) *Karoris*.

(Folio 3) †

Tuesday 29th instant:

I. (*a*) The *Subah* of Berar was assigned to Khwajagi Muhammad Saleh, *Amin* as detailed below :

Pargana.			Income in *Dams*.
Ankote.	..	..	1,01,00,000
Karanja.	..	..	42,00,000
Anjegaon.	..	..	40,00,000
Shitabkali.	..	..	32,00,000
Salor (?)	..	..	6,40,000
	Total.	..	2,21,40,000

(*b*) The *Subah* of *Telangana* was assigned to Channa Reddy as detailed below :

Pargana.			Income in *Dams*.
Anandur	..	..	50,00,000
Balkonda.	..	..	70,00,000
	Total	..	1,20,00,000

II. Regarding the *Subah* of Khandesh, Bijagarh and the *Sarkar* of Handiya, Muhammad Hussain, *Diwan* of Khandesh *Subah* was enjoined to take the action of *Zabt*.

Baglana Bijagarh Handiya.	Khandesh *Subah*.

† It is an isolated third folio of a *Siyaha-i-Sawaneh* regarding the appointment of *Karoris*.

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special features/Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
495.	*28th Rabi II*, 1054 *A.H.* 24th June, 1644 A.D. Monday.	I. On the representation of the *ra'aya* of Ranji *Pargana*, the son of Babaji, the *Deshmukh* was arrested as he was charged with the murder of his wife. He was later released on bail. II. Cloth merchants from villages were asked by Abdullah Beg to pay the taxes due with them for their previous transactions in the market of Aurangabad City. However they represented to *Madar-ul-Mahami* and got the matter settled. III. Salt brought from Kokan was got disposed of by *Madar-ul-Mahami*. IV. The case of a *Balluch* was brought at the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali* and it was settled in the light of a letter of Mir Hashim* which he sent from Burhanpur. V. The case of detaining and causing injuries to some horses was represented to *Madar-ul-Mahami*, who referred the same to Abdullah Beg son of *Burhan-ul-Mulk* for further action, as he was the *Thanadar* of that place.	

VI. Twenty *Sawars* from the *Tabinan* of Raja Daulatmand Khan were posted at the *Parganas* of Pipli and Chikal Thana so that they should guard a peaceful and safe traffic.

VII. .. .. ..

This is an incomplete item of news relating to Mir Sharif (Mir Ashraf ?) and Mir Nizam Sadat *Saudagars*.

VIII. An item of news regarding transaction of 1,100 rupees between a money lender and the hay merchants according to a bond executed by them.

496. *29th Rabi II*, 1054 *A.H.*
25th June, 1644 A.D.
Tuesday.

I. The *Nishan* was issued to *Madar-ul-Mahami* Mahmud Beg, the *Diwan* of the *Sarkar-i-'Ali*. It related to the expenses of Daulatabadi Begum.

These are the first, second and the fourth folios of a document running over eight folios.

II. It was reported to *Madar-ul-Mahami* by Abdullah Beg, the *Kotwal* that when bundles of cloth were brought to the warehouse by certain merchants and amount of rupees 1¼ and 3 *Tankas* was levied per ox-load and when the same cloth was taken out for selling an amount of rupees 3 together with 3 *Tankas* per ox-load was levied again.

Madar-ul-Mahami Diyanat Khan ordered in that respect to act according to the *Dastur-ul-'Amal* in force.

III. The *Harkara* of Adil Khan (Muhammad Adil Shah) brought the news that Shahuji Bhonsla,

SIYAHA-I-SAWANEH—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Syedi Farhan and Yaqut Khan had deserted Adil Khan and Syed Abdul Husain was trying to reconcile.

IV. Lakhmuji, a *zunnardar* imprisoned *a Shiqdar* of Baituji, a *Jagirdar* of the *Pargana* of Pipli. That *Pargana* had become a place of frequent highway robbery. The person who was arrested, had antecedent of imprisonment with three other persons.

V. A woman, named Vali Dahi was arrested and brought to the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali*, as she had to pay some amount to Shamji Balal, which she evaded. Her husband appeared and got her released.

VI. The *Karoris* of the *Jagir* of the Prince (Aurangzeb) were changed and the names of the new *Karoris* with particulars of the *Parganas* and other fiscal responsibilities were decided as detailed below:

Name of the *Karori.*	Name of the *Pargana.*		Revenue of the *jagir* in *Dams.*
(1)	(2)		(3)
Mohan Das.	1. *Haveli-i-* Aurangabad.	24,00,000	
	2. Partur and Chapwara.	22,85,000	46,85,000

(1)	(2)		(3)
Bejnath.	1. Sangamnir.		2,14,04,623
Madson Das.	1. Phultana.	12,48,000	
	2. Wavi.	49,76,000	
	3. Rabanta.	3,71,377	65,95,377
Siv Das.	1. Tankli.	25,00,000	
	2. Sultanpur.	8,00,000	
	3. Khandali.	26,00,000	
	4. Rajdhar.	9,40,000	
	5. Manak Tolaj.	7,00,000	
	6. Komala.	8,00,000	
	7. Jiwanka.	1,60,000	
	8. Kharari.	3,00,000	
	9. Jalegaon.	8,50,000	96,50,000
Kalyanmal.	Gulshanabad		96,00,000
Dhar Mukand	1. Walloch including Nizampur.	80,00,000	
	2. Satara.	11,15,000	
	3. Khanpur.	30,00,000	1,21,15,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(1)	(2)		(3)
Uttamchand.	1. Daulatabad.	85,00,000	
	2. Ellora.	32,00,000	1,17,00,000
Dayai Das.	Kanhar.		1,00,00,000
Gokul Das.	Parneer.		50,00,000
Rup Narayana.	1. Gandapur.	1,00,00,000	
	2. Baizapur.	96,00,000	1,96,00,000

VII. The merchandise of Mir Nizam and Mir Ashraf, the *Saudagars* were stolen in the *Pargana* of Pipli Chikal Thana, where several caravans of *Saudagars* had halted together. Two persons, one relating to Armenian *Saudagars* and the other attached to an English Captain, were suspected. But Mir Nizam and Mir Ashraf both represented that the said individuals had nothing to do with the thievery and they also executed *Muchalkas* in their favour. The said *Saudagars* had been suspecting the *ra'aya* or the professional thieves of that place.

VIII. *Dastaks* were issued to the *Tahwildars* of the following forts with the instructions that they should not make any delay in buying the stores otherwise they would be held responsible.

Udgir.	Ausa.
Qandhar.	Fathabad.
Ahiwant.	Dharap.
Chola.	Anjrai.
Tirambak.	Ahmadnagar.
Anki Tanki.	Antur.
Baitalwadi.	Nirmala.
Gawel.	Jalna.
Sunnair.	

IX *Madar-ul-Mahami.* Diyanat Khan was informed that Sipahdar Khan, the *Qiladar* of Sunnair had passed away on which the *Madar-ul-Mahami* sent a special message through *Dak Chauki* to *Khan-i-Dauran* Nusrat Jung* who formally communicated the news to the Emperor.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 56, 57.)

498. 1st *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 26th June, 1644 A.D.

1. (*Madar-ul-Mahami*) ordered to issue a *Parwana-i-Adalat* in response to a petition submitted by Ramji a peasant of Miri village in the *Pargana* of Shiv Gaon. The petitioner had represented against the coercive action of the *Deshmukh* and the *Shiqdar* in respect of the recovery of a loan from him.

SIYAHA-I-SAWANEH—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		II. Wife of Darya *Beldar* who was detained at the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali* was released after legal proceedings and her belongings, mainly consisting of clothes, were restored to her.	There is a detailed list of more than thirty different items of clothes as her belongings.
		III. A representation made by one Chandu *zunnardar* against Anand Ram *zunnardar*, regarding the theft of a dagger and some cash by the latter, was entertained according to *Shar'*.	
		IV. A lady being charged with reproaching some other lady was punished with *durra* after necessary evidence.	
		V. A thief who was arrested by second time had been released after punishment.	
		VI. A professional theif was arrested and his hand was cut off.	
		VII. Zain-ul-Abidin, the *Faujdar* of the *Pargana* of Patan was granted leave.	
		VIII. A case of murder was sued by a *Muqaddam* of Ranjan Goan village of Junnair against Gangaji and Timmaji.	

		Another case sued by the *Mutasaddis* of Shah Beg Khan was decided in the light of a *Nishan* (of Prince Aurangzeb) and according to *Shar'*.	
		IX. A petition made by Jauhar *Sarraf* against a lady named Nirmal was heard and settled.	
		X. A report about the *amwal* of the late *Khan-i-Zuman*.	
499.	*2nd Jamadi I, 1054 A.H.* / 27th June, 1644 A.D. Thursday.	I. *Khil'at* was conferred on the following together with *Farman*. Sipahdar Khan, Shah Beg Khan, Qizlbash Khan, Maloji (Bhonsla), Diyanat Khan, Husamuddin Hasan.	These *Khil'ats* and *Farmans* were sent through Mir Asadullah.
		Farmans were issued to the following : Prithraj, Shyam Singh son of Karam Sen Rathor. Mughal Khan, Uzbek Khan.	*Farmans* were sent to these two persons through Mir Asadullah.
		II. Mir Asadullah who was carrying *Khil'ats* and *Farmans* for the great nobles reported about the presence of the dancers in the city. The *Kotwal-i-Badshahi* arranged the programme of dance as usual.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
500.	*4th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 29th June, 1644. A.D. Saturday.	I. Mir Asadullah handed over the *Khil'at* and *Farman* to Maloji Bhonsla and proceeded to Junnair on *3rd Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*/28th June, 1644 A.D. on receipt of which Maloji Bhonsla offered money as well as valuable articles (through Mir Asadullah), which included the amount payable under Imperial orders as well as the amount and valuables which he offered at his own accord. (†).	This is first of the two folios of the document. It has been marginally indicated that a day before i.e. on Friday, *3rd Jamadi I*, 1054 *A. H.*/ 28th June, 1644 A.D. no events were recorded. However the first news items recorded on *4th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*/ 29th June, 1644 A.D., relates to the *3rd Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*/ 28th June, 1644 A.D. (†) This offering has been listed with details of cash and kind.
		II. A *Dastak* issued under the seal of Sayeed Khan *Khansaman* and Mukandas, *Buyutat* was received by the *Dak Chauki* regarding regularisations of services under the Hierarchy of Imperial service with effect from *12th Rabi II*, 1054 *A.H.*/8th June, 1644 A.D.	
		III. Hindustani Matchlockmen were deputed to guard the *Shikargah* of Aurangabad in place of the *Piyadas* who were posted previously.	The *Piyadas* were from the *Sarkar-i-'Ali* and the Matchlockmen were from the *Sarkar-i-Khassa Sharifa*
		IV. Fifteen matchlockmen were deputed with Mohandas, the *Karori*.	

		V. Mir Ashraf, the *Saudagar* who was moving from Surat to Hyderabad, with a *Caravan* of merchants, was looted by thieves, at Chikal Thana (†). He therefore haulted at Aurangabad and fell sick.	(†) The list of the money and merchandise lost by him has been given.
501.	*5th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 30th June, 1644 A.D. Sunday	I. Peela *Dhed* depraved the wife of Shakhsa *Dhed* and she eloped with him. Later Shaksha *Dhed* caught hold of them with the help of a few other *Dheds*, and took them to the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali*. II. A *faqir* named Madri, entered the house of a widow at Bazaar-i-Katta in Aurangabad in the night, begging for water. The widow was sleeping and when woke up she started crying. Responding her cry the *Pasbans* of the *Chabutra* approached the spot and arrested the *faqir*. III................. Basant...........a resident of Itwara in the city of Burhanpur, was arrested in Aurangabad by the guardsmen of the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali*. When enquired he stated that he lost a bundle of his master's clothes in a river, where he had taken them to wash. Therefore he fled from Burhanpur to Aurangabad where he was arrested.	This is an isolated Ist folio of a document.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		IV. The *Deshmukhs*, *Mutasaddis* and the *Shiqdar* of the *Pargana* of Pipli were arrested on account of robbing certain *Saudagars*.	Pipli was a *jagir* assigned to Nathuji, *Mansabdar* by that time. The event came about on *4th Jamadi I*, but was recorded on *5th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*/ 30th June, 1644 A. D.
		The *Mutasaddis* were later released and the following were kept arrested : Tirambak, the *Deshmukh* being *Zamin* Lakshman and Sonji, the *Muqaddam*. Jabar Hasan (?) and Umaji, *Chaudhris*.	
502.	*6th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 1st July, 1644 A.D.	As there were heavy rains the *Diwan* could not be held on that day.	The news of the *6th Jamadi I* has been marginally recorded.
	7th instant / 2nd July, 1644 A.D.	I. Sundar Das, who was posted at Hyderabad wrote a letter to *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan. He also wrote to Udaji Ram. II. Uzbek Khan wrote to his *Wakil* that Adil Khan (Muhammad Adil Shah) had the hand of Sahuji's *Wakil* cut off. Whereupon Shahuji, Syedi Raihan and Syedi Yaqub deserted him. Attempts at reconciliation were being made by many persons but Adil Khan remained unyielding.	

III. Mir Abul Fazl wrote to his *Moharrir* that Muhammad Sharif the *Khansaman* was ordered by the Emperor to shift the *Karkhanajat* to Burhanpur and consign to the charge of Gopinath.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 60)

503. *8th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 3rd July, 1644 A.D.

I. An amount of four thousand *Hun-i-Abhak* has been earmarked for transfer from the *tahwil* of Mubarak *Khazanchi* to the *tahwil* of the *Tahwildar* of Udgir Fort for the purpose of payment to the *Ahsham* of the said fort.

II. Elephants (of the following details) have been brought for sale by the *Saudagars* named Sukh Deo and Rangji, residents of Bijapur;

Male Elephants 8 *zanjirs.*

Female Elephants 21 *zanjirs.*

III. Kalyanmal, the *Mushrif* of the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali*, brought a letter from *Nawab-i-Mustatab, Mo'alla Alqab, Gardun Wiqar, Khurshid Ishtehar* in a *nalwa* addressed to Diyanat Khan who forthwith despatched the same to the *Madar-ul-Mahami*. He further disclosed that *Nawab-i-Mustatab* had encamped on the other side of Narbada river at a distance of three *Kroh* and would enter in Burhanpur on 12th of the above mentioned month (*Jamadi I*).

IV. Elephants :

(*a*) MALE:

1. Nagh Panch :

Five Years old

Approximate (size) 4½ *Dast*.

The descriptions of the physical state of elephants have also been given as detailed below against each.

Bela, with tusk; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect; tail *Kankidar*; long hair on the head; both the eyes and ears perfect.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Tusk approximately half a yard. *Payal.* (one) *zanjir.*	
		2. Fath Jung : Four years old. Approximate (size) $3\frac{1}{2}$ *dast.* Tusk approximately one eighth of a yard. (one) *zanjir.*	*Bela,* with tusk the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect; tail *Kankidar;* long hair on the head; both the eyes perfect. A hole in the left car etc.
		3. Neel Kanth : Five years old. Approximate (size) $3\frac{3}{4}$ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	*Bela Maksa;* nails of both the fore legs perfect; nails of hind legs cracked; long hair on the head; tail *Kankidar;* both the eyes and ears perfect. A little injury on the left hind leg.
		4. Bahri Bachcha : Four years old. Approximate (size) $3\frac{1}{2}$ *dast.* Tusk approximately half a yard. (one) *zanjir.*	*Bela* with tusk; all the fore and hind legs perfect; long hair on the head; tail *Kankidar;* both the eyes perfect.
		5. Fath Lashkari : Six years old. (one) *zanjir.*	*Bela Maksa,* nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect; long hair on the head; tail *Kankidar;* both the eyes perfect. A hole in the ear.

6. Khuda Bakhsh : 14 months old. Approximate (size) 3 *dast*. (one) *zanjir*.	*Bela Maksa;* nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect; long hair on the head; both the eyes perfect.
7. Khuda Bakhsh : Two years old. Approximate (size) 3 *dast*. (one) *zanjir*.	*Kabu Mahriya Maksa;* all the fore and hind legs perfect; long hair on the head; tail *Kankidar;* both the eyes perfect, a few moles on the upper part of both the ears.
(*b*) Female :	
1. Harni : 25 years old. Approximate (size) 5 *dast*. (one) *zanjir*.	A few hair on the head; the nails of all the fore and hind legs and both the eyes perfect; a little....on both the ears and in the middle of the proboscis. The tail is *Kankidar*.
2. Nagin : 30 years old. Approximate (size) 5 *dast*. (one) *zanjir*.	A few hair on the head; tail *Kankidar;* all the fore and hind legs perfect; both the eyes *durust*, a few black and white spots on the ear and in the middle of proboscis.
3. Padmani : Female with calf. 35 years old. approximate (size) 6 *dast*. (calf) Khuda Diya. approximate (size) 3 *dast*. (two) *zanjirs*.	A few hair on the head ; nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect; a few black and white spots on both the ears and in the middle of proboscis ; both the eyes perfect.

SIYAHA-I-SAWANEH—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		4. Shahab : 20 years old. Approximate (size) 5 *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes perfect; a few black and white spots on both the ears and on the upper part of proboscis ; a small injury on the right side of the head.
		5. Harni : 25 years old. Approximate (size) 5 *dast.* *Payal* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes perfect; a few *Kangni-dar* (?) hair on the tail; a few black and white spots on both the ears ; an injury below the *Saghari* on the left side.
		6. Parbati : 25 years old. Approximate (size) 5¼ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes perfect ; a few black and white spots on both the ears and on the part of proboscis facing the chest.
		7. Chanchali : 18 years old. Approximate (size) 4¼ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect; both the eyes perfect; tail *Kankidar* ; a few black and white spots on both the ears and at the root of proboscis.
		8. Albail Manka : 17 years old. Approximate size 3¾ *dast.* *Payal* (one) *zanjir.*	Long hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes perfect ; a few hair on the tail ; a few moles on both the ears.

9. Ladu : (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes perfect, a few *Kangnidar* (?) hair on the tail ; both the ears and proboscis perfect.
10. Matwali : 6 years old. Approximate (size) 3 *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes perfect ; both the ears perfect.
11. Rani Nagni : 17 years old. Approximate (size) $4\frac{1}{2}$ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect, tail *Kangnidar*(?) having small tusks; long hair between the two ears.
12. Badli : 16 years old. Approximate (size) $4\frac{1}{2}$ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; all the fore and hind legs perfect ; injuries on both the sides of *Saghari* ; *Nakhuna* in both the eyes.
13. Dulli : 5 years old. Approximate (size) 3 *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few thinly grown hair on the middle of the head; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect; both the eyes perfect ; both the ears perfect.
14. Rangani : 9 years old. Estimated (size) $3\frac{1}{2}$ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes and the ears perfect.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		15. Jeo : 50 years old. Approximate (size) 4¾ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes perfect ; white and black spots on the ears and on the portion of proboscis facing chest; the tail *Kangnidar* (?). Has a tumour and an injury on the right side of the proboscis.
		16. Naghmar (?) 50 years old. Approximate (size) 4¾ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes having albugo ; both the ears perfect ; a few *Kangnidar* (?) hair on the tail ; a tumour slightly appearing on the left side of the abdomen.
		17. Padshai : (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; the right fore leg....(?) an injury on the upper part of *Saghari.*
		18. Malti : 22 years old. Approximate (size) 4½ *dast.* (one) *zanjir.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the eyes perfect ; the left ear and the cheek....(?) ; black and white spots between the two ears.
		19. Rani Nagni : 5½ years old. Approximate (size) 5 *dast.* Regarding female : Albeli : A few hair on the head ; 10 months. Approximate (size) 3 *dast.* (two) *zanjirs.*	A few hair on the head ; the nails of all the fore and hind legs perfect ; both the ears perfect ; black and white spots on both the ears, proboscis and the lower body ; a fissure on the upper part of both the ears ; a tumour on the right side of abdomen.

V. Pirtimaji sued out against a *mazaria* named Narhar that he (the defendant) showed the boundaries (of lands) against fact, because of personal grudge. Tima also reported that (the defendant) threatened to burn out his house and thereafter set his house on fire.

The witnesses were called for and they bore witnesses to the fact that he (defendant) told that he would set his house on fire. Thereupon he was punished with ten *durras*.

VI. Mahada son of Gopinath, the *Gumashta* of Dayaji *Deshmukh* of the *Parganas* of Aurangabad and Harsul gave bail for Tirambak, the *Deshmukh* of the *Pargana* of Pipli and for Munnuji, the *Shiqdar* of the *jagir* of the said *Pargana*, who were arrested for robbing the *Saudagars*. He promised that whenever called for he would make them appear before the court.

VII. A lady named Diwali lodged a complaint that Sumair (?), the *Deshmukh* of the *Pargana* of Kallam had forcibly taken away the jewellery, of the plaintiff, which was equal to two *Tolcha* and two *Masha* of (gold) and sixty seven and half *Tolcha* of (silver) and one buffalo and two pieces of cloth worth two rupees and one rupee each.

(Gold) was less by half a *Tolcha*. The silver articles weighing eighteen *Tolcha*; one peice of cloth worth one rupee; one rupee in cash and some other articles.

When the defendant was called for and examined he produced jewellery of the details shown in col. 4.

The defendant admitted that he had acquired those things from the plaintiff only and the *Shiqdar* acquired a *Taqaiyud* from him in that respect.

(1)

SIYAHA-I-SAWANEH—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		The case was settled according to *Shar'-i-Sharif* and a judgement was passed that whatever articles, the defendant had admitted to have taken, should be obtained from him and for the rest of the things evidence should be produced.	
		VIII. A case regarding six highwaymen: Sometime before nine persons were arrested in the jurisdiction of Rasheed Khan out of whom six persons remained, whose case was referred to the *Shar'-i-Sharif*. Since highway robbery for which they were alleged could not be established and no plaintiff against them appeared they were released according to the *Shar'*.	The names of the six persons were: Jamal, Taj, Muhammad, Bazid, Qasim, Shaha.
		Abdullah Baig *Kotwal* stated that when previously the matter was submitted to the *'arz-i-'Ali* (*Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*) it was ordered that they should be kept arrested for sometime in the *Kotwali* and then released.	
		IX. Two persons came and reported that a dead body was lying on the burial ground and there was nobody to put it into a shroud. Thereupon Abdullah Baig *Kotwal* sent one *Piyadah* for its burial.	

X. A *faqir* named Madari entered the house of widow in the Bazaar-i-Qadim in the night. The widow started shouting and the *Pasban* arrested him. The case was referred to the *Shar'-i-Sharif* and no article of theft was discovered with him. He stated that he had been there to take water and the said widow started shouting. Thereupon he wanted to run away but the *Pasbans* caught hold of him. Since he had committed no mistake he was released.

XI. Gopi, *Barq Andaz*, from the *Sadi* of Kirpal, committed *zina* with a maid servant named Sudasali, and was arrested on account of the same. When the case was referred to *Shar'-i-Sharif* the said maid servant, was punished with twenty-nine *durras* and Gopi was also punished with *durras* according to the *Shar'* and then they were released.

XII. A *Dhed* named Pila depraved the wife of a *Dhed* attached to the *Naikwari* and fled away with her from Aurangabad. Her husband caught hold of them and brought them to the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali*. The case was referred to the *Shar'-i-Sharif* and the man was punished with seventy-nine *durras*, on which he expressed his willingness to accept Islam and was forgiven. The said woman was also punished with ten *durras* and was handed over to her husband.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		XIII. A thief observed the son of Hiru, Grain merchant, holding a purse of jewellery and attempted to snatch it. But his intention being revealed he was arrested and sent to Izzat Khan. Izzat Khan sent him to *Madur-ul-Mahami*. Since he was under arrest, Hiru, the plaintiff was called from Dharur. The plaintiff came and withdrew his claims on account of which he was under arrest.	
		XIV. A lady named Allamu was left alone at the *Thana* of Dehari (?). Syed Yusuf, *Faujdar* made necessary enquiries and found that she was brought by Syed Alawal in a *Kajawah* and left her at Daulatabad with the staff of the *Faujdar* to take her to her husband.	The text is very much confused and illegible. It is very difficult to make any sense out of the incomplete and stray phrase. However the sense which can be worked out as one of the strong possibilities has been recorded here.
		XV. Balu the servant of a lady named Soo Bai, petitioned that twenty *Tolchas* of silver, four buffaloes and one cow were seized from him by force. The defendant being examined, admitted to have done the same on account of personal grudge and also stated to have returned one buffalo and one cow and expressed willingness to execute a *Tamassuk* for the rest. The matter was referred to *Shar'-i-Sharif* and orders were issued for the execution of *Tamassuk*.	

XVI. One *Naikwari Dhed* named Pila depraved and eloped with the wife of another *Naikwari Dhed* named Shakhsa. Shakhsa caught hold of them with few persons and brought them to the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali.* The matter was referred to *Shar'-i-Sharif* and it was decided to punish them according to *Shar'*. But Pila accepted Islam getting afraid of punishment. He was therefore converted to Islam. The woman was punished and handed over to her husband.

XVII. A *faqir* named Madari who was newly converted to Islam went to the house of a widow in Aurangabad to get some drinking water. The door was closed and when he asked for water someone shouted that there was a thief. The *Pasbans* of the *Chabutra* rushed there. The said *faqir* being afraid, hid himself in a corner. However the *Pasbans* took him to the *Chabutra* and referred the matter to the *Shar'-i-Sharif*. But when it was found that he was not a thief the *faqir* was released.

XVIII. Jauhar *Sarraf* obtained jewellery from a lady named Nirmal Khatri for the assessment of their value by the *Mahajans* for the settlement of a case with her. This happened on *1st Jamadi I*, 17th Regnal year (1054 *A.H.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
504.	*8th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 3rd July, 1644 A.D. Wednesday.		This is an incomplete copy of the *Siyaha-i-Sawaneh* of an even date, already catalogued. (*Vide* No. 503 of this section.)
507.	*11th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* / 6th July, 1644 A.D. Friday.	A horse taken over by the *Pasbans* of the *Chabutra* while patrolling in the night and kept at the *Chabutra* was handed over to the owner when claimed.	This document contains news of both 11*th* and 12*th* of *Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.*/6th and 7th July, 1644 A.D.
	12th Jamadi I, 1054 *A.H.* / 7th July, 1644 A.D. Saturday.	Gopinath, the *Peshdast* of the Diyanat Khan, the *Diwan* and *Madar-ul-Mahami* left for Burhanpur in the morning.	

9. *SIYAHA-I-WAQAI*

Siyaha-i-Waqai is also a news report much similar to *Siyaha-i-Sawaneh* in form and contents. An analysis of several *Siyaha-i-Waqai* pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb reveals that this document was as good a news report as a police diary. The events contained in a *Siyaha-i-Waqai* relate, in one way or the other, to the matters of law and order or other such subjects which are the jurisdiction of police. This document has sometimes been referred to as *Siyaha-i-Waqi'*.

It appears from the contents of *Siyaha-i-Waqai* described in this volume, that these were recorded under the office of *Kotwal*. Some administrative matters like the appointment of *Karoris* should have been included in *Siyaha-i-Waqai* for the reason that information on such matters was communicated to the *Kotwali* for administrative reasons.

نشان ۳۹۳ — ۲۷ - ربیع الثانی سنه ۱۰۵۳ ھ

۲۳ - جون سنه ۱۶۴۳ ع

۹ - سیاهه واقع

شـهـر ربیع الثانی سنه ۱۷

(فرد ۱)

یوم الاحـــد

۲۷ سنــه

زمیندار چاندا بطریق یسار چهل هزار روپیه بصاحب عالم و عالمیان مقرر نموده بود - از آنجمله مبلغ هزار روپیه ارسال داشته - وکیل مشار الیه نوشته بود .... در تلنگاؤن است هرجا که فرماید آنجا رفته بخزانه عامره عاید سازد -

عبدالله بیگ کوتوال نزد بخشی الملکی در موضع گیوری رفته بود - چون پیشخانه از بلده فاخره اورنگ آباد بانجا می رفت متمردان در راه آمده چند سهم انداخته رفته بودند - که سهم مذکور بدست آمده بدست کوتوال مذکور نزد مدار المهامی فرستاده بودند - تهانه دارے از کسان مالوجی بگویند چند سوار درآنجا باشد مردم آیند و روند بخاطر جمع قصد آمد و رفت کرده باشد -

بشیر بیگ و رگهوناته آمده استغاثه نموده که نصف دیسمکهی پرگنه ترمبک از ابا عن جد .... به رافع دارد - کاشی دیسمکه از ما بزور تعدی گرفته است - دریں باب پروانچه به درویش بیگ نوشته فرستاده که شقه اینها .... بانها بدهند - وجه پیشکش را که سرکار خاصه شریفه گرفته موافق حصه رسد جواب گویند - کاشی بمدت الحال در قید است اگر آنها وعده ...... تمام پیشکش توانند برآید دیسمکهی را دربست به آنها مقرر نمایند -

(فرد ۲)

زناردار نوکر ولی محلدار خاں آمده استغاثه نموده که غریب نامی کس هتی سنگه در باغ مردمان را آزار می دهد - بنا برآں مدارالمهامی بعبدالله بیگ کوتوال فرمودند که چند کس پیش او بفرستند که حویلی خالصه است ....

کمل سیٹھ و مرارجی نامی بیوپاری گاؤ غله بار نموده از راه چیکل تهانه می آمد - هفت گاؤ آنها گم شد نزد مدارالمهامی استغاثه نموده - فرمودند شقدار سیتل گاؤں را بطلبند -

عبدالله بیگ کوتوال واجب العرض بنا بر احوال کوتوالی خانه نزد مدارالمهامی آورده گزرانید هرکدام ....؟

۱ - نفر احدی که سابق در سرکار عالی بوده خدمت میکردند - فرمودند عوض آں از سرکار خواهم داد -

تـتـــمه

۳ نفر

در باب نشان بردار که در چبوتره کوتوالی خدمت می کنند از چبوتره کوتوالی تنخواه می یافتند درین باب هرچه حکم میشود ـ مدار المهامی فرمودند ' بدستور سابق از هانجا تنخواه می (یافته) باشند ـ،

در باب نایکواری موازی بیست نفر نایکواری از خزانچی اورنگ آباد طرف سرکار عالی تنخواه می یافتند ـ درین باب هرچه حکم‌میشود ـ مدارالمهامی فرمودند 'از چبوتره کوتوالی تنخواه می یافته باشند ،ـ

۹۱ نفر (؟)

مقرره

۸ نفر	۳۷ روپئے ۱۲ آنے
نشان بردار	مشعلچی
نفر	نفر
در ماهه	درماهه
۱۰ روپیه	۳ روپیه ۸ آنے
(؟)	تورچی وغیره با جنتریان ۳ نفر
(؟)	۱۹ روپئے

(فرد ۳)

جواب واجب‌العرض عبدالله بیگ کوتوال

جهت بندیوان هاۓ را پاؤ روپیه از سرکار عالی بچبوتره کوتوالی تنخواه می یافت ـ درین باب چه می فرمایند ـ مدارالمهامی فرمودند که ' از چبوتره کوتوالی می یافته باشند ،ـ

در باب روغن تیل که موازی دو آثار خرج میشود مدارالمهامی فرمودند ' از چبوتره کوتوالی می گرفته باشند ،ـ

دولت قدم غلام قاسم ملک روزینه دار بتاریخ ۲ ـ شهر ربیع الثانی سنه ۱۷ بچبوتره کوتوالی آمده بود ـ او............محضر نامه از برهانپور بمهر وغیره قاضی آنجا آورده بشرع شریف رجوع کرده ـ ابدال ملک برادر قاسم ملک روزینه دار آمده با و داده شد ـ

انبواجی بیوپاری برار ساکن ناسک از کارنجه پارچه وغیره خرید می آورده ، در پیٹھ پهولتنه فرود آمده بود ـ شب دزدان تاراج پارچه بردند ـ سه کس از برادران زخمی نموده ـ روز روشن شد روانه این جانب می شد ـ مقدمان وغیره پرگنه پهولتنه آمده قول کردند که بعد از دو ماه دزدان را پیدا کرده پارچه وغیره را

بدهم ـ سه ماه گذ شت که جواب نمیدهند ـ درینولا مدارالمهامی فرمودند ـ که ' دزدان را پیدا کنند یا جواب متاع او بدهند ، ـ

(فرد ۵)

مبلغ شصت و پنج هزار هون و یک لک روپیه خزانه بجهت بار نمودن که برهانپور به برند خد ستیه وغیره درکار بود بنا برآن دستک نوشته دادند ـ

مبلغ دوصد و چهل و یکروپیه بجهته مرمت شکست و ریخت برج مثمن قلعه قندهار ـ ابق بوقت تصرف آوردن قلعه از غنیم شکسته بود ـ درینولا امان بیگ التماس نموده که راست کردن برج ضرور است ـ بنا برآن فرمودند " از تحویلدار قلعه گرفته خرچ نمایند ، مجرا خواهد شد ـ "

نلوۀ قزلباش خان آمده بود بدرگاه خلائق پناه روانه شد ـ

No. 493. 29th Rabi II, 1054 A. H.
23rd June, 1644 A. D.

(5 Folios) †

9. *SIYAHA-I-WAQAI*

(Folio No. 1)

I. The *Zamindar* of Chanda remitted an amount of rupees 1,000 out of a total amount of rupees 40,000; which he had to pay to the Prince by way of *Yasar*. His *Wakil* had written that he was staying at Tilangaon and was ready to deposit the amount at any treasury as might be ordered.

II. While Abdullah Beg, the *Kotwal* had been to Geurai, in the accompaniment of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*, a group of *mutamarrid* persons shot a few arrows at the staff carrying the *Peshkhana* from Aurangabad to Geurai. However, one arrow, which could be picked up by the above-mentioned staff was sent to *Madar-ul-Mahami*, through the said *Kotwal*.

A *Thanadar* who was one of the persons of Maloji, suggested that if a few *Sawars* were posted at that spot, it would enable people to move there without any fear.

III. Bashir Beg and Raghunath petitioned, claiming half of the *Deshmukhi* of the *Pargana* of Tirambak as their ancestral right. They claimed that Kashi, the *Deshmukh* seized the aforementioned grant through oppression. Darwesh Beg was addressed in that regard through a *Parwancha* instructing him to change the deed and to deposit the amount of *Peshkash* as collected by *Surkar-i-Khasa-i-Sharifa*. Kashi, *Pandit* was by that time under imprisonment.............................. If, however, they could deposit the entire amount of *Peshkash*, as being promised......... the said *Deshmukhi* should be wholly assigned to them.

(Folio No. 2)

IV. A *Brahman*, servant of Vali Mahaldar Khan petitioned that a person of Kali Singh was annoying people in the garden; in response to which *Madar-ul-Mahami* ordered Abdullah Beg, the *Kotwal* to depute there a few persons as it was the *Haveli* of *Khalsa*.

V. Kamal Seth and Murarji the *beoparis* lost seven bullocks loaded with grain at Chikal Thana. They lodged a complaint with the *Madar-ul-Mahami*, who called for the *Shiqdar* of Sitalgaon.

VI. Abdullah Beg, the *Kotwal* submitted a *Wajib-ul-'Arz*, containing the report of *Kotwali Khana*, to *Madar-ul-Mahami* (as detailed below):

1. It was reported that ten *Ahadis* were previously placed under the *Sarkar-i-'Ali*.

Madar-ul-Mahami assured that he would give their substitutes. Balance 4 persons.......††

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†. The third folio is missing.

††. Here the text is damaged.

2. Regarding the *Nishan Bardars* posted at the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali* it was submitted that (till then) they had been receiving their *tankhwah* from the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali.* Orders were awaited in respect (of the mode of action in future).

Madar-ul-Mahami ordered that they should receive their *tankhwah* from the same place according to the *Dastur-i-Sabiq.*

(The details of *Nishan Bardars* with their stipulated emoluments were as given below).

Category of the servants.	Number of persons.	*Tankhwah* per month.
		Rs. Ans.
Nishan Bardar	1	10-00
Mash'alchi	1	3-08
Tawarchi (?) and other *Bajantaris* ..	4	19-00
?	1	5-00
?	1	
Total : ..	8	37-08

3. Regarding the twenty persons designated as *Naikwaris,* it was submitted that they should have been receiving their *tankhwah* from the treasury of Aurangabad on behalf of the *Sarkar-i-'Ali.* Orders were awaited in respect (of the mode of action in future).

Madar-ul-Mahami ordered that they should receive their *tankhwah* from the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali.*

(Folio No. 4)†

4. It was submitted for orders that an amount of Re. ¼ was being received by the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali* from *Sarkar-i-'Ali* for *Bandiwans, Madar-ul-Mahami* ordered that they should be receiving (their *tankhwah*) from the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali* (as usual).

5. Regarding oil, the consumption of which, generally came to two seers, *Madar-ul-Mahami* ordered that the same should be obtained from the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali.*

VII. Daulat Qadam a *Ghulam* of Qasim Malik, the *Rozinadar* went to the *Chabutra-i-Kotwali* on the *2nd Rabi II,* of the 17th Regnal year. He had been carrying a *Mahzar Nama* issued under the seal etc., of the *Qazi* of Burhanpur and sought justice in accordance with the canons of the *Shari'at.* In the meantime Abdal Malik, brother of Qasim Malik, the *Rozinadar* happened to go there. It was assigned to him.

†. The next folio being missing it is difficult to ascertain as to what this figure stood for.

VIII. Ambwaji, a *beopari* of Berar and a resident of Nasik had reached the *Pelha* of Phultana with cloth etc., which he had purchased at Karanja. In the night the thieves robbed of his goods and injured three of his brothers. He moved to that direction (of Daulatabad) when it was morning. The *Muqaddams* of the *Pargana* of Phultana had promised to detect and produce the thieves and restore the stolen goods within two months but even after the lapse of three months there was no report from them. *Madar-ul-Mahami* ordered them either to produce the thieves or they should be held responsible for the merchandise lost by Ambwaji.

(Folio No. 5)

IX. *Khidmatiyas* and others were required for shifting a treasury of an amount of sixty-five thousand *Huns* and one lakh of rupees to Burhanpur. A *Dastak* was issued to that effect.

X. An octangular turret of the fort of Qandhar was damaged at the time of its conquest and therefore stood in need of repairs. Aman Beg requested that the repairing of the said turret was expedient.

Thereupon *Madar-ul-Mahami* sanctioned an amount of two hundred and forty one rupees for its repair and ordered to receive the same from the *Tahwildar* of the said fort. He further ordered (the *Tahwildar*) to issue the amount.

XI. A *Nalva* received from Qizlbash Khan was despatched to the Imperial Court

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special features/Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
478.	*29th Rabi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 26th May, 1644 A.D. Monday.	I. Merchandise comprising of pieces of variety of cloths and garments together with cash (in Rupees and *Huns*) brought by the *Saudagars* from Golconda to Aurangabad, were theft by midnight at the *Pargana* of Saradhun (?) the *Jagir* of Syed Hamza*.	A later entry indicates that similar incident of theft happened some times before and Mahmud Beg the *Diwan* had deputed Haji Aqa for making necessary investigations and report.
		Fakhr Ali Beg, Muhammad Taqi, Ivaz Hasan and Khwaja Muhammad were the *Saudagars*.	The *Deshmukh* and the *Patel* of Saradhun (?) also reported as they were sent for through Musahib Beg the *Yasawal*.
		II. A *Banjara* petitioned that an amount of Rupees 4 was collected from him in the *jagir* of Jadun Rai, while he was carrying food-grains through that *jagir*. *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan ordered to issue a *Parwana* for the return of the said amount to the Petitioner.	
		III. Timaji Goud, a *Zunnardar* petitioned regarding the recovery of an amount of money loaned by him to one Sivaya together with interest.	
		IV. The horse of Dhanguji was found by the *Piyadahs* during their patrolling and handed over to the *Chabutra* of *Kotwali* in Aurangabad. The said horse was returned to the owner after he produced sufficient evidence.	Dhanguji was a servant of Farhan Khan Habashi. He had been to Aurangabad with the *Wakil*.

490. *24th Rabi II*, 1054 *A.H.*

20th June, 1644 A.D.

I. *Karoris* were appointed as detailed below :

1. Mohan Das for Aurangabad and Harsul.
2. Roop for Gaudapur and Bijapur.
3. Shiv Das for Sultanpur, Tankli, Onkora (?) and Khandali.

II. *Pethas* were assigned as detailed below :

1. *Pethas* of Balaghat etc., to Udai Bhan.
2. *Pethas* of Manwat and Geurai to Sagat Singh.
3. *Pethas* of Talkhed etc., to Farhan Khan.

It is a detached third leaf of a *Siyaha-i-Waqai*.

(The text of the document has been corroded with the acidity of ink which is a rare phenomenon in this collection.)

Amounts of twenty seven lakhs and twenty two lakhs eighty five thousand (*Dams*) have been indicated with Aurangabad and Harsul respectively, which may perhaps refer to the revenue of these two places.

492. *26th Rabi II*, 1054 *A.H.*

22nd June, 1644 A.D.
Saturday.

It has been marginally indicated on the top of this document that no news was recorded on Friday 25th instant.

1. Khusrau Beg, the *Qiladar* of Daulatabad informed *Madar-ul-Mahami* Diyanat Khan, through a letter that the son of Basant Rai reported that he had collected the *hasil* of the *Chabutra* etc., with the help of the *Kotwal* and put the same under the custody of the *Kotwal*. At the same time he reported that the soldiers were in the city and there was a risk of their agitation at any moment.

Madar-ul-Mahami appreciating the collection of *hasil* etc., ordered through a letter to consign the *hasil* to the *Faujdar* with the help of the *Mushrifs* of the *Sarkar-i-Kassa-i-Sharifa*.

He also wrote that Nazar Beg was at Baglana and the personnel deputed at various *Thanas* were by that time dejected and disheartened. Nazar Beg, *Qiladar* was enjoined through a letter to be careful in dealing with all the Imperial servants under him.

This is first of the four folios of the document.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		II. Hatim and Mir Sadiq *Ahadi* reported that Shivji the *Deshmukh* of the *Pargana* of Danduri murdered the Patel of .... (?) village with the help of a thief named Nirmal or Tirmal, Chital Sen stood surety for Nirmal and the surety bond was communicated to Karimdad Qaqil. Karimdad Qaqil was enjoined forthwith to arrest the assassins. In case any negligence shown on his part his *jagir* should definitely undergo *taghaiyur*.	
513.	18*th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A. H.* 13th July 1644 A.D. Saturday.	I. Bahadur Beg and Ahmed, sons of Rustum, grandson of Itibar Khan *Deccani*, holding a grant of one rupee each, as a daily allowance, produced a *Farman* in their favour before the *Nawab*. It was detected that the *Farman* did not bear the customary *Tughra* and *Uzuk* but bore a forged seal. Thereupon the *Nawab* ordered the daily allowance to be stopped and the forged *Farman* to be sent to the Imperial Court.	These are only the sixth and the ninth folios of the document.
		II. Khwaja Kalan was appointed on the post of *Karorgiri* and posted at the *Parganas* of Nadarbar and Sultanpur.	He was favoured with the grant of Shawl.
		2. Mukandas and Raghunath were posted at the *Sarkar* of Bijagar.	
		III. Letter of Aqil Khan was received by '*Umdut-ul-Mulk* informing that Qutbuddin Mahmud and Muhammad Zaman sons of Mukhtar Beg were imprisoned in the fort of Asir.	

	IV. The Nawab received an intimation from the *Bakhshi* that a suitable block of stone was found in the river Tapti which could very well be utilised for repairing the trunk, teeth and ears of an stone elephant. The Nawab entrusted this sculptural work to Muhammad Hussain, the *Diwan*.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 61).
516. *20th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 15th July, 1644 A.D. Monday.	I. ('*Umdat-ul-Mulk*) held his *Diwan* in the morning. II. *Mansab*. Karamullah son of Ali Mardan Bahadur and his son Rahimullah were assigned enhanced *mansabs* of 1,000 *Zat*, 800 *Sawar* and 300 *Zat*, 100 *Sawar* respectively. The entire *Pargana* of Kanhar was assigned to Karamullah by way of *jagir*.	It is first of the eight folios of the document. Karamullah was probably the *Wakil* of Nawab '*Umdat-ul-Mulk*.
522. *25th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 20th July, 1644 A.D.	1. ('*Umdat-ul-Mulk*) held his *Diwan* in the forenoon. II. The following *Jagirdars* called on ('*Umdat-ul-Mulk*). 1. Syed Muhammad *Qaqil* 200 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*. 2. Abdul Rahman son of Sharzah Rao *Kawa*, 100. *Zat*, 80 *Sawar*.	

SIYAHA-I-WAQAI—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		3. Syed son of Khalil Ghori, 100 *Zat*, 50 *Sawar*.	
		4. Syed and other sons of Syed Hamza, 100 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.	
		5. Syed Alam 80 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.	
		6. Syed Jahan, 80 *Zat* 15 *Sawar*.	
		7. Syed Sadullah, 80 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.	
		8. Zain son of Abdul Karim, 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.	
		III. *'Umdat-ul-Mulk* received an amount from the *Sarkar* to reimburse the expenditure already incurred on the repairs of the *Haveli* of Azam Khan.	
		IV. *Mansab* of 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar* was assigned to Ahmad son of Moin according to the *Sharh* and the *mansab* of his brother was restored. The *Thana* of Seulana (?) was restored to Baba Beg *Deccani*.	
		V. Bahrup Das ...... was honoured with the grant of a shawl and permitted to proceed to *jagir*.	

530.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 25th July, 1644 A.D. Thursday.	I. (*'Umdat-ul-Mulk*) rode out in the morning to receive the *Farman* brought by Khusrau *Chela*. The *Farman* was addressed to Shah Beg Khan and was handed over to his *Wakil*. II. The following *Mansabdars* called on *'Umdat-ul-Mulk*. 1. Darya Daud Zai, holding a rank of 500 *Zat*, 200 *Sawar*. 2. Sikandar, holding a rank of 250 *Zat*, 180 *Sawar*. 3. Fath. holding a rank of 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*. 4. Aqa Muhammad Rumi, holding a rank of 200 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*, coming from the fort of Asir. III. Quraish Beg was appointed as the *Darogha* of *Khazana*, *Azuqa* and the *Habashi TopeKhana* of the fort of Daulatabad, in place of Lal Beg. IV. Udai Bhan holding a rank of 300 *Zat* .... and Sagat Singh Chauhan with twenty-two other *Mansabdars* who had their *ta'ayunati* at the *Thana* of Bir, were ordered to proceed to Junnair and report to Syed Muhammad. The orders were issued consequent on the assignment of *Pargana* of Bir. to Atish Khan by way of *jagir*.	These are the first and the fourth folios of the document.

SIYAHA-I-WAQAI—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		V. The *Haqiqat* of the *rozina* of Syed Abdul Sattar and Syed Abdul Razzaq. sons of Syed Shaida was submitted to '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* for orders.	The *rozina* was granted from the treasury of Burhanpur. Abdul Sattar had been to the *Dargah* at Akbarabad and only Abdul Razzaq was present.
		VI The persons of Atish Khan Habashi brought a *Parwana* from the *Dargah-i-Mo'alla* issued by *Madar-ul-Mahami* Islam Khan. '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* accordingly took action to assign the *Pargana* of Bir to Atish Khan.	

10 & 11. *DASTUR-UL-'AMAL AND ZABITA*

Literally a *Dastur* means a model. Hence *Dastur-ul-'Amal* literally means 'a model for executing a work'. The word *Zabita* literally mean that which holds firm. In administration it means a rule. These two term have several other nuances which move round their basic administrative connotations of 'rules' and 'regulations'.

The words *Dastur-ul-'Amal* and *Zabita* have been used as equivalents or in an overlapping way by the compilers of *Dastur-ul-'Amal* and *Zawabit* (Pl. of *Zabita*). Sometimes these terms are used together as *Dastur-ul-'Amal-i-Zawabit*.

Dastur and *Zabita* are inter-related in different ways. Various evidences lead to conclude that a *Zabita* is subservient to a *Dastur*.

The Mughal government framed *Dastur-ul-'Amals* (sometimes briefly termed as *Dastur* only) and *Zabitas* as sets of regulations and rules governing various aspects of administration. There are many types of *Dasturs* and *Zabitas*. For instance *Dastur-ul-'Amal-i-Mansabdaran*, *Dastur-ul-'Amal-i-Naqdi* and *Dastur-ul-'Amal-i-Karkhanajat*. Similarly there are *Zabitas* like *Zabita-i-Haziri*, *Zabita-i-Tashiha*, *Zabita-i-Saqti*, *Zabita-i-Shash Mah*, etc.

A *Dastur-ul-'Amal* and *Zabita* are framed by an Imperial authority and it is incorporated in the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* together with the orders of their approval. *Dasturs* and *Zabitas* may be revised from time to time and an earlier *Dastur* is referred to as *Dastur-i-Sabiq* or the previous *Dastur* and the new *Dastur* is normally referred to as *Dastur*.

10. *DASTUR-UL-'AMAL*

Accession No. Date (1)	(2)	Summary (3)	Special features/Remarks (4)
171.	*9th Zilhijja*, 1050 *A.H.* / 12th March 1641 A.D.	*Dastur-ul-'Amal* according to the *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah* dated Thursday, 9th *Zilhijja*, 1050 A.H./12th March, 1641 A.D. recorded in the *Risalah* of the Prince* (Aurangzeb) and during the term of Lutfullah Husaini as *Waqiah Nawis*. The *Yaddasht* contained Imperial orders approving the draft *Dastur-ul-'Amal* of the *Umra-i-'Uzzam*, *mansabdars* and their *tabinan*.	*Madarul-ul-Mahami* Islam Khan* superscribed the total number of folios as five. The *Yaddasht* was recorded in accordance with the *Daul*. *VizaratPanah* Jaswant Rai endorsed that the *Dastur-ul-'Amal* would be deemed to have come into force with effect from the date of its sanction to the end of *II* harvests of the 14th Regnal year with the instructions to incorporate changes as and when ordered.

(SCHEDULE I.)

STIPULATED EMOLUMENTS OF THE *MANSABDARS* HOLDING RANKS FROM 20,000 *ZAT* TO 6,000 *ZAT*.

***Note*:** All the nobles in this schedule are to be reckoned as First Class *Mansabdars* and there shall be no such class in it regardless of their *Sawar* rank—whether equal or lesser or more than their *Zat*, as the case may be.

Sl. No.	*Zat* Rank	Emoluments in *Dams* (Per Annum)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	20,000	4,00,00,000
2.	15,000	3,00,00,000
3.	12,000	2,40,00,000
4.	10,000	2,00,00,000
5.	9,000	1,80,00,000
6.	8,000	1,60,00,000
7.	7,000	1,40,00,000
8.	6,000	1,20,00,000

DASTUR-UL-'AMAL—(Contd.)

(SCHEDULE II.)

STIPULATED EMOLUMENTS OF THE *MANSABDARS* HOLDING RANK FROM 5,000 *ZAT* TO 1,500 *ZAT*.

Note: There are *Mansabdars* of the First Class, the Second Class and the Third Class ranks in this schedule. There is a difference of three lakhs of *Dams* between each sub-class in all ranks from the highest to the lowest.

Emoluments in *Dams* (Per Annum).

Sl. No.	*Zat* Rank	First Class		Second Class		Third Class	
		Present	Former	Present	Former	Present	Former
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	5,000	1,00,00,000	..	97,00.000	98,00,000	94,00,000	96,00,000
2.	4,500	90,00,000	..	87,00,000	..	84,00,000	..
3.	4,000	80,00,000	..	77,00,000	78,00,000	74,00,000	76,00,000
4.	3,500	70,00,000	..	67,00,000	66,00,000	64,00,000	..
5.	3,000	60,00,000	..	57,00,000	58,00,000	54,00,000	56,00,000
6.	2,500	50,00,000	..	47,00,000	48,00,000	44,00,000	46,00,000
7.	2,000	40,00,000	..	37,00,000	38,00,000	34,00,000	36,00,000
8.	1,500	30,00,000	..	27,00,000	28,00,000	24,00,000	26,00,000

(SCHEDULE III.)

STIPULATED EMOLUMENTS OF THE *MANSABDARS* HOLDING RANK FROM 1000 *ZAT* TO 20 *ZAT*.

Note: The difference in the emoluments of the I, II and III Class should be observed as detailed in this schedule.

Emoluments in *Dams* (1 per Annum).

	Zat Rank	First Class		Second Class		Third Class	
		Present	Former	Present	Former	Present	Former
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	1,000	20,00,000	..	19,00,000	..	18,00,000	..
2.	900	15,00,000	..	14,50,000	15,00,000	14,00,000	..
3.	800	12,50,000	..	12,00,000	..	11,50.000	..
4.	700	11,00,000	..	10,50,000	..	10,00,000	..
5.	600	9,50,000	..	9,00,000	..	8,50,000	..
6.	500	8,00,000	..	7,50,000	..	7,00,000	..
7.	400	5,00.000	..	4,80,000	4,75,000	4,60,000	4,50,000
8.	300	4.00,000	..	3,80,000	..	3,60,000	..
9.	250	3,50,000	3,60,000	3,30,000	3,20,000	3,10,000	3,00,000
10.	200	3,00.000	..	2,80.000	2,90,000	2,60,000	2,80,000
11.	150	2,50,000	..	2,30,000	2,40,000	2,10,000	2,30,000
12.	100	2,00,000	2,20,000	1,80,000	..	1,60,000	1,80,000
13.	80	1,40,000	..	1,30,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	..
14.	60	1,00,000	..	95,000	..	90,000	..
15.	50	85,000	80,000	80,000	75,000	75,000	..
16.	40	70,000	..	65,000	..	60,000	..
17.	30	55,000	..	50,000	..	45,000	..
18.	20	40,000	..	35,000	..	30,000	..

DASTUR-UL-'AMAL.—(Contd.)

(SCHEDULE IV.)

STIPULATED ANNUAL EMOLUMENTS OF *TABINAN*

(*a*) *Barawurdi* (*b*) *Yak aspa, du aspa* and *se aspa*

(a) *Barawurdi.*

Per head	8,000 *Dams* per Annum.
For 10 Sawar	80,000 *Dams* per Annum
For 100 *Sawar*	8,00,000 *Dams* per Annum.
For 1000 *Sawar*	80,00,000 *Dams* per Annum.

(b) *Se aspa, du aspa, yak aspa*

(For every ten *Sawars*)

Se aspa	3 *Ras*	at the rate of 24,000 *Dams per Ras*	Total 72,000 *Dams* per Annum.
Du aspa	4 *Ras*	at the rate of 16,000 *Dams* per *Ras*	Total 64,000 *Dams* per Annum.
Yak aspa	3 *Ras*	at the rate of 8,000 *Dams* per *Ras*	Total 24,000 *Dams* per Annum.

Per thousand *Sawar* 2,40,00,000 *Dams.*

(*Vide* S.D.S.J.R. No. 37).

4528 Undated

Dastur-ul-'Amal of the nobles, *Mansabdars* and their retainers of the following ranks:

1. Holding ranks from 20,000 to 6,000 to be reckoned as first class.
2. Holding ranks from 5,000 to 20 to be reckoned as second and third class.
3. Retainers, *barawurdi* as well as *se aspa, du aspa* and *yak aspa.*

This is a copy of the *Dastur-ul-'Amal* issued on *9th Zilhijja*, 1050 *A. H.* 12th March, 1641 A. D., which has already been detailed with the preceding document.

(*Vide* No. 171 of this Section).

نشان ۳۳۵۶ | **۱۱ - (ضابطه)** | غیر مورخه

یاد داشــت

ضابطه نگاه داشت جمعیت بار گیران ضابطه پنجهزاری -

۱۹۳۰ (نفر)
۱۰۰۰ راس

مقرره در ماهه ۹۳۰۳ هون

(الف) سوار	(ب) شاگرد پیشه	(ج) خوراک
۳۳۹۹ هون	۲۰۰۵ هون	۳۰۰۰ هون

ماهــیانه داران

۱۹۳۰ نفر

مقرره در ماهه ۶۳۰۳ هون

ســوار

۸۸۰ نفر
۱۰۰۰ راس

مقرره در ماهه ۳۳۹۹ هون

خاصــه پنجهزاری وغیره

۱۴۶ نفر
۲۰۰ راس

مقرره در ماهه ۱۱۰۱ هون

خاصـــــه	مجموعـــــه دار	محـــــرر
نفر	نفر	۳ نفر
۸ راس	راسان	۳ راس
مقرره در ماهه	در ماهه	فی نفر در ماهه ۵ هون
۲۵۰ هون	۸۳ هون	مقرره ۲۰ هون
حوالـــــه دار	بار گیـــــران	بار گیـــــر
	متعلقه حوالهدار مذکور	متعلق خاصه
۱۶ نفر	۱۳۰ نفر	۲۳ نفر
۳۲ راس	۱۳۰ راس	۲۳ راس
فی نفر درماهه ۸ ۱/۳ هون	فی نفر ۳ عدد	فی نفر درماهه ۳ هون
مقرره ۱۳۲ هون	مقرره ۵۲۰ هون	مقرره ۹۶ هون

جملـــــه دار بموجب که در ذیل یاد داشت ضابطه هزاری نوشته شده -

۸ نفر
۸۰۰ راس
مقرره ۴۰۳ نفر
مقرره در ماهه ۳۲۹۸ هون

شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــاگرد پیشه

۱۰۰۰ نفر

مقره در ماهه ۲۰۰۰ هون

بدستور پنجهزاری	جلـــوس
۱۰۰۰ نفر	۵۰ نفر
مقره ۱۹۲۵ هون	مقره ۸۰ عدد هون

خوراکــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

۳۰۰۰ هون

خوراک دانه	متفرقات مصالح وغیره
۲۲۵۰ هون	درماهه ۷۵۰ هون

No. 4456 Undated

11. *ZABITA*

ZABITA RELATING TO THE *JAMI'AT OF BARGIRS* HOLDING THE HORSE RANK OF 5,000.

(ABSTRACT)

Items of expenditure	Number of persons.	Number of horses	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. *Sawars*	880	1,000	4,399	
B. *Shagird Pesha*	1,050	..	2,005	
C. Feed of cattle	..	..	3,000	
Total	1,930	1,000	9,404	

A. *Sawars*

(Items of expenditure)	Number of persons.,	Number of horses.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Khassa-i-Panj Hazari and others			
Khassa	1	8	250	
Majmu'adar	1	2	83	
Moharrir	4	4	20	@ 5 *Huns* per head per month.
Hawaladar	16	32	132	@ 8¼ *Huns* per head per month.
Bargirs relating to the said *Hawaladar*.	130	130	520	@ 4 *Huns* per head per month.
Bargirs relating to *Khassa*	24	24	96	@ 4 *Huns* per head per month.
Total	176	200	1,101	

Number of persons.	Number of Horses.	Monthly salary in *Huns.*	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Jumladar		
704	800	3,298	

NOTE. In this category further 8 *nafars* have been shown separately which seems to be on account of scriptory mistake.

B. *Shagird Pesha.*

(Items of expenditure)	Number of persons.	Monthly salary in *Huns.*	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
According to the *Dastur-i-Panj Hazari*	1,000	1,925	
Jasus ..	50	80	
Total ..	1,050	2,005	

C. Feed of Cattle (*Khurak*)

Items of feed.	Monthly amount sanctioned in *Huns.*	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Grains	2,250	
Condiments etc.	750	
Total	3,000	

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 131)

No. 4455. Undated

ZABITA RELATING TO THE *JAMI'AT* OF *DU ASPA* HOLDING THE HORSE RANK OF 10,000

A *Jam'adar*, having hundred horses was given an exemption of ten horses and was therefore required to maintain only ninety horses. He was eligible for 10,000 *Huns*.

No. 4457 Undated

ZABITA RELATING TO THE *JAMI'AT* OF *BARGIRS*. HOLDING THE HORSE RANK OF 1,000

ABSTRACT.

Items of expenditure.	Number of persons.	Number of horses.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. *Sawar* :				
Khassa-i-hazari	176	200	891¾	..
Jumladar	704	800	3,298	..
B. *Shagird Pesha*	1,000	..	1,925	..
C. Feed of Cattle	..	..	3,000	..
Total	1,880	1,000	9,114¾	..

A. *Sawar.*

(Items of expenditure)	Number of persons.	Number of horses.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		KHASSA-I-HAZARI		
Khassa-i-Hazari	1	8	83¼	
Hawaladar †	171	187	752	
Majmu'adar	1	2	41½	
Moharrir	3	3	15	@5 *Huns* per head per month
Total	176	200	891¾	

† This *Hawaladar* would further have the following sub-ordinate ranks:

Hawaladar ..	16	32	138	@8½ *Huns* per head per month
Bargir ..	155	155	620	@4 *Huns* per head per month

(Items of expenditure.)	Number of persons.	Number of Horses.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
***JUMLADAR*††**				
Jumladar	8	32	200	@25 *Huns* per month.
Majmu'adar †	16	24	106	
Hawaladar	64	128	528	@8¼ *Huns* per month.
Bargirs	616	616	2,464	@4 *Huns* per month.
Total	704	800	3,298	

† This *Majmu'adar* would further have the following subordinate ranks:

Majmu'adar	8	16	66	@8¼ *Huns* per month.
Moharrir	8	8	40	@5 *Huns* per month.
Total	16	24	106	

B. *Shagird Pesha.*

(Items of expenditure)	Number of persons.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sa'is	500	750	@1½ *Huns* per month
Pakhali	100	250	@1½ *Huns* per month
Mash'alchi	100	200	@2 *Huns* per month
Kabadi	200	600	@3 *Huns* per month
Afirad (?)	100	125	@1¼ *Huns* per month
Total	1,000	1,925	

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 131).

No. 4458. Undated

ZABITA RELATING TO THE *JAMI'AT* OF *BARGIRS* HOLDING THE HORSE RANK OF 100.

ABSTRACT

Items of expenditure.	Number of persons.	Number of Horses.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. *Sawar*:				
Khassa	16	20	90¼	
Hawaladar	72	80	322	
B. *Shagird Pesha*	100	..	192½	
C. Feed of cattle	..	..	300	
Total	188	100	904¾	

††*Bargirs* holding horse rank of 100 *are called Jumladars.*

A. *Sawar*

(Items of Expenditure)	Number of persons	Number of Horses	Monthly salary in *Huns*	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KHASSA				
Zat ..	1	4	20	
Bargir ..	13	13	52	@4 *Huns* per month
Majmu 'adar ..	1	2	88½	
Moharrir ..	1	1	10	
Total ..	16	20	90½	
HAWALADAR				
Hawaladar ..	8	16	66	@8½ *Huns* per month
Bargir ..	64	64	256	@4 *Huns* per month
Total ..	72	80	322	

B. *Shagird Pesha*

(Items of Expenditure)	Number of persons	Monthly salary in *Huns*	Remarks
1	2	3	
Su'is	50	75	@1½ *Huns* per month
Pakhali	10	25	@2½ *Huns* per month
Mash'alchi	10	20	@2 *Huns* per month
Kabadi (†)	20	60	@3 *Huns* per month
Afirad (?)	10	12½	@1¼ *Huns* per month
Total	100	192½	

(†) They had been given forty bullocks.

C. *Feed of cattle*

Items of expenditure	Number of Horses	Monthly expenditure in *Huns*	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Feed of horses etc.	100	225	@7½ *Huns* per day.
Miscellaneous		75	For spices, horse shoe and other caparisonss
Total	100	300	

It is at the rate of four seer of feed per horse making a total quantity of ten maunds. The rate of this fee is ¾ *Huns* per maund.

Therefore the amount has been sanctioned at the rate of 7½ *Huns* per day.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 131.)

4459 Undated

ZABITA RELATING TO THE *JAMI'AT* OF *BARGIRS* (HOLDING THE HORSE RANK OF 10)

Abstract

(Items of Expenditure.)		Number of persons.	Number of horses.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. *Sawar* :					
Hawaladar	..	1	2	8½	
Bargirs	..	8	8	32	@4 *Huns* per month.
B. *Shagird Pesha*	..	10	..	19¼	
C. Feed of cattle	..	..	..	30	
Total	..	19	10	89¾	

A. *Sawar.*

(Items of Expenditure.)		Number of persons.	Number of horses.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. *Hawaladar*	..	1	2	8½	
2. *Bargirs*	..	8	8	32	
Total	..	9	10	40½	

B. *Shagird Pesha.*

(Items of Expenditure.)		Number of persons.	Monthly salary in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Sa'is	..	5	7½	@ 1 ½ *Huns* per month.
Pakhali	..	1	2¼	..
Mash'alchi	..	1	2	@ 2 *Huns* per month. He will have four bullocks.
Kabadi	..	2	6	@ 3 *Huns* per head per month.
Afirad (?)	..	1	1½	
Total	..	10	19¼	

C. *Feed of cattle.*

(Items of Expenditure.)		Number of horses.	Monthly expenditure in *Huns*.	Remarks.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Feed of horses etc. †	..	10	22½	3½ *Huns* per day.
Miscellaneous ††	..	..	7½	..
			30	

† It is at the rate of four seer per horse. Having considered the approximate price of the feed sanction has been accorded at the rate of ¾ *Huns* per day.

†† Miscellaneous items include spices, horse - shoes and other caparisons.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 131).

PART II

A MISCELLANY
OF
SINGULAR DOCUMENTS

MISCELLANY

Most of the documents included in this miscellany are either in the form of *Yaddasht* (memorandum) or *Dastak* (order).

A *Yaddasht* is a routine office note recorded at any administrative level respecting variable subjects. The subjects dealt with in the *Yaddashts* of the reign of Shah Jahan have already been detailed in the main introduction to this volume.

This miscellany includes *Yaddashts* relating to at least ten different subjects as below:

1. *Yaddasht-i-Mardum-o-Bahaim-Shumari:*

It includes a report on the human and cattle census. Human census is indicated in terms of *ra'aya* which probably stood for a house-hold, while cattle census has been indicated in terms of *gawan* which should stand for all sorts of livestock.

2. *Yaddasht-i-Izafa-i-dihat:*

As evident from various types of documents like *Farman, Sanad, Parwancha, etc.* the *jagir* grants were made to the nobles on the condition that they would make their efforts to increase the population and agriculture of the area under their jurisdiction and shall populate new villages as well. Memoranda were recorded regarding such newly settled villages with reference to *Parganas*.

3. *Yaddasht-i-Tajweez-i-Zamin:*

This is a peculiar document and no information regarding its nature is traceable in contemporary literature. From the contents of this *Yaddasht* t i s apparent that such document was executed for the utilization of cultivable land either by bringing it under agriculture or by using it for gardening. The proportion between the two ways of land utilization was made clear in specific terms. Such proportion was further elucidated with previous proportions, if fixed any time in the past. The vast area of more than 1.5 lakh *Bighas* covered by this document suggests that similar documents should have been issued in respect of other *Parganas* as well.

4. *Yaddasht-i-Ta'meerat :*

Ta'meerat (Pl. of *ta'meer:* construction) stood for public works or to be more precise the work of constructions. Constructions could be civil or military, secular or religious. If, however, these were official constructions, the memoranda regarding such works would be officially issued. In this volume the *Yaddashts* of *Ta'meerat* relate to the repair of Mughal strongholds.

5. *Yaddasht-i-Tope Khana* :

Tope Khana (*Tope*: Cannon ; *Khana* : house was the department of artillary. Every branch or division, a sub-office or field agency connected with artillary was uniformly called a *Tope Khana*. There were the following branches of *Tope Khana* :

i. The manufacturing branch.

ii. The magazine or ordnance branch.

iii. The field artillary in actual use.

iv. The guns in use in the fortresses.

Tope Khana was headed by an Imperial *Khansaman* or Lord Steward. He was further helped by a *Darogha* or *Mir Atish*.

A *Yaddasht-i-Tope Khana* relates to the matters of *Tope Khana*.

6. *Yaddasht-i-Chauth* :

A *Yaddasht* relating to *Chauth* (For *Chauth* see Glossary at the end).

7. *Yaddasht-i-Ghalla* :

Food storage was one of the important concerns of administration as well as the strategy of Mughals. All the strongholds were provided with granaries stored up with food-grains. Granaries had their own problems of hoarding, storage, distribution and in many cases disposal of very old food-grains. Granaries were kept under the overall control of the *Tahwildar* of stores and were immediately maintained by a Superintendent called *Darogha-i-Ghalla*.

Yaddasht-i-Ghalla relates to the affairs of such granaries.

8. *Yaddasht-i-Chehra* :

Chehra literally means face or countenance. In administration *Chehra* meant description of features of a person, animal, jewellary, weapons or anything. A *Chehra* is therefore defined as descriptive roll or identification roll. Such rolls were recorded for the entire personnel under Mughal administration and for all such items as detailed above and kept in treasuries, arsenals and other store houses.

There are hundreds of *Chehras* or identification rolls of Mughal *Mansabdars* and other personnel under them. All the *Chehras* pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan have been described in the last volume of this catalogue.

These documents were recorded at different stations and communicated to the office of the *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki.*

9. *Yaddasht-i-Dagh :*

Dagh (branding) was a method of periodical verification of horses. A document entitled *Yaddasht-i-Dagh-o-Tashiha* was recorded after every such verification. There is quite a good number of such documents in the present record series which have been described in volume IV of this catalogue.

The memorandum contained in this volume relates to the administration of *Dagh.*

10. *Yaddasht-i-Mohr :*

Seals were officially assigned to the Mughal administrators under special orders (*Parwana*) of the Emperor or any other competent authority. A separate department of seals (*Daftar-i-Mawahir*) was maintained. Seals were changed or cancelled under special orders of the Emperor. *A Yaddasht-i-Mohr* relates to the grant, change, suspension or cancellation of seals and other matters relating to seals.

11 & 12. *Dastak-i-Taqarrur and Rahdari :*

Dastak (an order). In Mughal administration it was a document which could be a permit, a passport, a summon or which could be taken by an incumbent to some other office or place in connection with some administrative action. A *Dastak-i-Taqarrur* is an appointment order given to an incumbent. A *Dastak-i-Rahdari* is a passport.

13. *Mahzar Nama :*

A *Mahzar Nama* is a joint representation made by a group of officials or persons to a higher authority seeking redressal of grievances or remedial measures for any unwelcome situation. Such document may carry the history of the case, the nature of the nuisance and various stages of action taken before approaching the highest authority like a *Subahdar* or monarch himself.

15. *Iqrar Nama :*

An *Iqrar Nama* (an agreement bond) is executed between parties, generally at the office of a *Qazi* or chief *Qazi* (*Sadr-i-Jahan*) under his seal. Agreement bonds were executed in the presence of several witnesses who would subscribe a phrase to the effect of their witness and affix their seal or their signature. A document contains the details of the terms of agreement and the specifications of the property concerned with the agreement. This document was recorded with date.

نشان ۴۴۶۶ — غیر مورخه

۱- (یاد داشت مردم و بهایم شماری)

الله اکبر — یک فرد

یاد داشت

ازآنچه دربنولا رعایا و گاوان

رعایا	گاوان
۲۰۱ نفر	۳۱۰ راس

پرگنه اورنگ آباد

رعایا	گاوان
(پارینه)	(پارینه)

پرگنه ایلوره

رعایا	گاوان
۳۷ نفر	۹۸ راس

پرگنه ستاره

رعایا	گاوان
۹ نفر	۱۸ راس

پرگنه خانپور

رعایا	گاوان
۵ نفر	۱۰ راس

پرگنه پارنیر

رعایا	گاوان
۴۷ نفر	(؟)

پرگنه هرسول

رعایا	گاوان
۵۰ نفر	۷۹ راس

پرگنه تانکلی

رعایا	گاوان
۱۰ نفر	۱۴ راس

پرگنه والوج

رعایا	گاوان
۳۲ نفر	۶۵ راس

پرگنه حویلی دولت آباد

رعایا	گاوان
۷ نفر	۱۴ راس

پرگنه (پارینه)

رعایا	گاوان
(پارینه)	(پارینه)

No. 4466. **Undated.**

One folio.

1. *YADDASHT-I-MARDUM-O-BAHAIM SHUMARI.*

Sl. No.	*Parganas*		Inhabitants	Cattle.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1.	Aurangabad	.. ..	?†	?††
2.	Harsul	.. ..	50	79
3.	Ellora	.. ..	37	98
4.	Tankli	.. ..	10	14
5.	Satara	.. ..	9	18
6.	Walloch	.. ..	32	65
7.	Khanapur	.. ..	5	10
8.	Haveli of Daulatabad	.. ..	7	14
9.	Parnir	.. ..	47	Nil
10.	............(?)	.. ..	?†	?††
		Total ..	251	310

† Total population of the first and the last places should be fifty four.

†† The total number of cattle of the first and the last places should be twelve.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 138)

نشان ۵۶۴۴ — غیر مورخہ

۲۰ (یاد داشت اضافہ دیہات)

الله اکبر

یاد داشت

اضافہ دیہائے کہ درینولا نو آباد شدہ ۔

(۱) ۲۰ موضع (۲)

پرگنہ اورنگ آباد — پرگنہ ہرسول

۳ موضع — ۳ موضع

قریہ (پارینہ) — قریہ (پارینہ) — قریہ گنگاواڑ پور — قریہ (پارینہ)

قریہ (پارینہ) — قریہ (پارینہ)

پرگنہ ایلورہ — پرگنہ حویلی دولت آباد

۳ موضع — مواضعان

قریہ صاحب پور — قریہ سلتا پور — قریہ کشنا پور — قریہ شیخ واڑہ

قریہ شاہ زاد پور — بیہ ض

پرگنہ والوج — قصبہ پولتہ

۵ موضع — مواضعان

قریہ لکوارم پور — قریہ گیاپور — قریہ رام پور — قریہ رام پور — قریہ سلطان‌پور

قریہ کھولور — قریہ کاملا پور — بیہ ض

پرگنہ — پرگنہ

(پارینہ) موضع نارائن پور — سنگمنیر (پارینہ)

No. 4465 | Undated

2. *YADDASHT-I-IZAFA-I-DIHAT*

(Memorandum regarding newly-settled villages)

Sl. No.	*Paraganas*	Villages	Total number of villages.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1)	Aurangabad ..	.. (1) ....?	3
		(2) ....?	
		(3) ....?	
(2)	Harsul ..	.. (1) Ganga Raopur	3
		(2) ....?	
		(3) ....?	
(3)	Ellora ..	.. (1) Sahebpur	3
		(2) Maltapur	
		(3) Shahzadpur	
(4)	Haveli of Daulatabad ..	.. (1) Kishnapur	2
		(2) Shaikhwada	
(5)	Walloch ..	.. (1) Lukwarampur	5
		(2) Gayapur	
		(3) Rampur	
		(4) Kivaloor	
		(5) Kanamlapur	
(6)	Phaltana ..	.. (1) Rampur	2
		(2) Sultanpur	
(7)	........? ..	.. (1) Narayanapur	1
(8)	Sangamnir ..	.. (1) ....?	1
		Total	20

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 137)

3. *YADDASHT-I-TAJWEEZ-I-ZAMIN*

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special features / Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
311	1052 *A.H.* / 1642-43 A.D.	A consolidated statement of a *Tajweez* of lands for the year 1052 *A.H.*/1642-43 A.D. (Abstract) Total allotted area — 1,69,996 *Bighas* 13 *Biswas* Total No. of *Parganas* in the above area — =15 The year for which the lands were allotted — 1052 A.H.	*Allah Akbar* has been superscribed. The total allotted area actually comprised 1,90,006 *Bighas*, 13 *Biswas* of land having 28 *Parganas* but the following three *Parganas* covering an area of 20,010 *Bighas* could not be included in the statement as the document relating to their *Tajweez* was not received in the *Daftar*. 1. Komla (?) 2. liwanka 3. Nanded It may be noted that the total area indicated in the document does not correspond to the actual total area of 25 *Muhals*.

3. *YADDASHT-I-TAJWEEZ-I-ZAMIN*–(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3) The place of the allotment of lands.	Area for cultivation.	Area for gardening.	Total area.	(4)
		1. Phaltana *Qasba*	1,200 *Bighas*		1,200 *Bighas*	
		2. Rahata *Qasba*		28 *Bighas*	28 *Bighas*	
		3. Wavi *Qasba*	1,275 *Bighas* 10 *Biswas*	43 *Bighas* 15 *Biswas*	1,319 *Bighas* 5 *Biswas*	
		4. Sangamnir *Pargana*			15,600 *Bighas*	Areas of cultivation and gardening have not been indicated separately.
		5. Gulshanabad *Pargana*	30,000 *Bighas*		30,000 *Bighas*	
		6. Dhandharphal *Pargana*	1,830 *Bighas*		1,830 *Bighas*	
		7. Ankola *Pargana*	4,187 *Bighas* 17 *Biswas*	9 *Bighas* 10 *Biswas*	4,197 *Bighas* 7 *Biswas*	
		8. Deohar *Pargana*			2,591 *Bighas* 9 *Biswas*	Areas of cultivation and gardening have not been indicated separately.
		9. Jalegaon *Qasba*	1,208 *Bighas* 17 *Biswas*		1,208 *Bighas* 17 *Biswas*	
		10. Warangala *Qasba*	1,477 *Bighas* 11 *Biswas*		1,477 *Bighas* 11 *Biswas*	
		11. Manik Tolaj *Pargana*			1,097 *Bighas* 14 *Biswas*	Areas of cultivation and gardening have not been indicated separately.
		12. Khandala *Pargana*	6,464 *Bighas* 2 *Biswas*	16 *Bighas* 4 *Biswas*	6,480 *Bighas* 6 *Biswas*	

13.	Gandapur *Pargana*	26,257 *Bighas*	13 *Bighas*	26,270 *Bighas*	
14.	Baizapur *Pargana*			23,348 *Bighas* 14 *Biswas*	Areas of cultivation and gardening have not been indicated separately.
15.	Kharar *Qasba*	1,022 *Bighas* 13 *Biswas*		1,022 *Bighas* 13 *Biswas*	
16.	Kanhar *Qasba*			13,232 *Bighas* 15 *Biswas*	Areas of cultivation and gardening have not been indicated separately.
17.	Walloch *Pargana*	22,004 *Bighas* 11 *Biswas*	179 *Bighas* 4 *Biswas*	22,183 *Bighas* 15 *Biswas*	
18.	Pangal (?) *Pargana*			5,275 *Bighas* 8 *Biswas*	Areas of cultivation and gardening have not been indicated separately.
19.	Sultanpur *Pargana*	3,022 *Bighas* 5 *Biswas*	10 *Bighas*	3,032 *Bighas* 5 *Biswas*	
20.	Ellora *Pargana*			7,912 *Bighas* 7 *Biswas*	Areas of cultivation and gardening have not been indicated separately.
21.	Harsul *Pargana*	8,832 *Bighas* 2 *Biswas*	105 *Bighas*	8,937 *Bighas* 2 *Biswas*	
22.	Khanapur *Pargana*	3,201 *Bighas* 16 *Biswas*	..	3,201 *Bighas* 16 *Biswas*	
23.	Haveli Daulatabad *Pargana*	1,262 *Bighas* 2 *Biswas*	56 *Bighas*	1,318 *Bighas* 2 *Biswas*	
24.	Satara *Pargana*	2,497 *Bighas* 14 *Biswas*	97 *Bighas*	1,594 *Bighas* 14 *Biswas*	
25.	Aurangabad *Pargana*	1,577 *Bighas* 12 *Biswas*	3,058 *Bighas* 18 *Biswas*	4,636 *Bighas* 10 *Biswas*	
	Shah Bagh, Garden		10 *Bighas*	10 *Bighas*	

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 48).

نشان ۲۰۳۳ غیر مورخه

۴- (یادداشت تعمیرات)

الله اکبر

بعرض عالی رسید

یاد داشت

بعرض عالی رسید که بواسطه مرمت شکست و ریخت قلعه مفتوحه ترنبک سیادت پناه سید عبدالوهاب مبلغ شش هزار و پانصد روپیه برآورد نموده التماس کرد - محرران دفتر خانه همایون از جمله برآورد مبلغ دو هزار و پنجاه و هفت روپیه از آنچه ضروری بود انتخاب نمودند - بهرچه امر شود - امر عالی متعالی صادر شد که "مبلغ دوهزار و پنجاه و هفت روپیه از وجوه تحویل بولاق گماشته سیدی قنبر خزانچی تحویل تحویلدار قلعه ترنبک نمایند".

مهر خوشحال

4. *YADDASHT-I-TA'MEERAT*

Accession No. (1)	Date (2)	Summary (3)	Special features/Remarks. (4)
4452	Undated	It was submitted that Syed Abdul Wahab*, the *Tahwildar* of the conquered fort of Tirambak, furnished a *barawurd* of rupees six thousand five hundred (Rs. 6,500) for the repairs of the fort of Tirambak. But the *Muharrirs* of the *Daftar-Khana-i-Humayun*, recommended the sanction of a sum of rupees two thousand and fifty seven only as essentially required. Thereupon the (Princely) orders were issued sanctioning an amount of two thousand and fifty-seven rupees only to be paid out of the *wujuh*, under the *tahwil* of Bulaqi, the *Gumashta* of Syedi Qumber, the Treasurer.	Endorsement : " *Ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed* " *Allah Akbar* is superscribed. The reverse of the document bears the seal of Khush Hal engraved during the first Regnal year of Shah Jahan. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 128).
4462	Undated.	The *Thanadar* of the *Thana* of Karanja. Badhona submitted a petition that the fort of Badhona was repaired and a few villages situated nearby, were also got populated. He further made a suggestion that if a fort was constructed at Karanja also it should be constructed in such a way as to cover all the villages behind it. This device would protect Jam Gadh, located at Gondwana, against the *Zamindar* of Deo Gadh.	The Endorsement : " *Qila ' rast sazad* " indicates that the suggestion was approved. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 134).

نشان ۴۴۴۷ غیر مورخه

۵ - (یاد داشت توپ خانه)

۴ فرد

فرد ۱

الله اکبر

بعرض عالی رسید

یاد داشت

بعرض عالی رسید که بجهت مرست باروت وغیره قلعه فتح آباد بتفصیل ذیل مبلغ یک هزار و سیصد و هفتاد و پنج روپیه برآورد شده ـ درین باب هرچه امر شود ـ امر والا قدر شرف نفاذ یافت "مبلغ یک هزار و سیصد و هفتاد و پنج روپیه از تحویل بولاق گماشته سیدی قنبر خزانچی تنخواه نمایند "۔

۱۳۷۵ روپیه

مبلغ یک هزار و سیصد و هفتاد و پنج روپیه

۶۸۷½ عدد روپیه

مرست باروت بنا برتوپهائے سیوائے تفنگ

۹۶ (؟) وزن اکبری

مصالح ——— اجوره

تیزاب آب

۳½ ثار بجهت‌تر نمودن باروت

هرچه خرچ شود بمهر

داروغه منظور است ـ

۱۰ (تنکه) مرادی

۳۷½ (دام)

مقروه

مصالح ——— اجوره

تیزاب آب

۴۰ من هرچه بمهر داروغه خرچ

۱۲ ثار اکبری شود

۲۸۱۲ (تنکه)

فی روپیه = ۲۷ (تنکه)

مقروه (؟) ۲۸۹ روپیه ۰ آنه

۲۸۹ روپیه ۰ آنه

مهر خوشحال

5. *YADDASHT-I-TOPE KHANA*

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special features/Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4447.	Undated.	This *Yaddasht* regarding the sanction of a sum of rupees 1,375 for the purpose of *marammat-i-barut* etc. was submitted (to the *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*). It was therefore, ordered that an amount of rupees 1,375 should be paid from the *tahwil* of Bulaqi, the *Gumashta* of Syedi Qamber *Khazanchi*. Some of the details of material and wages have been given.	This is an isolated first out of four folios of *Yaddasht*. Seal : Khush Hal. Endorsement : *ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed.'* *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed.
233.	10th *Safar*, 1052 *A.H.* / 30th April, 1642 A.D.	After the departure of the Emperor, the stores of the *Tope Khana* of the *Khasa-i-Shurifa* in the fort of Daulatabad, were inspected and the articles, which were new and in addition to the old stock, were entered into the stock and given in the custody of the *Tahwildar*, of the said fort on 10*th Safar*, 1052 *A.H.* (30th April, 1642 A.D.) Following are the details of the new additions to the *Tope Khana* of Daulatabad. 1. Lead (*a*) lead .. 10 maunds, 10½ seers. (*b*) bullets of lead .. 15968 pieces. 2. Sulpher .. 62 maunds, 36½ Seers, 5 *Dams*.	Articles of brass comprised of things like *Khanp* of elephant, *Tabalbar*, (?) *Khanp* or *Mizan Sikka*. According to *wazn-i-Akbari*. According to *wazn-i-Akbari*.

5. *YADDASHT-I-TOPE KHANA*—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		3. Articles of brass : 20 pieces weighing $3\frac{1}{8}$ seers, 3 *Dams*	Articles of brass comprised of things like : *Khanp* of elephant, (?) *Tabalbar*, (?) *Kant* or *Mizan Sikka* (?).
		4. Articles of copper. : 43 pieces and one pair.	Articles of copper comprised of things like *rikab*, weapons, cattledrum, etc.
		5. Articles of steel. : 40 pieces weighing 34 mahnds 19 seers.	Comprised of *dubalgha*, *sipar*, etc.
		6. (*a*) Articles of iron.: 7515 pieces, 36 *Ulchis*. 549 pairs.	Comprising of 29 items like stirrups, fetters, spades, shields, arrows, nets of looped wire for lifting the grain, etc.
		(*b*) Iron : Weighing 42 maunds and 35 seers.	
		7. Salt-petre : 917 maunds, 23 *tankas*.	Both raw and refined.
		8. *Ambar* :	
		(*a*) Cash : Rupees 250, Annas 8.	
		(*b*) Stock :	
		(*i*) Groceries: 1038 maunds, $16\frac{1}{4}$ seers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Dams*.	
		(*ii*) Millet : 1029 maunds, 24 *tankas* according to *Chehal Dami* weight.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 45).

3874.	*16th Muharram* 1064 *A.H.* / 27th November 1653 A.D.	I. It was submitted (to the Prince) that the late submission of bill of the *tankhwah* of the *Ahsham* of *Tope Khana* was mainly due to the greediness of the Sardars. About three hundred persons were appointed for the preparation of the *Qabz* but they were absconding and evading their work. The situation was becoming more complicated when referred to *Hazari* and *Sadiwal*. At the same time certain *Jama'atdars* were receiving money under false pretext. In the circumstances stated above it was requested to take suitable action to rectify the state of affairs and it was further suggested that it should be made incumbent on every member of *Ahsham* to produce *Dastak*, or their services should be terminated. II. This is a *yaddasht* dated *16th Muharram*, 1064 *A.H.*(27thNovember, 1653A.D.) recorded in the *Risalah* of Multafit Khan* and during the term of Binichand, *Waqiah Nawis* and Mir. Shamsuddin Muhammad, *Darogha* of *Tope Khana*. According to this *yaddasht* a request was made to the Emperor in respect of the posting of *Ahsham* at the *Tope Khana*. In response to which the Emperor ordered to take action according to *Zabita*.	This is an isolated folio, probably of a *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah*. The text being marginally damaged it is rather difficult authentically to make out the full sense of it. On one side of the folio there is an *Iltimas* and on the other a *Yaddasht*. The superscription of *hasht dafi'a* or the eighth item and the endorsement of the *Saheb-i-Risalah* reading "*dakhil-i-Waqiah numayand*", may suggest about the nature of this document as *Siyaha-i-Waqai* or *Waqiah*. This Yaddasht is an enclosure.
4448.	Undated.	Orders have been issued for the supply of the following articles, from the *tahwil* of the *Tahwildar* of the *Tope Khana-i-Jinsi* of *Sarkar-i-Khassa-i-Sharifa*. to the *tahwil* of Bandi Das the *Tahwildar* of the *Tope Khana-i-Jinsi* of the *Sarkar-i-'Ali*, for meeting the requirements there. It has been further ordered that the expenditure should later be adjusted in accordance with the *Qabz-ul-Wasul*.	Seal : Probably of Khush Hal. *Allah Akbar* has been superscribed. Endorsement: "*ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed*".

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(The Indent.) I. (1) Sulphur .. 30 maunds *Shah Jahani.* (2) Charcoal .. 30 maunds *Shah Jahani.* (3) Salt-petre .. 120 maunds *Shah Jahani.* II. Articles required at the expedition of Baglana. (1) *Ban* with bamboo-sticks .. 500. (2) Cannon .. .. One. (3) *Rahkalah* .. .. One. (4) Cannon-balls .. .. 100. (made of iron).	The first three items have been indented as *dastgardan.* It has been further indicated that the coal should be of a quality useful for the preparation of gun-powder. Regarding salt-petre it has been specified that the *Pukhta* salt-petre should be issued according to the *Qabz.* (*Vide* SDSJR No. 124).
4451.	Undated.	The Prince issued orders for despatching four cannons together with Swivel-gun to Ramnagar from the custody of Bahadur *Chela*, *Tahwildar* of the *Tope Khana.*	Seal : Khush Hal. Endorsement : " *ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed* " " *Allah Akbar* " has been superscribed. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 127).

4467. Undated.

The cannon named Zafar Bakhsh and other ammunition were sent to Daman at the time of expedition there, through Lutfi Ali Beg and others, from the *tahwil* of Bahadur *Chela*, the *Saheb Jam*, of the *Tope Khana* of *Jinsi*, *Sarkar-i-Khassa-i-Sharifa*.

In this connection the Prince issued orders to obtain *Qabz-ul-Wasul* of the same particulars and debit accordingly.

This is an isolated folio of probably a *Siyaha-i-Huzur*.

Endorsement :

"*ba mujib-i-amr-i-'Ali-i-muta'Ali sharaf-i-sudur yaft.*"

"*Allah Akbar*" has been superscribed.

(*Vide* SDSJR No. 139).

نشان ۲۳۹

۲۸ - جمادی‌الثانی سنه ۱۰۵۲ ھ
۱۳ - ستمبر سنه ۱۶۴۲ ع

۲ - (یاداشت چوتهه)

(فرد) ۲

کهانڈے رائے

یاد داشت

درینولا عوض چوتهائی که دیده و دانسته مرحمت شد ۱۶,۷۵,۰۰۰ دام مقرراً تنخواه از پرگنه چنچولی وغیره سرکار ساهور -

۱۶,۷۵,۰۰۰ دام

پرگنه چنچولی سرکار ساهور از تغیر احمد غوری — ۱۱,۶۶,۷۳۰ دام

پرگنه چٹکلی — ۵,۰۸,۲۷۰ دام

شرح دستخط وزارت پناه مدار المهامی دیانت خان آنکه ”از ابتدائے فصل خریف یونت ئیل“ -

بتاریخ ۲۸ - شهر جمادی‌الثانی سنه ۱۶ نقل بدفتر رسید - بیض -

6. *YADDASHT-I-CHAUTH.*

Accession No.	Date.	Summary.	Special features/Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
249.	*28th Jamadi II,* 1052 *A.H.* 13th September, 1642 A D. This is virtually the date when its copy was received by certain *daftar*. The actual date of the document should have been recorded on the first folio which is missing.	The amount of '*Iwaz-i-Chauthai as* sanctioned *dida-o-danista* (knowingly) is detailed below : *Pargana.* — *Dams.* 1. Chincholi. — 11,66,730 2. Chitakhli. — 5,08,270 Total — 16,75,000 The above amount has been earmarked from the revenue of the *Pargana* of Chincholi, etc., of Mahur *Sarkar*.	This is the second of the two folios of a document probably a *Yaddasht-i-Chauthai*. This *Chauthai* seems to have been assigned to Khande Rai by causing a *taghaiyur* in the *jagir* of Ahmad Ghori. True extracts of the endorsement of *Vizarat Panah, Madar-ul-Maham* Diyanat Khan : With effect from the beginning of *Fasl-i-Kharif Yunt II.* "The name of Khande Rai has been written on the top margin as a catch-word."

۷ - (یاد داشت غله)

الله اکبر

بعرض عالی رسید

یاد داشت

لعل بیگ داروغه ذخیرئه قلعه دولت‌آباد بعرض عالی متعالی رسانید که بجهته ذخیرئه قلعه مذکور حکم‌شد که یک لک من غله سوای جنس دیگر کرانه وغیره ابتیاع نموده ذخیره نمایند - اینقدرغله از شاه گنج سر انجام نمی شود که خرید نمایند و بیوپاری بجهته نرخ آز ر می کنند و غله رو بکرانی آرد واز پرگنات دیگر اگر خرید نمایند به دشواری می رسد و پیش ازیں بجهته ذخیر ایں قلعه پرگنات مقرر بودند - غله وغیره محصول آں محال به جهت ذخیره بکار می آید - امر عالی متعالی صادر شد که چوں پرگنه گندا پور و بیضا پور از محال جاگیر وکلائے سرکار عالی نزدیک قلعه دولت‌آباد اند - از خریف توشقان ئیل هر دو پرگنه را بخالصه شریفه مقرر نما یند که تمام محصول آن محال نقد و جنس تحویل بهادر چیله تحویلدار ذخیره قلعه مذکور می نموده باشد که جهت ذخیره بکار می آید و عوض آں هر دو پرگنه موافق حال حاصل از جائے دیگر تنخواه خواهند گرفت -

حکم

7. YADDASHT-I-GHALLA.

Accession No.	Date	Summary.	Special features/Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4446.	Undated.	This is a *yaddasht* regarding the storing up of food-grain at the fort of Daulatabad. In response to the orders issued regarding the purchase of one lakh maunds of food-grain, besides other groceries, for storing up at the aforementioned fort of Daulatabad, Lal Beg, the *Darogha* of the granary of the fort of Daulatabad submitted that it was not possible to procure that much of grain from the market of Shah Ganj. He intimated about the market situation that the *beoparis* were finding it painful to sell food-grain at the official rates and were tending to enhance the prices of grain. He further stated that it was rather difficult to make purchases from other *Parganas* and previously certain *Parganas* were earmarked for that purpose. Therefore the food-grain and the *mahsul* etc., of those *Parganas* was fully utilised for the granary of the fort of Daulatabad. In response to the above representation the Prince issued orders that the *Parganas* of Gandapur and Baizapur situated near the fort of Daulatabad should be transferred to the *Khalisa-i-Sharifa* with effect from *Tawishqan Il* and the entire revenue, cash and kind, should be kept under the *tahwil* of Bahadur *Chela*, the *Tahwildar* of the granary of the fort of Daulatabad.	Endorsement : "*ba 'arz-i-'Ali rasseed*". "*Allah Akbar*" has been superscribed.

7. *YADDASHT-I-GHALLA*—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		It was further enjoined that since the above *Parganas* had been assigned to the *Wakils* of *Sarkar-i-'Ali* by way of *jagir*, they should be compensated with the assignment of a similar *jagir* from somewhere else.	(*Vide* SDSJR No. 121.)

نشان ۳۸ه۳ غیر مورخه

۸ - (یاد داشت چهره)

(پار یـنـه)

الله اکبر

یاد داشت اوراق چهره بندوقچیان تعینات قلعه دهژپ از آنچه که از دفتر نواب بخشی الملکی باید گرفت

مهر
ابوالقاسم حسینی سنه ۱۰۵۲ ھ

مهر
داودر سنه ۱۰۶۲ ھ

امین مینماید اوراق چهره این مردم گم شده و مشرف قلعه اسم وار نوشته به توجیه مقابله شد که تعینات قلعه دهژپ...... اند - بیض -

صدی کپور چند باسم هنسراج وغیره

۲۳ فرد

مشار الیه ولد رامداس فرد	چنتامن ولد رامداس فرد	مورلی ولد سندر فرد	دربت (؟) ولد گویندداس فرد
کهانڈے ولد مدایم فرد	راجے ولد دیتن فرد	سدهو ولد حاجی خان فرد	مسعوده ولد حسین فرد
جادون ولد تلوک فرد	بهاگرهٹ ولد چندا فرد	گوبند ولد لکشمن فرد	بهوج ولد بنیداس فرد
هنسرام ولد ستاری فرد	چوهان ولد هربنس فرد	کیشو ولد دیوا فرد	مستان ولد عثمان فرد
کهرداس ولد بهوانی فرد	بنود بنسی ولد گوبنداس فرد	لاله ولد بهگوان فرد	بابو ولد هربنس فرد
بابو ولد گویندداس فرد	جگناتھ ولد پرتاب فرد	بہاری ولد کپور چند فرد	

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صدی کشن داس هزاری وغیره

۹ فرد

صدی مشار الیه

۳ فرد

هیرا ولد بها گونت

فرد

بسونت ولد سدا رتهه

فرد

جادون ولد رامچندر از جماعه نرسنگ‌بهان

فرد

صدی بهاری د س وغیره

۶ فرد

صدی مشار الیه باسم امان (؟) ولد حسین

فرد

صدی جگناتهه باسم بینی ولد بنارسی

فرد

صدی کشور داس

فردان

کهرک سین ولد راسناتهه

فرد

بهگوان ولد بهاوا

فرد

صدی جگناتهه (باسم) لچهم ولد گوبند

فرد

صدی سوبهداس باسم کریال ولد هری رام

فرد

(فرد ۲)

صدی چتر بهوج هزاری وغیره

ه فرد

صدی مشارالیه باسم مصطفی ولد حسن بیگ

فرد

صدی رائے چند

فردان

رائے بهان ولد گوبند

فرد

جیرام ولد دمن

فرد

صدی سوبهداس باسم نیلکنتهه ولد رودی (؟)

فرد

صدی گوپال باسم سری چن ولد هرسنگهه

فرد

8. *YADDASHT-I-CHEHRA*

Accession No. (1)	Date (2)	Summary. (3)	Special features/Remarks. (4)
4538.	Undated.	This is a *Yaddasht* covering the communication of the following 37 folios of the *Chehra* of the *Bunduqchis* posted at the fort of Dharap, from the *Daftar* of *Nawab-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*. I From the *Sadi* of Kapur Chand. (1) Kapur Chand son of Ram Das. One folio. (2) Chintaman son of Ram Das. One folio. (3) Murli son of Sundar. One folio. (4) Durpat (?) son of Gobin Das. One folio. (5) Khande son of Mudaim in. One folio. (6) Raje son of Ditan. One folio. (7) Sidhu son of Haji Khan. One folio. (8) Masuda son of Husain. One folio. (9) Jadun son of Tilok. One folio. (10) Bhagarhat son of Chanda. One folio. (11) Gobind son of Lakshman. One folio. (12) Bhoj son of Bini Das. One folio. (13) Hans Ram son of Sitari. One folio. (14) Chauhan son of Harbans. One folio.	Seal : 1. Abul Qasim 1052 A.H. 2. Damudar 1062 A.H. '*Allah Akbar*' has been superscribed. According to an endorsement on the first folio the *Amin* had informed that the papers of the *Chehra* of those persons were lost and the *Mushrifs* of the fort of Dharap furnished copies of the same name by name.

8. *YADDASHT-I-CHEHRA*—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
		(15) Keshu son of Deva.	One folio.	
		(16) Mastan son of Osman.	One folio.	
		(17) Khar Das son of Bhavani.	One folio.	
		(18) Binod Bansi son of Gobin Das.	One folio.	
		(19) Lala son of Bhagwan.	One folio.	
		(20) Babu son of Harbans.	One folio.	
		(21) Babu son of Govin Das.	One folio.	
		(22) Jagannath son of Partap.	One folio.	
		(23) Bahart son of Kapur Chand.	One folio.	
		II. From the *Sadi* of Kishan Das *Hazari*.		
		(1) Heera son of Bhagvant.	One folio.	
		(2) Basvant son of Sudharath.	One folio.	
		(3) Jadun son of Ramchandar from the *Jama'a* of Narsing Bhan.	One folio.	
		III. From the *Sadi* of different *mansabdars*.		
		(1) Aman (?) son of Husain. from the *Sadi* of Behari Das.	One folio.	
		(2) Bini son of Banarsi from the *Sadi* of Jagannath.	One folio.	
		(3) Kharaksen son of Ramnath from the *Sadi* of Kishor Das.	One folio.	

(4) Bhagvan son of Bhava from the *Sadi* of Kishor Das. One folio.

(5) Khem son of Gobind from the *Sadi* of Jagannath. One folio.

(6) Kirpai son of Hari Ram from the *Sadi* of Saroop Das. One folio.

(7) Mustafa son of Hasan Beg from the *Sadi* of Chatar Bhoj *Hazari*. One folio.

(8) Rai Bhan son of Gobin from the *Sadi* of Raichand. One folio.

(9) Jai Ram son of Daman from the *Sadi* of Raichand. One folio.

(10) Neelkanth son of Rudi (?) from the *Sadi* of Mahid Das. One folio.

(11) Srichan son of Har Singh from the *Sadi* of Gopal. One folio.

8. *YADDASHT-I-CHEHRA*—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
*81.	*13th Ramazan* 1047 *A.H.* / 19th January, 1638 A.D.	It was submitted that Muhammad Rafi son of Muhammad Shafi got the horses of his *Tabinan* branded at Ellichpur and produced the leaves of *Chehra* and *Dagh Nama* issued under the seal of '*Umdat-ul-Mulk* Sipahdar Khan to that effect. A copy of a *Farman* issued under the seal of a *Qazi* contained orders, in respect of such cases, that all the troops stationed at various *Thanas* etc., should have their horses branded at Daulatabad and their original *Chehras* and *Dagh Namas* should be forwarded to the Imperial Court under the seal of the *Saheb-i-Subah* of their respective *Subah* and their duplicates should be preserved by the *Mansabdars* concerned in accordance with the *Zabita* and the *barbast* regarding Imperial orders. Thereupon (Princely) orders were issued that the leaves of *Chehra* and *Dagh Nama* should be treated as valid according to the *Farman* mentioned above.	Endorsement: "*Ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed*". "*Allah Akbar*" is superscribed. An endorsement on the back side of the document indicates that this *Yaddasht* was entered into *Siyaha* on 13*th Ramazan* 11th Regnal year (1047 A.H.) 19th January, 1638 A.D. The reverse of the document also contains an illegible impression of a seal probably of Khush Hal. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 23).
144	13*th Rabi I*, 1049 *A.H.* / 4th July, 1639 A.D.	Since Gul Beg son of Nazar Beg, 40 *Zat*, one of the brothers of Badshah Quli Beg has been posted in the *fauj* of '*Umdat-ul-mulk*, Mahabat Khan 'the *Mutasaddis* of *Dagh-o-Tashiha* have been enjoined on 13*th Rabi I*, 12th Regnal year (1049 *A.H.*)/4th July, 1639 A.D. to hand over a copy of the *Chehra* of Gul Beg to his *Wakil* after affixing their seals.	

186 1050 *A.H.* / 1640-41 A.D.

This is a *Yaddasht* covering the communication of the following documents.

I. Seven folios of '*Arz-o-Chehra* of the following *Mansabdars* posted in the *Subah* of Telangana.

1. Adam son of Abdul Rahman 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar*.
2. Shah Muhammad, a relation of Abdul Rahman, 60 *Zat*, 15 *Sawar*.
3. Shuja'at Miyana 200 *Zat*, 40 *Sawar*.
4. Mujahid 60 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.
5. Bazeed Sherwani 150 *Zat*, 30 *Sawar*.
6. Mir Qubad, brother of Abul Baqa 150 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.
7. Hameed Deccani 500 *Zat*, 10 *Sawar*.

II. Three folios relating to the *Hal hasil* of the *jagir* of Shah Muhammad, a relation of Abdul Rahman, for the year 1050 A.H./ (1640-41 A.D.)

III. A *Muchalka* issued under the seal of aforementioned Shah Muhammad.

۹ - (یاد داشت داغ)

چون در درگاه معلی سیوره بجهت داغ مقرر است که چهره را می نویسانند و داغ می نمایند درینجاه توپچیان که همراه داروغه می باشند آنها داغ می کنند ـ

اول آنکه بوقت چهره نوشتن آن توپچیان حاضر نمی باشند که چهره اسپان را بنوسانند ـ

. دوم آنکه داغ کج می کنند ـ

بنا برآن التماس آنست که چهار سیوره که سابق بجهت داغ در صوبه دکن مقرر بودند درینولا نیز مقرر شود که دو نفر بجهت چهره نویسانیدن و دو نفر بجهت داغ خدمت قیام نمایند ـ

9. *YADDASHT-I-DAGH.*

Accession No.	Date.	Summary.	Special features/Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4529.	Undated	It was represented from the *Subah* of the Deccan (Daulatabad) that the work of recording *Chehra* and branding *Dagh* was assigned to the *Topechis* accompanying the *Darogha* but generally the *Topechis* were not present to attend to the work. It was therefore requested that following the practice of the *Dargah-i-Mo'alla* and the previous practice for *Mewrahs* should be appointed so that two of them should attend to the writing of *Chehras* and the two should attend to branding.	This is a leaf of a *Yaddasht* containing the *Iltimas* detailed in Column 3.
4572.	Undated.	A request has been made to fix up a spot for branding the horses where the *Darogha* and *Amin* should also be present. This was requested with a view to avoid inconvenience.	It is a *Yaddasht* containing an *Iltimas* as detailed in Column No. 3 The document being brittle the text has been marginally damaged.

10. *YADDASHT-I-MOHR.*

Accession No.	Date	Summary.	Special features/Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
86.	8*th* *Shawwal*, 1047 *A.H.* 13th February, 1638 A.D. This is virtually the date of its entry into the *Siyaha*.	It was submitted (to the Prince) that Shaista Khan* who had been affixing his seal on *Sanads*, discontinued the practice. Thereupon orders were issued to the effect that the *Sanads* bearing the seal of Shaista Khan should not be taken as *mu'attal* and should be treated as valid till further orders were received from the Emperor, in that regard.	The back side of the document bears the round seal of Khush Hal, engraved during the first Regnal year of Shah Jahan. The date of entering the matter into *Siyaha* has been indicated on the back side as 8*th* *Shawwal*, 1047 *A.H.* 13th February, 1638 A.D. An endorsement on the top reads as : "*ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed*". (*Vide* SDSJR No. 25).

11. *DASTAK-I-TAQARRUR.*

Accession No. (1)	Date (2)	Summary. (3)	Special features/Remarks. (4)
4147.	1st *Zilhijja*, 1065 *A.H.* 22nd September, 1655 A.D. 24th *Dai*, 29th R.Y.	Muhammad has been appointed in place of Sripat as the *Mushrif* and *Tahwildar* for the purchases and use of raw salt-petre. He has been enjoined to discharge his duties with utmost care and diligence observing all the requisite formalities of the post and should prove honest and trustworthy. In the beginning he shall be entitled to receive a *bilmaqta'* salary of Rs. 30 per month without any deductions according to the *Zabita*. His salary shall be paid from the *tahwil* of the Mubarak, *Khazanchi* of the *Subah* of the Deccan. He has also been directed to communicate the *Roznamcha-i-Jam'-o-Kharch* to the *Daftar Khana-i-Humayuni* under the seal of the *Darogha*.	Seal : Muhammad dated 1062 A.H. It is an attested copy of a *Dastak*. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 112)

12. *DASTAK-I-RAHDARI*

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special features/Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
230.	*8th Muharram*, 1052 *A.H.* / 29th March, 1642 A.D.	The *Rahdars* and the *Guzarbans* incharge of the highway leading from Lahore to the Deccan have been informed that Bahkari Tardi, the *Gurzbardar* holding the rank of 100 *Zat*, 20 *Sawar* has been posted in the Deccan *Subah* as desired by the Prince Aurangzeb. Therefore, the above officials have been enjoined to see that the said person travels without any interference and peacefully reaches his destination to resume his duty.	Seal : Salabat Khan. *Allah Akbar* is superscribed. (*Vide* SDSJR No. 44.)

نشان ۲۲۸

۲۷ - ذی قعده ۱۰۰۱ھ

۱۷ - فروری ۱۹۳۲ع

۳ فرد

۱۳ - (محضر نامـــه)

الله اکبر

(فرد ۱ الف)

نقـــل

محضر نامه تمردی و فسادهاے ناوجی گراسیه وغیره موضع ناد کهره (sic) از قرار بتاریخ ۲۷ - شهر ذی قعده سنه ۱۰۰۱ ھ آن که محضرنامه تمردی و فسادهاے ناوجی گراسیه وغیره موضع ناد کهره (sic) من اعمال پرگنه بتاوه آنکه بزبانی دیسموکه و دیسپاندیه و زمینداران و مقدمان و مزارعان وغیره تحقیق شد که از ابتداۓ عمل بادشاهی در چبوتره حاضر نمی شد و از جمله حاصل دیه یک جزوی بطریق بمضع (sic) بلست کسان خود می فرستاد و عمل ضبط و نظر و پیائش بدستور پرگنه هرگز ادا ننموده و در راه بادشاهی زکوات می گرفت ـ

چنانچه در عمل سابق قبا خان ترکان برهمین موجب دیهه مذکور را .... زده و در عمل دریا خان که جاگیردار عمده باجاعه در پرگنه مزبور (پارینه) (فرد ۱ ب) و باهمراهان و قبیله غیر حاضر شده و در ایام قحط سال از زبانی (پارینه) جی وغیره زمینداران تحقیق شد و مشهور است که خلل‌ها کرده (در) موضع برلے دو مرتبه و موضع مراوده و موضع ایجنده (sic) بزرگ که دیهاۓ پرگنه بتاوه اند موضع نالره (sic) من اعمال پرگنه تهالنیر وغیره دیهاے را زده تاخت و تاراج نموده و در راه بادشاهی نیز دست اندازی می کرد و بعد از قحط سال اوجی مقدم موضع بهلالی (sic) من اعمال پرگنه دانگری (sic) که از پرگنه خود غیر حاضر شده راه می گرفت و دزدی دبراج (sic) میکرد اورا در دیه خود جاے داده داماد ناوجی باسم بهوجیا باگه که گراسیه موضع بار (sic) من اعمال پرگنه تلنگ است از آنجا غیر حاضر شده درکوده مانده بود و ناؤجی مذکور است از راه (sic) بابت سواری (پارینه) و کسان خود به همراه بهوجیا مذکور داده در پرگنه تلنگ (sic) راه رے روند و چوتهائی (فرد ۲ الف) کرده و مردمان را بسته در نادکهره مقطف برسر آنها میکرد ـ درین باب (پارینه) سند به نیز شاهد است ـ و از همین قسم مفسدان و حرا مزادها و رعایاے پرگنات گرد و نواح را در دیه خود جائز میداد ـ

چنانچه سیادت و نقابت پناه نواب سادات خان موافق شرح صدر به حضور عزت دستگاه (پارینه) امین فرموده اند و نیز اظهار نمودند که مقدم موضع دهود جاگیر مارا کشته و گاوان مواضع هاے تاخت نموده برهمین موجب می خواستم که این دیه را زده ناوجی حرامزاده را بسزاے برسانم ـ براے خاطر داشت جاگیر ایشان در گذر نمودیم و درعمل مرزا خان چند راجپوت گراسیه را با خود اتفاق نموده در پرگنه بتاوه خون ها کنانید قطعه ها برکنانیده (؟) با مقدم قصبه بتاوه را نیز کسان خود فرستاده بدهد ـ بناً بر عمل هاے او که در صدر مسطور است وقت یافته به وزارت پناه مرزا محمد تقی مرحومی نوشته برد به او (پارینه) (فرد ۲ ب) (پارینه) آمده پیند به مردمی که پیش رسیدند ناوجی وغیره دست سلاح نموده وقت فرصت نیافت و خود را بدقت نتوانست کند (sic) با جماعه راجپوتان وغیره که در دیه بودند جنگ نموده سه چهارکس را زخمی کرده از قلعه به راه دریچه گریخته به

خرمهایـ (sic) دریا پنهان شده بدر رفت ـ دوکس از و کشته شدند و پاره زخمی باقی راجپوتان و گولیان وغیره معه زن و بچه و مویشی گرفتار شدند و اجناس دیگر تاراج شد ـ چون امروز مقام نمودند به شب دیگر با جماعه آمده لشکر تیر باران کرد ـ چنانچه این حقیقت را بملازمت قبله انس و جان صاحب عالم و عالمیان عرضه داشت نمودند و بوزارت پناه مرحومی نوشته اند که قلعچه اورا شکسته و تهانه دار آنجا گزاشته بکارهاـے ..... مفسد شوند از آنجا نیز حکم آمده و بشجاعت شعار حاجی‌آقا نیز حکم آمد(فرد ۳ الف) که در آنجا هاـے جاـے (sic) ندهند ـ درین ضمن مردم درمیان انداخته قول (پارینه) آمده‌دید چون حاصل سنوات از ابتداـے جاگیرطلب نمودند که بدهند اوت رقبه دیه نو در تقسیم است ـ وهند مزروع دو اوت تخمینا (پارینه) ناله و راه مجرائی خواهد بود ـ باق را به ضابطه دیهاـے که زمین زراعت آنها موافق دیه نو است جواب بگو ـ باظهار نموده و کتبه داده شد که تقصیرات گذشته را معاف بکند و من بعد این عملها نمی کنم ـ بندی و مواشی و غله وغیره که در دیه مانده واگزارند و قلعه‌را بشکنند(؟) ـحاضرضامن می دهم و مبلغ هفت هزار روپیه‌از قرار متعلف قبول دارم و عوض مبلغ مذکور پسر خود اراول میدهم بنابرآن موافق التماس او قرار داده قبولیت و کتبه و اول (sic) گرفته گزاشته ـ چون حکم صاحب گرفته براـے ملازمت عدل(فرد ۳ ب) خود رفته اند پسر او وغیره راجپوتان باتفاق مردم ندر بار(sic)هاـے آنجا قصبه بتاوه و دو سه موضع‌دیگر را تاخت و تاراج کرده بردند ـ برین معنی هر کس اطلا ع دارد پوشیده و پنهان نیست ـ

شرح دستخط و مهر نواب سیادت و نقابت پناه نواب سادات خان آنکه در حرام زادگی و متمردی ناوجی زمیندار نادکهره هیچ کس نیست چنانچه که هرجا مفسد حرامزاده درنواحی بود و فساد می خواست بکند و می کرد و در دیه خود جانیداد و مقدم موضع دهود (بارینه) و از مالوه آمده بود ـ دیه‌را از پا انداخت و از هرجا که رعیت از دیه برآمده فراری می شد ـ او برده بحال (پارینه) قید است ـ انچه در باب متمردی ناوجی مذکور در متن محضر نوشته اند میان واقع است رسیده بر درگاه باین معنی گواه است ـ

(فرد ۳ الف)

شرح بخط و مهر شریعت پناه قاضی پیر محمد قاضی تهالنیر آنکه درمتمردی و حرامزادگی ناوجی گراسیه هیچ شک نیست چنانچه همه مسلمانان را معلوم است ـ

شرح بخط شریعت پناه قاضی ابوالقاسم قاضی چبوتره آنکه باقرار و به دستخط دیسمکه و دیشپانده‌به پرگنه بتاوه وغیره مهر نموده شد ـ

شرح حاشیه بخط و مهر عزت دستگاه میان آصف خان امین آنکه از زبانی سیادت و نقابت پناه سادات خان تحقیق نموده مهر کرده شد چنانچه خان مشار الیه نیز شرح شبه مهری کردند ـ

شرح دستخط پسرام دیسموکه تهالنیر بخط هندوی آنکه انچه در متن محضر نوشته اند میان واقع است ـ

شرح دستخط هندوی از بهانا جی و دیسپاندیه پرگنه تهالنیر (؟) انچه در باب متمردی ناوجی در متن نوشته شد بیان واقع است ـ

شرح به خط هندوی نیوجی دیسموکه و بهانا جی دیسپاندیه پرگنه چوند آنکه لب و لهجه درمحضر به تفصیل ذیل درباب (متمردی ناوجی) بیان واقع است ـ

(فرد ۲ ب)

شرح به خط هندوی از هامجی امین پرگنه چوپرہ آنکه انچه درمتن نوشته اند میان واقع است -

شرح بخط هندوی از لشنا جی ولد بیتاجی دیسمکه پرگنه بتاوه آنکه انچه درمتن محضر نوشته اند میان واقع است -

شرح بخط هندوی از بهاوجی دیسپاندیه پرگنه بتاوه آنکه انچه درمتن محضر نوشته اند میان واقع است -

شرح بخط هندوی راجن بهٹ قصبه بتاوه آنکه محضر موافق نوشته صحیح است - صحیح راجن بهٹ قصبه بتاوه (؟)

13. *MAHZAR NAMA.*

Accession No. (1)	Date (2)	Summary (3)	Special features / Remarks (4)
228.	*27th Ziqada*, 1051 *A.H.* 17th February, 1642 A.D.	(Folio 1a) An enquiry was conducted through the *Deshmukhs* the *Deshpandyas* the *Zamindars*, the *Muqaddams* and the *mazari'an* and others in respect of the pernicious activities of Naoji Gurasiya in various villages of the *Pargana* of Betaved (Khandesh *Subah*) and the following facts were recorded: that he had been absconding from reporting at *Chabutra* since the beginning of Imperal reign; that he had been remitting only a part of the revenue collected by him. that too through his agents; that he was not making payments according to the *Dastur;* that he had been collecting *Zakat* on behalf of the Emperor; that during the term of Quba Khan Turkaman he attacked certain villages; that he absented himself together with his kinsmen during the term of Darya Khan; (Folio 1b) that according to a report made by a *zamindar* he plundered several villages of Betaved Thalner *Pargana* during the times of famine;	*Allah Akbar* is superscribed. It is a copy of a *Mahzar Nama* the text of which has been marginally damaged. (Folio 3b) The contents of the *Mahzar Nama* have been confirmed by the following: – 1. Nawab Sadat Khan* endorsed that nobody could carry on more pernicious activities than Naoji as he created troubles wherever he went. The contents of the *Mahzar* were based on facts for which he was a witness. (Folio 4a) 2. *Qazi* Peer Muhammad of Thalner endorsed that there was no doubt in the mischief making of Naoji Gurasiya. 3. *Qazi* Abul Qasim* the *Qazi* of the *Chabutra* confirmed the statement of the *Deshmukhs* and the *Deshpandyas* of Betaved *Pargana*, with his seal and signature. 4. Mian Raje Khan (?), the *Amin* endorsed with his seal and signature that the facts reported by Sadat Khan were true as Sadat Khan himself endorsed the facts under his seal.

that he interfered Imperial servants in the performance of their duties ;

that his son-in-law Bhojiya also joined him in his pernicious activities.

(Folio 2a)

The matter as detailed above was reported to '*Izzat dastgah* the *Amin* (?) by Nawab Sadat Khan*. The *Amin* also expressed that his servant was killed and his cattle were taken away and village plundered by the persons of Naoji and for the same reason he had an intention to punish Naoji but he forgave in view of his *jagir*.

Again during the term of Mirza Khan a few Gurasiya Rajputs made murders and carried pernicious activities in the *Pargana* of Betaved.

The matter was reported to *Wizarat Panah* late Mirza Muhammad Taqi and action was however taken against him and he first fought with the help of a team of Rajputs and inflicted injury on three to four persons of the Imperial army but ultimately two of his men were killed and serveral injured and notwithstanding the situation he fled away and hid himself.

(Folio 2b)

The Rajputs and *Gaulis*, who were fighting on his side, were arrested with their families, cattle and stores. The Imperial forces camped there for that night when again he gathered a band and attacked the forces with arrows.

5. Basram, the *Deshmukh* of Thalner endorsed in *Hindawi* that the contents of the *Mahzar* were actual facts.

6. Bhanaji, *Deshpandya* of Thalner *Pargana* endorsed in *Hindawi* that the contents of the text in respect of the pernicious activities of Naoji were actual facts.

7. Neoji, the *Deshmukh* and Bhanaji, the *Deshpandya* of the *Pargana* of Chopra endorsed in *Hindawi* that the details of the facts contained in the *Mahzar* were true.

(Folio 4b)

8. Hanji, the *Amin* of the *Pargana* of Chopra endorsed in *Hindawi* that the contents were based on facts.

9. Lachnaji son of Bitaji of the *Pargana* of Betaved endorsed in *Hindawi* that the contents of the text of *Mahzar* were based on facts.

10. Bhaoji *Deshpandya* of the *Pargana* of Betaved endorsed in *Hindawi* that the contents of the text of *Mahzar* were based on facts.

11. Rajan Bhat (?) of the *Qasba* of Betaved endorsed in *Hindawi* that the contents of the *Mahzar* were correct.

13. *MAHZAR NAMA*—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(Folio 3a) The above situation was reported to the Prince (Aurangzeb) through an '*Arzdasht*. Thereupon late Mirza Muhammad Taqi was ordered to leave the fort and the *Thana* and Haji Aqa was deputed there to set the affairs right. Haji Aqa conducted enquiries and made demands of the *hasils* of the *jagir* from the date of its assignment. Naoji prayed for pity and to forgive his earlier wrong doings and promised never to repeat his pernicious activities. He offered a *Hazir Zamini* and admitted to have collected seven thousand rupees through robbery. His request was considered but again he plundered Betaved and a few other villages.	Here it may be noted that the true extracts of all the *Hindawi* endorsements have been rendered into Persian and the *Hindawi* text has been excluded in this copy of *Mahzar*.

14. *RASID-I-NISHAN*

Accession No.	Date.	Summary.	Special features/Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4012.	15*th Muharram*, 1065 *A.H.* 13th November, 1654 A.D.	Sati Das, *Wakil* of Fath Rohella acknowledges the receipt of the *Nishan-i-'Alishan* addressed to the aforementioned person, on 15*th Muharram*, 28th Regnal year (1065 *A.H.*)/13th November, 1654 A.D. Recorded on 15*th Muharram*, 28th Regnal year (1065 *A.H.*)/ 13th November, 1654 A.D.	This is a receipt of a *Nishan* acknowledged by a *Wakil* on behalf of his *mawakkil*. This receipt has been superscribed with the phrase *Allah Akbar*. Sati Das has affixed his signet seal and signed below at the end of the receipt.

۷ - شوال سنه ۱۰۶۲هـ

یکم ستمبر سنه ۱۶۵۲ع

۱۵. (اقرار نامه)

باقرار شیخ کمال ولد شیخ بهکن عرف شیخ مصطفی بن شیخ عیسی عباسی مهر نموده شد

الله اکبر

مهر مرتضی خان صدر جهان

باعث تحریر این سطور آنست که سما شیخ کمال ولد شیخ بهکن عرف شیخ مصطفی ابن شیخ عیسی عباسی در حال نفوذ تصرفات ملکیه و سلامتی حواس و طبائع نفسیه و عقلیه اقرار صحیح شرعی و اعتراف معتبر نمود برین جمله که تمام زمین زرعی و سکنه و باغ هائے وغیره از نقود اجناس چه در قصبه . . . . . نی وجه درقصبه سندیله یا ازروئے ارث بمن رسیده یا پیدا کرده من است به پسر خود سما شیخ فیض الله و فرزندان ایشان تملیک دادیم و این اقرار به حضور جماعه مسلمانان بتفصیل ذیل واقع شده اگر از شخصی دعوی خلوف این مذکور شود یا سندی ظاهر کند دروغ است و باطل و این چند کلمه بطریق سند بر اقرار خود مقرر مذکور نویسانده دادتا عندالحاجت حجت کرده - تحریر هفتم شوال سنه ۱۰۶۲ هجری -

العبد

کمال ولد شیخ بهکن عرف مصطفی بن شیخ عیسی

مهر - کمال بن شیخ مصطفی عباسی

(۱) گواه شد دولاری ولد عبدالسلام - بخط

(۲) گواه شد تا جا ولد شیخ بهکن عرف مصطفی

مهر تاج الدین ولد . . . . مصطفی

(۳) گواه شد حسن ولد عبدالسلام

(۴) شهد بمافیه عبدالعزیز مصطفی - بخط

مهر - عبدالعزیز بن مصطفی

(۵) گواه شد بهاری ولد شیخ قطب

(۶) گواه شد شاه محمد بکول

(۷) گواه شد سید بدی ولد سید هاشم

(۸) گواه شد محمد شریف علی شیر

(۹) انچه در صدر مسطور است بیان واقع است کتبه بخط عبدالرحمان

(۱۰) گواه شد سیف الله ولد شاه محمد جیودهری

(۱۱) گواه شد شاه محمد ولد . . . . معظم

(۱۲) گواه شد داد بن قطب

(۱۳) شاهد است سید بن همزه

(۱۴) گواه شد فیروز بن قطب مانکهو

(۱۵) اطلاع دارد سید علی شیر

15. *IQRAR NAMA*

Accession No.	Date	Summary	Special features / Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
H. A. Y. 8.	*7th Shawwal*, 1062 *A.H.* 1st September, 1652 A.D.	Shaikh Kamal son of Shaikh Bhikkan *alias* Shaikh Mustafa son of Shaikh Isa Abbasi transferred his agricultural lands, residential house, gardens and other things in cash and kind which were either inherited or earned by him, at Sandila or other villages, to his son Shaikh Faizullah and his sons, in the presence of several *musalmans*, who recorded their witness on this document which had been legally executed by the aforementioned Shaikh Kamal, after careful consideration, so that it should serve a *Sanad* in future. Any *Sanad* produced or claim made against the terms contained in this document should be treated as invalid.	This *Iqrar Nama* bears the seal of *Sadr-i-Jahan*, Murtuza Khan on the top. The seal of Kamal bin Shaikh Mustafa Abbasi has also been affixed togethere with his endorsement consisting of his forefather's name. The following are the other witnesses : 1. Duiare son of Abdul Salam. 2. Taja son of Shaikh Bhikkan *alias* Mustafa together with his seal. 3. Hasan son of Abdul Salam. 4. Abdul Aziz Mustafa together with seal. 5. Bihari son of Shaikh Qutb. 6. Shah Muhammad Bakul. 7. Syed Badi son of Syed Hashim. 8. Muhammad Sharif Ali Sher. 9. Abdul Rahman. 10. Saifullah son of Shah Muhammad. Jeodhari. 11. Shah Muhammad son of Muazzam. 12. Dad son of Qutb. 13. Syed son of Hamza. 14. Feroz son of Qutb. Mankhu. 15. Syed Ali Sher.

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رفعت و عزت دستگاہ رومی خان

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عمدۃالملک، رکن السلطنۃ القاہرہ، موتمن الدولہ الباہرہ، بخشی الملک صادق خان

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SAHEB **صاحب**

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SALABAT KHAN **صلابت خاں**

مقرب‌الحضرت‌الخاقانی ، منظور انظار سلطانی ، مورد مرحمت پادشاهی ،
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GLOSSARY OF ENDORSEMENTS.

This glossary supplies meanings of such endorsements which occur with a considerable frequency. Those which are less frequent and longer have been immediately translated in the text.

Allah Akbar	.. Allah is great.
Ba 'arz-i-'Ali raseed	.. (Lit. Came to the high notice of). Submitted to the *Subahdar* or Prince.
Ba 'arz-i-mukarrar rasanand	.. May be submitted for *'arz-i-mukarrar* (procedure) or to *Arz-i-Mukarrar* (Officer).
Ba hal-i-khud bashad	.. (Lit. He may remain in his own state). May be continued in the present rank.
Bamujib-i-Amri-'Ali-i-Muta'ali sharaf-i-sudoor yaft	.. Obtained the honour of issue in accordance with the *Amr-i-'Ali* (the order of a Prince or *Subahdar*).
Ba nazar dar amad	.. (Lit. Came to the sight of). Noticed ; seen.
Ba nazar-i-'Ali guzasht	.. (Lit. Passed through the high sight of) . Has been seen.
Dakhil-i-'Arzdasht-shudah	.. Entry has been taken into *'Arzdasht.*
Dakhil-i-Waqiah numayand	.. It should be entered into *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah.*
Dakhil-i-Roznamcha-wa-Tashiha	.. Entry taken into the *Roznamcha* (Diary), and *Tashiha* (Muster).
Farman-i-'Alishan Qalmi numayand	.. May the Imperial Firman be written.
Ittala'atu 'alaih	.. (Lit. I have got informed of it). Noted.
Ittila' yaft	.. Got informed ; noted.
Muafiq-i-Waqiah ast / *Mutabiq-i-Waqiah ast*	.. Attested that it is in accordance with the entries of *Yaddasht-i-Waqiah.*

Mukarrar ba 'arz-i-muqaddas raseed	.. Re-submitted to the Imperial notice.
Mukarrar ba 'arz-i-ashraf-i-aqdas raseed	.. Re-submitted to the supreme notice of the Emperor.
Muqarrara muafiq-i-Zabita	.. Fixed according to the *Zabita.*
Manzur darand	.. May be treated as sanctioned. Sanctioned.
Muttala' shud	.. Noted.
Mulazamat namood	... Appeared in the presence (of a superior).
Qalmi shud	.. Penned ; written.
Sabbata	.. Affixed.
'Umdat-ul-Mulk bar nayamadand	.. *'Umdat-ul-Mulk* did not come out.
'Umdat-ul-Mulk bar amadand	.. *'Umdat-ul-Mulk* came out.
'Umdat-ul-Mulk bahal farmadand	.. *'Umdat-ul-Mulk* restored his rank to him.
Waqaftu 'alaih	.. (Lit. have noted it). Noted.

GENERAL GLOSSARY

'A'

Abadani : .. Populous ; population.

'Adl Panah : .. (Lit: Judicious). Here a ceremonial mention of *'Adil Shahi* monarch.

Ahadi : .. (Lit: Single or alone)

Gentleman ; trooper; midway between the *Mansabdars* and the *Tabinan* on the one hand and *Ahsham* on the other. (Irvine 43).

Ahadiyan-i-Barq Andaz : .. *Ahadis* who are Matchlockmen.

Ahali-o-mawali : .. People at large; poor and rich ; courtiers ; retinue.

Ahsham : .. (Lit: Servants; domestics; retainers ; a kind of militia or armed police). In official manuals (*Dastur-ul-'Amal*) it comprehends the infantry; the personnel of the artillary; the artificers and the attendants on the court. (Irvine, 160).

Akhbar : .. (Lit: News). News-letters.

Alam : (Lit: A standard or a flag). An emblem of honour bestowed by the Mughal emperors on the nobles.

'Alal Hisab .. (Lit: On the accounts). Pay given before hand; money paid in advance or on account. (Wilson).

'Alufa : .. Subsistence money; rations ; daily pay ; soldier's pay ; stipend; salary; provender for a horse.

'Am : .. A Short reference to the *Diwan-i-'Am* or the Mughal public hall of audience.

'Amil : .. A Collector of revenue on behalf of *Jagirdar*. (Habib, 170).

Amin : .. (Lit: Trusty ; a trustee ; a commissioner; a superintendent).

In Mughal administration, an assessor of revenue ; head of measuring party; Imperial officer checking revenue collection in *Jagirs*. (Habib, 438).

Amin-i-'Imarat : .. Superintendent of buildings.

Amir : .. A commander; Governor ; chief, leader; a noble ; a lord; a prince; an amir.

Amr : .. An order; a command. This word is used with different adjectives suited to the ordering authority as *Amr-i-'Ali* or *Amr-i-'Ali-i-Mut'ali* for the orders of a prince and as *Amr-i-Wala Qadr* for the orders of noble and so on and so forth.

'Arzdasht : .. A note or a report from an inferior to a superior. (Steingass, Wilson).

Asbab-i-mamnu'a : .. (Lit: Forbidden or prohibited goods).

Merchandise disallowed for sale with a view to protection or any other reason.

'A'—(Contd.)

Ashrafi : .. A gold coin ; a *Mohr*. It was not in general commercial use, but mostly employed for hoarding purposes. Its weights remained practically unaltered from the times of Akbar to Aurangzeb. (Habib, 380).

Asl : .. (Lit: Original)
A term of reference for indicating the value or amount of original grant. It is generally used with *Izafa* (enhancement).

Asnad : .. (See *Sanad*)

'Awarizat : .. (Lit: Diseases).
Incidental or extra-ordinary taxes or contributions.

Azuqa : Provisions.

'B'

Bajantari : .. A musician; a village musician.

Bakhshi-ul-Mulki : .. *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki* was the officer incharge of military administration as well as intelligence. He was responsible for smooth working of *mansabdari* system and a number of functions which in reality were of public and administrative importance. (Qureshi 11, also see Sarkar, 24 ; Hasan, 215 ; Saran, 176).

Baluch : .. The name of a tribe living on the bank of the Indus.

Ban : .. Rockets. (Irvine 147).

Banda : .. (Lit: Bound ; chained ; a servant ; a slave without power Pl. *Bandagan*). A cerimonial form of mentioning one's own self or the inferior class, with all humbleness.

Banda hai dargah-i-Khalaiq Panah]:} (Lit: The slaves at the threshold of the protector of all creatures). .. A cerimonial form with which a noble would make a reference of himself in relation to the Mughal Court.

Banda-i-dargah : .. A slave of (your) threshold.

Banjaras : . .. The term is most usually applied to a grain and cattle merchant, who, with a more or less numerous party of some calling, moves about to different markets, and especially accompanies bodies of troops to supply them with corn.
They comprise both Hindus and Mohammadens acknowledging a common origin and affinity. (Wilson).

Barawurd : .. A bill or a pay bill.

Barawurdi : .. Many worthy persons in want of resources were granted the wherewithal for mounts, and such were given the assignments without the horses receiving the brand.

The Turanis and the Iranis were given twenty five Rupees and Indian got twenty Rupees and those employed as workers of the *Khalisah* fifteen Rupees. Those were called *Barawurdis*. (Qureshi, 116).

Bargir : .. (Lit: A bearer of loads.) Hired trooper. (Irvine 37).
A person considered capable of military service, but not required to maintain a horse. (Qureshi, 128).

Barq Andaz : .. Matchlockman.

Barut saz : .. A maker of gun-powder.

'B'—(Contd.)

Begar : Unpaid labour. (Habib, 150).

Beopari : .. A trader ; a dealer.

Bila qusur-i-wusuli : .. Without any deduction of arrears or uncollected balance.

Bil-maqta : .. According to agreement ; stipulated ; fixed; consolidated; applied especially to a tenure by which a ryot holds his land at a fixed rate per plough or per *Bigha*, or to the engagement by which his rent is fixed for a given term without liability to enhancement.

In the South it implies land or a village held at a fixed rate. (Wilson, Shakeb, 44).

Biradar : A brother.

Biradari : .. Brotherhood ; kinship.

Biradar zada : .. Brother's son ; a nephew.

Biswa : .. (Lit: A twentieth) but applied specially to the twentieth part of a *Bigha*. It is also used to express a proportionate share of property in terms of *Bigha* divisible into twenty parts. (Wilson).

The word *Biswa* which is sometimes employed in stating an area of *Zamindari* does not mean the actual unit of area of that name, equal to one twentieth of a *Bigha*, but represents a twentieth part of a village. (Habib, 140).

Brahman : .. A Brahmin.

Bunduqchi : .. A musketeer ; a rifle-man : a Matchlockman.

But khana : .. An idol temple ; a tavern.

Buyutat : .. (Pl. of *buyut*, Pl. of *bait* a house). House expenses; account of such an office for registering the effects of deceased persons. (Steingass). Factories and Stores. (Hasan, 86) (also see Qureshi, 53-4, 60).

'C'

Chabutra-i-Kotwali : .. It is also briefly referred to as Chabutra.

A place where the head of the police is usually stationed. A police office or station or the magistrate's court. (Wilson).

Chahar aspa : .. Possessed of four horses. (Qureshi, 98).

'C'—(Contd.)

Chahar qab : .. (A Turkish word). A vest without sleeves worn by Turkish kings. (SDSJR, 28).

Chauki Nawis : .. One who keeps account of out-posts and guards. (Steingass)

Chauthai : .. An assessment of generally to onefourth of the actual Government collections demanded by the Marathas from the Mohammaden and Hindu princes of Hindustan, as the price of forbearing to ravage their countries. The *Chauth* was collected by the Marathas through their own agents, and was divided into four parts :

1. *Raj babti*. a fourth allotted to the head of state.
2. From the other three parts, denominated collectively *Mukhasa*, six percent of the whole *Chauth*, termed *Sahotra*, was set apart for the *Pant Suchu*, and
3. *Nargunda*, or three percent was given away at the pleasure of the Raja or Peshwa.
4. The remainder or *'Ain Mukhasa*, sixty six percent was distributed among different *Jagirdars* to assist them in maintaining the troops they were bound to furnish for the use of the state. (Wilson, Habib, 148, 241).

Chawar: .. A measure of land, equal to 120 square *Bighas*. (Wilson, Shakeb 57).

Chehal Dami : .. A seer, equal to 40 *Dams* in weight. (Habib, 368).

Chehra: .. (Lit: A countenance).

A descriptive roll of a person, horse, elephant, sword or any other thing. (Shakeb, 250).

Chela: .. (Lit: Servant ; a slave; a pupil; a disciple). Slaves; household troops. (Irvine, 11).

'D'

Daftar : .. Record; an office.

Daftur-i-'Ali: .. (Lit: A high Office).

Probably a term of reference to the office of the Chief administrator of a *Subah*.

Daftar-i-Bakhshi-ul-Mulki: The office of the *Bakhshi-ul-Mulki*.

Daftur-i-Darul-Insha: .. Office of drafting firmans and other correspondence. (Hasan, 145).

Daftar-i-Diwani: .. Office of a *Diwan*.

Daftar-i-Diwan-i-A'la: .. Office of the Chief *Diwan*. (Qureshi, 49).

Daftar-i-Diwan-ul-Sadarat: Office of the Chief of the Department of Religious and judicial affairs.

Daftar-i-Istifa: .. Office of the *Mustaufi*. The office which received copies of the documents of grants for record and attestation and was responsible for audit. (*Siaq Namah*, 291).

Daftar-i-Mushrif: .. Office of the Accountant.

Daftar-i-Sadarat: .. Office of the religious and judicial affairs.

Daftar-i-Taujeeh-i-Mufassili-wa-Awarija-i-Mufassil: An office which dealt with the sums of money spent on salaries on the income of the assignments given in lieu thereof in Mufassils and (the office) of village to village, accounts of Muffassil. (Wilson; Qureshi, 76, 84; Shakeb, 165)

Daftar Khana-i-Humayun: The Imperial records office.

Dagh: A mark; a spot; a stain; a brand.

Dagh Nama: .. A certificate of branding.

Dagh-o-Tashiha: Branding and verification. (Irvine 45, 54).

Dah-bisti: .. (Lit: ten-twenty).

The number of horses to men among the troopers (*tabinan-i-biradari*) was according to the role of *Dah bist* meaning apparently that the total number of horses was double that of the number of men as:

3 three-horsed men=9 horses.

4 two-horsed men=8 horses.

3 one- horsed man=3 horses.

10 men =20 horses.

That is, with thousand men there would be two thousand horses. (Irvine, 10).

Dah-nimi: .. (Lit: *Dah* meaning ten and *nimi* meaning half= 5 per cent). *Dah-nimi* was a deduction from the revenue collected and not really a cess. The term is generally used paired with *muqaddami*. (Habib, 131, 132).

Daira: .. A circle; a camp; a monastery.

Dak Chauki: (Lit: *Dak*: Post; post office or establishment for conveyance of letters and of travellers). Relays of men or cattle along the road for these purposes.

Dali: .. A tray, or a couple of trays, fastened by slings to each end of a pole, carried over the shoulders. Such an apparatus is used especially to carry complimentary presents of fruit, sugar, spices or fish, etc.

Dam: .. A copper coin weighing 322.7 grains used by the Mughals of India. The *Dam* used in *jama*' records was only a money of account and as such was reckoned as equal to one fortieth of a rupee. Thus if the *jagir* was 'twelve-monthly' a *Jama*' of one lakh *Dams* would imply a *hasil* of Rs. 2,500. It is said of the provinces of the Mughal Deccan that their *hasil* of Rs. 881 akhs did not amount to "three monthly" (*Se-maha*) of their *jama*' which was 1,44,90,00,000 *Dams* and so practically four times the *hasil* figure.

The 'month-ratios' seem to have come into general use in Mugha administration in the reign of Shah Jahan. (Habib, 263, 265, 367)

Darbar: .. A durbar; a public audience or levee held by a prince or a viceroy in India. The hall or place of audience.

Dargah: .. (Lit: A court; a durgah or the shrine of a saint). In these documents a short term of reference to the Mughal court.

Dargahi: .. Pertaining or relating to *Dargah* or court.

Dargah-i-Khalaiq Panah: .. (Lit: A King's court which is an asylum of men).

A ceremonial term of reference to the Mughal court.

Dargah-i-mo'alla: .. (Lit: The sublime court).

A ceremonial term of reference to the Mughal court.

Darogha : .. A superintendent; a manager.

A chief native officer in various departments under the Government. (Wilson).

Daroghagana: .. The pay or fees of a *Darogha*. Taxes levied for the payment of *Daroghas* under the Mohammaden Government. (Wilson; SDSJR, 190)

Darogha-i-'adalat: .. A judge or deputy presiding over a court in the absence of a superior of high rank. (Wilson).

Dar-ul-Zarb: .. A mint.

Dastak: .. A permit; a passport; a summon or any other document which could be taken by an incumbent to some other office or place to the effect of some administrative action.

Dastgardan: .. 1. A loan without any voucher. (Wilson).

2. *Dastgardan* is a loan without voucher which was paid in full to the borrower without any deduction. On the contrary, deduction was made in the amount sanctioned as *Musa'adat* by the treasury officials. (SDSJR, 61).

A form of buying, by which part of the price is given to the seller, then re-taken by way of loan to be handed back as a further instalment and so on until the full amount is reached, when the purchaser is considered as owner of the object bought, and as debator for its price, which must be paid at a stated term.

Dastur: .. (Lit: Rule; a model; formula or any writing of authority to which people have recourse).

A short term of reference to *Dastur-ul- 'Amal.*

Dastur-i-In'am: .. A customary fee which can be collected by a person by virtue of his *in'am*.

Dastur-i-Panj Hazari: A *Dastur* governing the emoluments of those holding a rank of five thousand.

Dastur-i-Sabiq: .. A term of reference to a previous *Dastur-ul-'Amal*.

Dastur-ul-'Amal: An administrative Manual—*Dastur-ul-'Amal* should as a word, mean regulation guiding executive work and thus many administrative manuals are styled *Dastur-ul-'Amals*. But *'amal* also bears the sense revenue collection (where *'amil*, revenue collector) so that the use of this term for revenue rates is not in-appropriate. (Habib, 202).

Daul: .. Form; estimate; valuation; a statement of the particulars of the gross revenue levied from an estate or district.

An estimate of the amount of revenue which a district may be expected to yield. (Wilson, Habib 222).

Daulat khwah: .. A well-wisher. A ceremonial form of representing the first person. I, me. A well wisher of the state.

Daulat khwahi: .. State of well wishing.

Deccani: .. Pertaining to the Deccan.

Desai: .. A revenue officer who shared a 5 percent charge on the revenue equally with *Muqaddam*. The office was hereditary and frequently recomposed by grants of land. He was the principal revenue officer of a district. (Habib, Passim).

Deshmukh: .. A hereditary chief exercising police and revenue authority over a number of villages. (Wilson).

A dominant *Zamindar* of an area who could grow into a chief or the descendant of a powerful chief might shrink into a *Deshmukh*. (Habib, 183, 292).

Deshpandya: .. The hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages and paid by lands. (Wilson).

Dhugdhugi with Haft Marwarid: A necklace with seven pearls. (*Nur-ul-Lughat*).

Dida-o-Danista: .. (Lit: Having seen and understood). Knowingly; wilfully; deliberately.

Diwan: .. A royal court; a council of State; a tribunal of revenue or justice. A minister; a chief officer of State.

Diwan-i-Sadarat-ul-'Aliya: The office of the *Diwan* who received the list of persons holding charitable lands by way of *Madad Ma'ash* etc. (Hasan 266-7).

Diwan-i-buyutat: .. A minister of government stores and factories. (Hasan, 238). (See also Mir Saman).

'D'—(Contd.)

Doras: .. (Lit: A string ; a robe).

A distinguishing term for counting deers as three deers shall be counted in terms of three *doras* or strings of deers. It may be noted that a *dora* of a deer includes its off-springs also.

Du'akhwan: .. Reciter of ceremonial prayer.

Du aspa : .. Possessed of two horses.

Dubalgha: .. A steel head piece; a helmet with a vizor or a nose-guard. (Irvine, 64).

Dumbala: .. An order for giving up the Government share of the produce to the cultivators. (Wilson).

'F'

Fard-i-hasil : A statement of the revenue amount collected. (Habib, 196).

Farman : A firman.

An Imperial order or mandate.

Farman-i-'Alishan : The exalted mandate or firman.

Fasil-i-Khandaq : A breast-work inside a fortification; an entrenchment wall.

Faujdar : An officer of Mughal Government, who was invested with the charge of the police, and jurisdiction in all criminal matters. A criminal judge; a magistrate. The Chief of a body of troops. (Wilson).

Feelban : The keeper and the mahout of an elephant.

Fehrist : A list; an inventory; a short reference to the *Fehrist-i-Mulazaman-i-dargah-i-khalaiq panah* or the roll of Imperial servants or *Mansabdars*.

'G'

Gauli : A caste living by keeping cows and selling milk. Different classes of them are known in the Deccan. (Wilson).

Ghari : A measure of time; a term of twenty-four minutes, being one sixth of a part of a day and a night.
(Wilson and S D S J R, P vii)

Ghulam : A servant; a page; a boy, a lad.

Gond : The half barbarous inhabitants of the eastern branches of Vindhya mountains. (Wilson).

Gumashta : An agent; a steward; a representative. (Wilson).
An agent sent by *Jagirdars* to arrange for the collection of revenue on their behalf. (Habib, 283).

'G'—(Contd.)

Guzarban : An officer appointed to take tolls both on the high roads and in ferries. (Wilson).

Gurzbardar : A mace-bearer.

Ghusl Khana : (Lit: *A* bath room)

A Mughal private chamber came to be known as *Ghusl Khana* because of its proximity to bath room during the times of Akbar.

Shah Jahan gave it the name of *Daulat Khana-i-Khas*. He held the private assemblies twice everyday. One was held immediately after his retiring from the *Diwan-i-khas-o-'am* in the morning. Here the *Wakil* and the *Wazir* had the chance of private conversation with the emperor. Shah Jahan usually spent four to five *gharis* (nearly two hours) in this assembly. (Hasan 77, 81).

'H'

Haqiqat : (Lit : Truth; reality. The real state; circumstances).

A statement of facts of a case in Mughal administration. A *Haqiqat* may be recorded in respect of any case e.g. *Haqiqat-i-Mansab* was a document prepared in the office of the *Bakhshi* in regard to a candidate and submitted to the Emperor on the appointed day (*vide* S D S J R, x). (Irvine, 16).

Haq-ul-tahsil : The right or due of collection; the rate or fee of the officer employed to collect the revenue of government. (Wilson).

Hawalat : Balance of the village cash account in the *patwaris* hand. A thing given in trust; a loan for a short time; money advanced or deposited in another's hands. In treasury accouts ; inefficient balances, or debts or dependencies; unaudited advances. (Wilson).

Harkara : A scout; a spy. (Irvine, 213).

The transformation of the secret service into an open service necessitated the creation of other secrets these are named the *Harkaras*. They kept the governor of the province informed of the happenings and conditions of their localities, and sent an envelope to be forwarded to the Imperial court enclosed in the male bag. (Saran. 199).

Hasil : (Lit : The outcome; produce; harvest; revenue).

The actual collection of revenue; produce . (Habib, 196).

Hasilat : (Pl. of *Hasil*).

Haveli : (Lit : *A* house ; a dwelling; habitation). The tract of country adjacent to a capital town. (Wilson).

Hazari : (Lit: Relating to one thousand).

A commander of a thousand, either actually or nominally ; it was an honorary military title at the court of the Mughal, borne by civil as well as military functionaries. (Wilson).

Artillery captain. (Irvine, 315).

'H'—(Contd.)

Hazir Zamini : A security for personal appearence.

Hindawi : A vernacular Indian language.

Hukkam : (Pl. of *Hakim*).

A Governor; a Commander; a Judge; a Magistrate.

The Supreme administrative authority in a district.

Hun : A gold coin current in the South of India; a pagoda, usually about 50 grains in weight, but of different standard and value, according to the place where coined. (Wilson).

Huquq-i-Diwani : Fiscal obligations. (Habib, 299)

'I'

'Id-ul-Zuha : A muslim festival of sacrifices celebrated on the 10th of *Zilhijja*.

Ijara : Price; profit; especially employed to denote a lease or form of land held at a defined rent or revenue, whether from Government direct or from an intermediate pair of the public revenue. Any items of revenue leting lands on farm or lease; the lands so let; a contract a monopoly. (Wilson).

Revenue farming. (Habib, 233).

Ikhrajat : A perquisite appropriated by officials personally and excluded from *Jam'*. It was entirely non-fiscal extortion. (Habib 243).

Ilahi-year : An era instituted by emperor Akbar commencing with the first year of his reign. (Wilson).

The foundation of the *Ilahi* era took place in 992 A.H. (Bendray, 2, 3)

Iltimas : (Lit: Praying; supplicating; petitioning; beseeching prayer; request).

An humble or unpretended representation. A document containing the above. (Wilson).

Imam : One who stands before or is followed; a head; chief; leader; specially in religious matters or reader in a mosque.

In'am : (Lit: Bestowing; abundance; conferring a favour; benefaction; favour; gratuity; gift; reward).

Lands held on the same basis as *jagir*, but not against any rank or with any obligations, were known as *In'am*.

Revenue free lands. (Habib, 312).

Iraqi : Produced in or belonging to Iraq (especially applied to a breed of horses from that country).

'Ivaz : (Lit: Giving or doing an equivalent compensation exchange).

Assignment of a *jagir* at another place in lieu of a *jagir* at one place. The *'Ivaz* assignments may or may not be equal to the origin.

Transfer of *Jagirdars*. (Habib 267).

Hence *'Ivaz-i-Jagir* : A *jagir* assigned in lieu of a *jagir*.

'Ivaz-i-Chauthai : A grant made in lieu of *Chauthi*.

Izafa : (Lit: Addition; increase).

An increase in a *mansab*; *jagir*; amount of revenue etc., generally used with *asl* or the original.

'J'

Jadidi 'Ivazi : (*Jadidi:* A currupt form of *Jadid:* new, fresh. *'Ivazi:* In compensation; in lieu of). A person newly appointed in lieu of some other; anything newly exchanged.

Jagirdar : A holder of a *jagir;* a *Jagirdar.*

Jama'adar : A leader of troops . Petty leader. (*Irvine,* 183).

The chief or leader of any number of persons in military language, a native subaltern officer second to the *Subahdar;* an officer of police, customs, or excise, second to the *Darogha* a head domestic servant, a sort of major-domo, but unconnected with the table department. (Wilson).

Jama'at : A body; a troop ; a class order or rank.

Jam' : Standard assessment of revenue for *jagir* assignment (Habib. *Passim*).

A new Valuation and not a new assessment of the demand rate (Qureshi, 266 and *Passim*).

Jama'bandi : An account of the quantity of land and number of houses in a district; the settlement of an assessment; a rent roll.

The term *jam'* signified the amount assessed as opposed to *hasil,* the amount collected. (Habib, 196, 199).

In accountancy *Jama'* is also used for 'receipts' and thus stands opposite to *Kharj* expenditure (Moreland, 212 - 215).

It is used in revenue literature in the general sense of fixing or determining anything.

Jami'-Masjid : A cathedral Mosque; a mosque where Friday Prayers are offered.

Jambwah : A dagger (SDSJR, 29).

Jaribana : A rate imposed for defraying the charges of measurement.
An assessment on the cultivators for the expenses of measurement. (Wilson).

Jasus : A spy; an emissary; an intelligencer.

Jilaudar : One who runs by the side of a rider holding the bridle; an attendant; a groom.

Jogi : (Lit: A practiser of the jog or yog. A pretender to super human faculties). In general a religious mendicant, who assumes various characters in different parts of India; as an ascetic a conjurer, and fortune teller, a musician. A caste of Hindus who are usually weavers. (Wilson).

Jumladar : A category of *Bargirs* holding rank of one hundred.

'K'

Kabadi : One whose occupation is breeding horses and other animals-one who conveys articles in horse-panniers; also a wood, cutter. (Wilson).

'K'—(Contd.)

Kariz : A canal. (Wilson, Kishoari)

Karkun : (Lit: An operator).

A clerk; an interior revenue officer. (Wilson).

The *Karkun* was a functionary of some importance attached to the suite of the *'Amil*. The *Karkun* was a sort of camp clerk and accountant in one, both to the chief *'Amil* and *Pargana 'Amil*, and going round with them on the tours of assessment. His first duty was to keep a full record of transactions which took place between the Government servants and the cultivators. (Saran, 290).

Karoris : Lit : The possesser or the collector of a *Karor* (1,00,00,000).

An official who was concerned chiefly with collecting the amount which the *Amin* had assessed. (Habib, 277).

Karorgiri : A custom duty imposed on the import and export of merchandise at the rate of five percent. It is also called *Sad-o-Panj* (Shakeb, 77, 145-6).

Khadim : A domestic servant, a slave, a public teacher. A servant who had the charge of a tomb or mosque.

Khalisa, Sharifa : Essentially, the *Khalisa* ought to be conceived of as a group of assignments held directly by the Imperial administration. The extent of *Khalisa* varied from time to time. Shah Jahan, however embarked upon a deliberate policy of expanding its area and revenues, and by the fourth year of his reign *jama'* is said to have amounted to a fifteenth of the whole. The proportion rose to one eleventh within, perhaps, the course of the next few years and was nearly one seventh by the twentieth year. The assessed revenues of the *Khalisa* were put at a slightly lower figure in the 31st year.

(Habib 270-78 Qureshi 49, 75, 115).

Note. -Khasa and Khalisa were often used inter-changeably.' (Habib 280).

Khalu : A maternal uncle.

Khamp : Harness of elephants. (SDSJR 98).

Kharij Jama : Extra collections, miscellaneous items of revenue. (Shakeb, 8).

Separated or detached from the rental of the state, as lands exempt from rent, or of which the revenue has been assigned to individuals or institutions. (Wilson).

Khanqah : A monastery of muslim sufi saints.

Khanazads : (Lit: Born in the family; child of a slave girl). The older nobility. (Habib 270).

'K'—(Contd.)

Kharif :	The season of autumn; the autumnal harvest the crops which are sown before the commencement of rains, or in April- May, and reaped after their case, October - November. (Wilson).
Khas :	A reference to the *Diwan-i-khas* or the privy council chamber.
Khassa :	Special; private; a term of reference to the chief officer of the state or to the noble of the court. (Wilson).
Khassa-i-Sharifa :	See *Khalisa*
Khateeb :	A reader of prayer at a mosque, one who reads a khutba at mosque.
Khazana :	A treasury.
Khazana-i-'Amera :	The Imperial treasury.
Khazanchi :	A treasurer; a cash keeper.
Khidmutiyya :	An official belonging to the infantry who was usually posted to guard the palace and to see that the orders were carried out punctiliously (Ain-e-Akbari Vol. I, 133); Abdul Aziz, 206)
Khil'at :	A robe of honour; an honorific dress with which princes conferred dignity upon subjects.
Khusarpora :	(Lit: The son of a father-in-law). A wife's brother.
Khushbui-khana :	A store house for perfumes.
Khwaja Sara :	A eunuch; one attached to the female apartments. (Wilson, 288).
Khwandah :	(Lit : called; adopted) Hence *khwandah* son; adopted son.
Koka :	The son of a nurse.
Kotwal :	The chief officer of police of a city or town. (Wilson 295). The obligations and powers of a *Kotwal* were: (1) watch and ward, (2) control of market, (3) care and legitimate disposal of heirless property, (4) Care of the People's conduct and prevention of crime and (5) regulation of semetrics and slaughter-houses etc. (Saran 232-33).
Kotwali khana :	The office of a *Kotwal.*
Kroh :	A measure of distance varying in different parts in India and in different times, Generally it measures a distance of two miles and four furlongs. (Wilson).

L

Lashkar :	An army; a military force, an encampment.
Lawazimat-i-in'am :	*Lawazima :* (Pl. *lawazimat*) Requisites accompaniments. Hence *Lawazimat-i-in'am :* The perquisite accruing to one consequent on the grant of *in'am.*

'M'—(Contd.)

Madad-ma'ash : (Lit : Aid for subsistence) A grant on account of which the grantees were to enjoy the revenues (*hasilat*) from the land and they exempted from all the obligation to pay the land revenue. It did not invest the grantee with any rights not claimed previously by the administration. (Habib, 298-306).

Mahiyana : Monthly wages; a monthly perquisite, (Sarkar, 99).

Mahzar : Any document attested by witnesses; testimony.

Mahzar-nama : A written collective attestation; a public attestation.

Ma'ishat : Livelihood.

Majmu'adar : A native revenue accountant; one who keeps the account of the *Jam'* or government collections under the native governments. In Hindustan he was the revenue accountant of a district subordinate to the *'Amil* or manager and removable at pleasure, he kept the accounts of the revenue settlements, audited those of the *Qanungo*, and possessed a general power of scrutinizing the revenue accounts and assets of his district : he was also sometimes the receiver and auditor of the rents paid to the *Zamindar*. (Wilson).

Mal-o-Jihat : In the revenue accounts given in the manuals and elsewhere the *Jam'* is usually divided into *mal-o-jihat* and *Sair-Jihat*, the former mainly comprising land revenue and the latter the other taxes. (Habib 243).

Mal-wajbi : Fixed and proper revenue which it is requisite or customary to pay. (Wilson).

Ma'mula : (Probably a corruption of *Ma'mura*). An inhabited or well peopled place; a cultivated or delightful spot; a city; a town.

Ma'muri : A flourishing condition; population and cultivation.

Mansabdar : A noble holding a *munsab* or military rank of a certain number of horse. (Wilson.)

Mansabdar-i-Badshahi : A *mansabdar* in the royal retinue.

Marammat-i-barut : (Lit: Repair of *barut*) Chemical restoration of spoilt *gun-powder*.

Mash'alchi : A torch-bearer; a scullion.

Masha : An elementary weight in the system of goldsmith's and jewellers which weigh eight seeds of Abrus procatorious, which usually weighs about two gains troy (Wilson).

Mauza : A village, a hamlet, a parcel and parcels of lands having a separate name and of known limits. (Wilson).

Mawakkil : Appointed guardian, commissary, a vicegerent, a deputy. (Wilson).

Mazari'an : (Pl. of *Mazari'*) A sower, a cultivator, a husbandman.

Mewrah : The runners who carried message. As they were also used for military purposes they could be called soldiers. But they had hardly any occasion to fight. They also served as spy. (Qureshi, 131).

'M'—(Contd.)

Mi'mar : A builder; a mason; an overseer of buildings; an architect.

Mir Saman : The *Mir Saman* and the *Diwan-i-Buyutat* were jointly responsible for the management of the *Karkhanas* and the working of the department, but inspite of the joint responsibility, the inner working and the details of procedure followed, reveal that the *Mir Saman* had a somewhat higher position than the *Diwan* of the department, but the *Diwan* cannot be considered his subordinate.

In the durbar both of them had a right to appear and put matter connected with their duties before the king, but the *Mir Saman* had precedence. He occupied a higher status in putting his seal upon the *Farmans*.

A *Mir Saman* has also been called a *Khan Saman*. (Hasan, 235-244).

Mir Shikari : Chief huntsman. (Wilson).

Mir Tuzak : (Lit. Master of the ceremonies) Chief Marshal, An officer whose duty is to maintain order in a march or procession. (Wilson).

Momiya Name of a medicine.

Muhal : An administrative sub-division; a district. A parcel of land which may be separately assessed with the land revenue. (Wilson).

Muhal-i-Sair : Taxes other than land revenue. (Habib, 999)

Moharrir : A clerk; a writer; a scribe.

Mohassilana : Fees of the bailiff or tax gatherer. (SDSJR, 190).

Mohr : A seal; a gold coin in India. The gold *mohr*, known also as the *Ashrafi* was not in general commercial use, but mostly employed for hoarding purpose, especially by the aristocracy. Though its rate remained unchanged but the rate of its value in terms of rupee had been changing through the Mughal period. (Habib, 380-87)

Mujawir : Adjacent; fixed to the temple; employed in its service; the sweeper of a mosque. (Steingass).

Mujrai : A pension, an allowance; any authorised deduction. (Wilson). One who pays his respect i.e., a servants, a minister or the like.

Mulazamat : (Lit. Being assiduous; fixed to; serving continually; attendance; paying respect to a superior; an interview.

Mulazim : A servant an attendant. A term of reference to Mughal *mansabars*.

Mulazim-i-Sarkar-i-'ali : A *mansabdar* serving on the provincial administration.

Muqaddam : *Muqaddam* is an Arabic word, meaning one who is placed first. It came to be used in the specific sense of a village head man very early in medieval India.

The village headman figures in our records, under the name of *Muqaddam*, north India and *Patil* in the Deccan, as the sole village

official besides the *patwari* or accountant. He was primarily responsible for the payment of revenue assessed on the village. But his jurisdiction over the village was not purely financial. He was held answerable for any crime committed within or near his village He had also the right of alotting the un-cultivable land of the village to such as wished to fill it. (Habib, 129-135).

Muqaddami : In addition to the financial advantages accruing from, or made possible by their functions, *muqaddams* exacted certain customary perquisites such as their *Khurak* or board from the village fund and a rate known as *muqaddami* from the villagers individually.

Also see *dah-nimi* as *muqaddami* is paired with *dah-nimi*. (Habib 129, 132, 135).

Muqarrara talab : *Muqarrara* : Fixed; settled; appointed. A fixed allowance; an appointed portion: a total stipualted sum.

Talab : Request; demand; petition; pay wages; salary; calling or sending for summons; demand of arrears of revenue. (Wilson).

Hence *Muqarrara Talab* : The settled amount which can be claimed

Musa'adat : *Musa'adat* is a loan to *mansabdars* who may occasionally come into difficulties. In Shah Jahan's time, one fourth of the pay of the *Mansabdar* to whom *Musa'adat* was advanced, was deducted. Aurangzeb reduced it to one-eighth. (SDSJR, 66).

Musalman : A member of muslim society either by birth or option.

Mus'haf : (Lit: A book) The Qur'an.

Mushrifs : An accountant; an examiner; an inspector; an officer of the treasury who authenticates accounts and documents. (Wilson; Qureshi, 128-129).

Mu'attal : (Lit: Having holidays) Suspended; vain; idle.

Mu'azzin : A *mu'ezzin*. In a muslim society, a public crier who proclaims the regular hours of prayer from a minaret or any other high place of a mosque.

Muchalka : A written obligation or agreement: a bond; a deed; it is commonly applied to a counter-part covenant on the part of the proprietors or cultivators of land agreeing to the rates of assessment imposed by the government; also to an agreement under a penalty to observe the conditions of any deed or grant; or to one exacted from theieves or suspected persons engaging to desist or refrain from any illegal acts; or to one from superior police and other officers engaging to be responsible for the conduct of the subordinates appointed by themselves. (Wilson).

Muhassil : Collected; acquired; brought together.

Muhimsazi : To make an expedition; an expedition.

Muhrana : Fees for sealing documents (S.D.S.J.R. 190) A fee exacted by the Qazi from the Mohammedans of weddings. (Steingass).

'M'

Muhtasib : (Lit. A reckoner, a calculator) A superintendent of market and police; an officer appointed to take cognisance of improper behaviour as of indecency, drunkenness, gambling, also of the sale of intoxicating drugs and liquors and false weights and measures. (Wilson).

Mutaliba : (Pl. Mutalibat)
The state's financial claims.
(Habib p. 267)

Mutalibat-i-Sultani : Civil obligations.
(SDSJR, 190)

Mutamarrid : Disobedient; rebellious; stubborn.

Mutasaddi : A writer; a clerk; an accountant. (Wilson).

The *mutasaddi* was an official at the *Pargana* level who kept a check on the grants.

Mutawalli: The *Mutawalli* too had his perquisites. (Habib, 299).

A trustee of *madad ma'ash* funds (Habib, 179).

The *Sajjada Nashin* or the spiritual head of the shrine had nothing to do with *Mutawalli*.
(Habib, 333).

'N'

Nafar : (Lit. A person; an individual; a low menial servant; an ordinary soldier).

A distinguishing term for counting ordinary men or soldiers or camels as *Piyadas*, *Punj nafar* (five heads of foot-soldiers) or *shutr pnj nafar* (five heads of camels) *Mansabdars* and other respectable persons were counted in terms of *bashar* (Wilson).

Naikwari : A petty officer; peon; stationed in a village to superintend the villagers in their cultivation and see that the producer is not misappropriated or stolen; he performs also on occasion the functions of village watchman and police officer.
(Wilson).

Nalva : A package. (SDSJR, 121).

Naqdi : (Lit. Ready money

belonging to ready money; a moneyed man)
Paid or to be paid, in cash or ready money; applied specially to the land revenue which is paid in money, in contradistinction to that which is paid in kind. (Wilson).

Revenue stated in cash. (Habib, 137).

Nau-Muslim : A Muslim by conversion.

Nau-Sarafraz : (Lit. newly honoured). A term of reference to an incumbent who has been newly honoured with a *mansab*.

'N'

Nawasa : A grandson. Daughter's son.

Nazir : Revision officer ; an assistant to the *Diwan*.
(Hasan 96, 239-41, 245)

Nazr : A gift, anything offered or dedicated ; a present or offering from an inferior to a superior.

Netan : A measurement of space equal to nine *Bigha* or 32,400 square yards. According to some other sources specially Khafi Khan a *Netan* was 1/10th of an *Aut* (equal to 80 *Bighas*) and each *Netan* to comprise 8 *Bhighas*. (Shakeb, 226).

Nisar : A term used as equivalent to *Nazr* in Mughal administration. (*vide Nazr*).

Normally an offering in the form of rupees has been referred to as *Nisar* whereas offerings in the form of gold *Mohrs*, jewelry, books, etc., have been termed as *Peshkash*.

Nishan A letter written by a member of the royal family to anyone except the Emperor and was equivalent to an order issued in connection with grants, such as daily allowances, etc.
(SDSJR ix)

Nishan bardar : A flag-bearer. (Wilson).

Noor Bashi : A *mansabdar* hoding a rank of one hundred *Zat*.

'P'

Pahalwan : A strong atheletic man; a brave warrier.

Pahar : A division of time equal to three hours. One-eight of the day and night.
(Wilson, SDSJR, vii).

Pai baqi : Areas due for assignment, but not yet assigned in *Jagir* bore the techninical name of *Pai-baqi*. The *Pai-baqi* consisting of lands earmarked for re-assignment to *Jagirdars*. was essentially a part of *Khalisa*, though for administrative convenience it was kept in a separate charge. However its administration followed the same pattern as that of the *Khalisa*. Moreover the whole administration of *Pai baqi* was under the control of the central *Diwan-i-khalisa*.

Pai baqi is an accountant's word for the balance shown at the bottom of the account. (Habib 258-259, 281).

Painam : (Lit. a measurement; a measured or definite tract of country).

A denomination under the Mohammedan government of the principal divisions of a *Subah*. (Wilson).

Pakhali : A water carrier. (Wilson).

Pandit : A learned Brahman; one who makes some branch of Sanskrit learning his special study and teaches it.
(Wilson).

'P'

Pargana : A district; a tract of country comprising many villages, but of which several go to *Chakla* or *Zila* ; the actual extent varies but the distinction is permanent (Wilson).

Parwanagi : Permission; leave; license; an order. (Wilson and Steingass).

Patel : (*Marathi*) : The headman of village, who has the general control and management of the village affairs, is head of the police and exercises, to a limited extent, the functions of a magistrate; he is also the principal agent in the realisation of the revenue and the chief medium of communication with the officers of the government. (Wilson).

The village headman figures in our records, under the name of *muqaddams* in Northern India and patel in the Dakhin, as the sole village official besides the *Patwari* or accountant. (Habib, 129).

Peshdast : (Lit. excelling) An assistant.

Peshkash : (Lit. what is first drawn; a magnificent present) An offering---(see also *Nisar*).

From almost all the chiefs (outside the imperial service) it was usual to demand a fixed annual tribute, or *peshkash*, which was regarded as both the hall-mark and substance of submission. (Habib, 184-85).

Tax; tribute; a fine or present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue or on a renewal of grant or the like. (Wilson).

Peshkhana : (Lit. A portico; a gallery of projecting balcony). Tents of state sent in advance when travelling; camp-equipage.

Petha (Marathi) : A market ; a bazar or part of a town where shops are assembled; a trading or manufacturing town market and fluctuations : a town attached to but distinct from a fort, the suburb or *pettah*. (Wilson).

Piyadah : A footman; a soldier ; an armed servant; police or militia-man serving on foot. (Wilson).

An unmounted soldier (Irvine, 24)

Pukhta : (Lit Baked ; burnt). Processed as against raw (*Kham*); perfect.

'Q'

Qabooliyat Nama: Acceptance; an agreement in writing a counter agreement; the counterpart of a lease.

Affirmation of agreement with the assessed demand. (Habib 222). When the assignee officials had drawn up the jama, 'the chaudhri' affixed his signature on this and a separate document known as *qabuliyat*. (Habib, 292).

Qabz: A receipt, an acknowledgement.

In village accounts, the *Patwari's* receipt given to the cultivator for his instalments of rent. (Wilson).

It is probable that the *Jagirdars* exacted pledges from their agents concerning future collections, as was the case in the *Khalisa*. But they generally took in addition a certain amount—termed *Qabz*—in advance, and it was apparently common for one person to displace another as the *'Amil* of a *Jagirdar*, by offering bigger *Qabz* to the latter. (Habib, 284, 347).

Qabz-ul-Wasul: A receipt; an acknowledgement; a discharge; a document acknowledging the receipt of money or other valuables. (Wilson).

This paper, issued in the name of a treasurer, contained directions for the payment to the government servant for the period stated therein. It bore the seal of the issuing officer as well as entries of the offices through which the paper issued. (SDSJR, ix).

Qadimi: (Lit. old; ancient)

An old inhabitant of a village; one holding by hereditary descent, and as being usually chosen from this class, applied to the headman of a village in the West Bengal and in some parts of the Peninsula. (Wilson).

Qaladah: (Lit. A Collar, a chain). A term applied in enumerating elephants or other beasts like horses, panthers etc. (Wilson).

Qanungo: (Lit. An expounder of the laws.)

In Hindustan it applies especially to village and district revenue officers: who under the former Governments recorded all circumstances within their sphere. (Wilson).

The local element was represented in the assignee's administration by the *Qanun* (or as he was known in *Dakhin*, the *Deshpandya*) and *Chaudhri*. Though independent of the assignee they were indespensable for him. The *Qanungo* was the permanent repository of information concerning the revenue receipts, area statistics, local revenue rates, and practices and customs of the *pargana*. He provided the Imperial administration with the revenue and area figures that were used in determining the standard assessments. His most important function was to place his records and personal knowledge at the disposal of the *Amin* sent by the assignee. (Habib, 287-293).

Qanungoi: The office of Qanungo. Fees of officers incharge of land tenures (SDSJR, 190).

Qasbah: A small town or large village. The chief or a market-town of a district. (Wilson).

Qazi: A Kazi.

A Mohammedan judge; an officer formerly appointed by the Government to administer both civil and criminal law. Chiefly in towns, according to the principles of the Quran. (Wilson).

Qila'dar: The Governor or commandant of a fort. (Wilson).

Qunalgha: The word is of Turkish origin and it has been defined as a gift made to the *Hakim*, more particularly the pot of yogurt which the *Zamindar* was expected to take with him to the *Hakim*, when paying him a visit. (Habib, 247).

Qusur-i-wusuli-ba jins: Deductions made on account of payments in kind like food-grains etc.

'R'

Rabi: The spring, the months of March-April, the Spring harvest or crop soon after the rains and, reaped in the first three or four months of the year ensuing; a name common to the third and fourth months of the Mohhammedan year. (Wilson).

Rahdar: The Collector of tolls or transit duties. (Wilson).

Rahkalah: Wheeled field-piece.—(Irvine, 135-320.)

Ras: .. (Lit. Head) Used technically in application to cattle as, *yak ras Gao;* one head of cows, i.e., a cow: *du ras asp;* two heads of horses, i.e. two horses. (Wilson).

Rasuldar: An official at the ancient persian court attending on ambassadors etc.

Like the *Mihmandar* of the present time.

Razi Namah: A written assent; a deed of agreement or concurrence; a testimonial signed by a plaintiff at the end of a suit that he is satisfied with the decision; a deed of compromise by which the plaintiff or prosecutor acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant, or a written declaration that he will be satisfied with the decision of a particular person or persons; the execution of a *Razi Namah* usually implies an amicable adjustment. (Wilson).

Rikab: (Lit. Stirrup)

The stirrup (*rikab*) was a figurative expression for the emperor's immediate entourage to be at court was to be *Hazir-i-rikab*, present with the stirrup. (Irvine, 134)

Rikab khana: A saddle room.

Rikab-i-Sa'adat: (Lit. the blessed stirrup)

A ceremonial form of referring to *Rikab* (see *Rikab*)

Risalah: (Lit. A mission; legation; a letter; a treatise).

A troop of horse. (Wilson). A department. (Irvine, 42).

Rizamandi: Assent; acquiescence being willing. (Wilson).

Rasa-yar-Isfand :	The twenty-ninth day of a month.
Rozina :	What is allowed or granted as a daily pension, adaily allowance to poor or religious persons. (Wilson).
Roziyana :	Same as *Rozina.*
Rozinadar :	One who receives a *rozina* or daily allowance.
Roznamcha-i-Jam'-o Kharch	A daily account of receipts and disbursements. (Wilson).
Rukhsat :	Permission to withdraw or depart; leave of absence ; leave ; furlough. (Irvine, 25)
Rukhsat-i-Jagir :	Leave of absence granted to a *mansabdar* so that he should stay in his jagir.
Rusum-i-Desmukhi :	Fees and perquisites of the office of a *Deshmukh* (Habib, 349 ; Shakeb, 73-76).

'S'

Sabahi :	Adopted
Sad dui :	A customary cess of two per cent equally shared by the *Patwari* and the *Qanungo* (Habib, 131, 291 ; Shakeb, 141, 146).
Sadiwal :	These names follow those of the Hazari in all the official manuals, and may be taken as equivalent to lieutenant, sergeant and privates. The etymologies are (P) *Sadi*, group of 100, *wal* (H) affix for man, person, possessor. (Irvine, 158).
Saheb-i-Risalah :	Maintainer of a *Risalah*
Saheb Jam' :	One who is incharge of *Jam* '(see jam')
Sa'is :	A manager or a master of horse; horse keeper.
Salyana :	Annual pension.
Saqirlat :	A warm wollen cloth
Sarkar :	A territorial unit; a district.
Sarkar-i-'Ali :	The administration of a prince or a noble (Habib, 282).
Sarkar-i-Khassa-i-Shrifa :	See *khalisa Sharifa*
Sardars :	A chief; a headman; a general.
Sarkhel :	A general; a commander of regiment; a troop or a body of men; a minster; a chamberlain.
Sarraf :	A banker; Shroff; money-changer.

Saropa : All; the whole; an honorary dress; a cap-a-pie.

Saudagar : A merchant; a trader.

Saqti : This word is from *Saqt Shudan* 'to die' (applied to animals) and may be translated as casualties (Irvine, 224).

Sair Ikhrajat : Expenses of the collection of *Sair* duties. *Sair* taxes other than land revenue. (Wilson).

Sair-i-Jihat : The fiscal burden borne by each village did not by any means consist entirely of land revenue. There were a number of other taxes which were known as *Wujuhat*. These were divided into *jihat*, taxes on certain trades, and *Sair Jihat*, market and transit dues (Habib, 243).

Se aspa : Possessed of three horses.

Seila : A kind of cloth or garment.

Se pahar : Afternoon.

Shagird pesha : Servants attending to menial work. This category includes grooms; labourers and the like.

Sharh . (Lit. Explaining ; dissecting);

A term subscribed at the beginning of quotation to convey the sense of true extracts. It is also used to indicate at the rate of.

Shash-maha : (Lit. *Shash* : Six : *Mahi* : *monthly*)
Half yearly ; the half yearly accounts of a village (Wilson).

Shikar : In *madad-i-Ma'ash* documents, the standard list of impositions remitted to the grantees included "begar and shikar". The latter word means a hunt or chase, but it must here refer to the labour required from the peasants when a hunt was organised for the benefit of some potentate or the other. Jungles might have to be cut down, paths cleared, the camp baggage carried, animals rounded up, all in the preparation of a single chase. (Habib, 248).

Shiqdar : A revenue officer or collector appointed either by the Government or a *Zamindar* to collect the revenue from a small tract of country; or from an estate, under the Mughal government, it was sometimes applied to the chief financial officer of a province, or to the viceroy in his financial capacity. (Wilson).

Siyaha Nawis : An official who writes a *Siyaha*.

Sipahi : Military; belonging to an army; a horseman; a military tenant; lord; feudal chief of a town or village.

Sipar ; A shield; buckler; target.

Subah : A province; a government; one of the larger sub-divisions of the Mughal dominions. (Wilson).

Saheb-Subagi : The status of being incharge of a *subah*.

'T'

Tabalbaz : A drum hung at the saddle.

Tabinan : The troopers recruited and maintained by the *Mansabdars* were known as *Tabinan*. (Qureshi, 118).

Taghaiyur : (Lit. Altering; making a change) The *taghaiyur* or transfer, of a *jagir* after short periods was such a common administrative practice at the time that it is usually assumed, and only rarely described. There was apparently no fixed period for which a *jagir* might be held by the same person. (Habib, 260 n).

Tahwil : Change; transfer; charge; trust; especially chash in the keeping of a person appointed to take care of it; hence sometimes a treasury; the Collector's treasury; also funds; capital. (Wilson).

Tahwildar : A cash keeper; a treasurer; a custodian.

Ta'iyunati : Object or duty of an appointment, attendance, stipendiary made over to, as a body of troops from one commander to another. (Wilson).

Ta'iyunat-i-Rikab : One posted to the *Rikab* (See *Rikab*).

Tajweez : (Lit. *Tajweez* means sentence; decision; advice; recommendation). In Mughal administration grants of *mansab*, *jagirs* and titles to the *Zamindars* were made at the *Tajweez* or recommendation of the provincial authorities. Hence *Tajweez Nama*. (Habib, 180).

Takalif-i-diwani : An informal tax levied on the holders of land at the time of annual assessment (Shakeb, 137).

Tamassuk : A bond; a note of hand; a written acknowledgment or receipt (Wilson).

Tankas : A copper coin of double the value of a *Dam* (Habib, 381).

Tankhwah : Pay; salary.

Tasdiq : Verifying; attestation; a counter-mark attached to documents passing through the hands of government officers or clerks for assignment of revenue; specification of establishment and expenses; fixed amount of scale of expenditure for any special purpose. (Wilson).

Tasdiq-i-Yaddasht : An attested memorandum.

Tashiha : Verification or inspection. Muster of the horses belonging to the state, for the purpose of being stamped. (Wilson).

Tauzih : Explanation, illustration or statement of accounts. Explaining adjustment of accounts; assessment; a revenue account showing, under the name of each payer of revenue the total amount as it falls due by monthly instalments; the portion actually paid and the balance outstanding; it is usually a village account, and is kept by the village accountant. (Wilson).

Tawabi' : Dependencies.

Thana : A small fort; the head station of a district.

A station; a military post; a police station; under the native governments it was a military post or garrison; a place sometimes with a small fort, where a petty officer with a small irregular force, was posted to protect the country, preserve the peace and to aid in making the collections.

Its common use denotes any police-station, whether under a *Darogah* or a subordinate officer, also a station assigned to invalid *sipahis*. (Wilson, saran 230-31).

Thanadar : An officer incharge of a *thana*; formerly an officer under the *Faujdar* employed with a small irregular force in protecting the country and enforcing payment of the revenue, a petty police officer subordinate to *Darogha*. (Wilson).

Tir Andaz : An archer.

Tolcha : A measurement of weight. A tola.

Topechi : (Lit. A Gunner) Commissary of ordinance. An artillery officer. (Wilson).

Topakchi : Matchlockman.

Tope Khana : An arsenal; artillery.

Tope khana-i-Jinsi : Light artilarry (Irvine, 133).

Tughra : The imperial signature; the royal titles prefixed to letters; diplomas or other public deeds, which are generally written in a fine ornamented hand.

Tughra is an ornamental style of calligraphy usually designed in a square drawn with red ink (vermilion) on the top of the document, in which the *Farmans* and other public deeds are written. (SDSJR 130)

Tumar-i-umwal-i-Mal-o-Manal : A scroll containing the list of the property of a deceased.

Turki : Those numerous nations of Tartars between khwarazm and China, who all claim descent from Turk, the son of Japhet. (Wilson).

Turrah : An emblem of honour worn as as a part of turban; a crest.

'U'

Uzuk : A particular seal. *Uzuk* is a round small seal used for Faramin-i-*Zabti* which are issued for appointments to a *mansab*, to a vakilship, to the post of *Siph-salar*, to the tutorship or princes, to the rank of *Amir-ul-Umara*, to the posts of *Wazir*, *Bakshi* and *Sadr*, for appointments to *Jagirs* without military service, and for grants on account of daily subsistence allowance and other beneficent purposes, (SDSJR, 130).

Ulchi : A road guide.

Umara-i-Uzzam : The grand nobles.

'Ummal : Pl. see *'Amil*.

Ulush-i-Khas : Provisions from the king's table.

Umur-i-mamnu'a : Forbiddin acts or deeds.

'Urs : (Lit; a marriage). Offerings of food, incense, or lamps made by Mohammedans on various occasions at the shrines of reputed saints, and especially on the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal; the anniversary of the death of the prophet Muhammed (Wilson).

'V'

Vazir : A counseller of state; minister; viceregent or lieutenant of a king (as bearing the weight of government). In the words of Al Fakhri as quoted by Ibn Hasan, "the vazir is one who is intermediate between the king and his subjects, so there must needs be in his nature one aspect which accords with the nature of kings, and another aspect which accords with the nature of the common folk, so that he may deal with both classes in such a manner as to secure for himself their acceptance and affection." (Ibn Hasan, 111).

Wakil : A person invested with authority to act for another; an ambassador; a representative; an agent; an attorney; a Vakil. (Wilson).

Waqiah : (Lit: Accident, news) A short reference to official diary.

Wazn-i-Akbari : A system of weights in vogue during the reign of Akbar.

'Y'

Yabu : A pony.

Yak-aspa : Possessed of one horse.

Yasawal : Armed messengers. (Irvine, 44).

Yaumiyah : Daily pay or allowance.

'Z'

Zabita : Canon; law; ordinance; regulation; procedure.

Zakat : Alms; contributions of a portion of property, obligatory on every Mohammedan possessed of capital. The proportion is properly a tenth, but it may be increased to any amount according to the piety of the individual. (Wilson).

The established *Zakat* which on frontiers and in particular towns is fixed and instituted in accordance with Imperial orders. According to the Imperial orders issued by Akbar and his successors all the imposts like *Baj Tamgha* or *Zakat* were abolished either entirely or with some exceptions. (Habib, 65-67).

Zamindar:	Lit: A land-holder. Agents to collect rents. (Ibn-Hasan), Habib 136-189).
Zanjir :	A distinguishing term used in enumerating elephants as five Zanjir elephant. A Zanjir of elephant includes its offsprings also. (Shakeb, 246).
Zara :	A coat of mail; a kind of armour.
Zabt :	A system of the assessment of land revenue based on the average periodical yield. (Qureshi, Passim, Tripathi, 357).
Zinpayan :	Correctly *Zina-paya*. A step of stairs, round of ladder.
Zunnardar :	(Lit: Belted). A Brahmin.

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(a) Persons.

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"A"—*(Contd.)*

"A"—(Contd.)

"A"—(Contd.)

"B"

"B"—(*Contd.*)

"B"—(*Contd.*)

"C"

"D"

"F"

"G"

"G"—(*Contd.*)

"H"

"H"—(*Contd.*)

"H"—(*Contd.*)

"I"

"I"—(*Contd.*)

"J"

"J"—(*Contd.*)

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"K"—(*Contd.*)

"K"—(*Contd.*)

"L"

"M"

"M"—(*Contd.*)

"M"—(*Contd.*)

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"M"—(Contd.)

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"Q"

"Q"—(*Contd.*)

"R"

"R"—(*Contd.*)

"S"

"S"—(Contd.)

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"S"—(*Contd.*)

"S"—(*Contd.*)

"S"—(*Contd.*)

"S" —(*Contd.*)

"S" (*Contd.*)

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"P"—(*Contd.*)

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"S"—(*Contd.*)

"T"

"U"

"V"

"W"

"Y"

"Z"

SHAH JAHAN'S REGNAL CALENDAR

Regnal Year	Beginning	Ending
(1)	(2)	(3)
1st	*8th Jamadi II*, 1037 *A.H.* 4th February, 1628 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1038 *A.H.* 15th January, 1629 A.D.
2nd	*1st Jamadi II*, 1038 *A.H.* 16th January, 1629 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1039 *A.H.* 5th January, 1630 A.D.
3rd	*1st Jamadi II*, 1039 *A.H.* 6th January, 1630 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1040 *A.H.* 25th December, 1630 A.D.
4th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1040 *A.H.* 26th December, 1630 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1041 *A.H.* 14th December, 1631 A.D.
5th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1041 *A.H.* 15th December, 1631 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1042 *A.H.* 3rd December, 1632 A.D.
6th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1042 *A.H.* 4th December, 1632 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1043 *A.H.* 22nd November, 1633 A.D.
7th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1043 *A.H.* 23rd November, 1633 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1044 *A.H.* 11th November, 1634 A.D.
8th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1044 *A.H.* 12th November, 1634 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1045 *A.H.* 1st November, 1635 A.D.
9th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1045 *A.H.* 2nd November, 1635 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1046 *A.H.* 20th October, 1636 A.D.
10*th*	*1st Jamudi II*, 1046 *A.H.* 21st October, 1636 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1047 *A.H.* 10th October, 1637 A.D.
11*th*	*1st Jamadi II*, 1047 *A.H.* 11th October, 1637 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1048 *A.H.* 29th September, 1638 A.D.
12*th*	*1st Jamadi II*, 1048 *A.H.* 30th September, 1638 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1049 *A.H.* 18th September, 1639 A.D.
13*th*	*1st Jamadi II*, 1049 *A.H.* 19th September, 1639 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1050 *A.H.* 7th September, 1640 A.D.
14*th*	*1st Jamadi II*, 1050 *A.H.* 8th September, 1640 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1051 *A.H.* 27th August, 1641 A.D.
15*th*	*1st Jamadi II*, 1051 *A.H.* 28th August, 1641 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1052 *A.H.* 16th August, 1642 A.D.

SHAH JAHAN'S REGNAL CALENDAR—(Contd.)

Regnal Year	Beginning	Ending
(1)	(2)	(3)
16th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1052 *A.H.* 17th August, 1642 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1053 *A.H.* 6th August, 1643 A.D.
17th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1053 *A.H.* 7th Agust, 1643 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1054 *A.H.* 25th July, 1644 A.D.
18th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1054 *A.H.* 26th July, 1644 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1055 *A.H.* 14th July, 1645 A.D.
19th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1055 *A.H.* 15th July, 1645 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1056 *A.H.* 4th July, 1646 A.D.
20th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1056 *A.H.* 5th July, 1646 A.D.	*30th Janmadi I*, 1057 *A.H.* *23rd June*, 1647 A.D.
21st	*1st Jamadi II*, 1057 *A.H.* 24th June, 1647 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1058 *A.H.* 12th June, 1648 A.D.
22nd	*1st Jumadi II*, 1058 *A.H.* 13th June, 1648 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1059 *A.H.* 1st June, 1649 A.D.
23rd	*1st Jamadi II*, 1059 *A.H.* 2nd June, 1649 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1060 *A.H.* 21st May, 1650 A.D.
24th	*1st Jamadi, II*. 1060 *A.H.* 22nd May 1650 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1061 *A.H.* 11th May, 1651 A.D.
25th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1061 *A.H.* 12th May, 1651 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1062 *A.H.* 29th April, 1652 A.D.
26th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1062 *A.H.* 30th April, 1652 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1063 *A.H.* 18th April 1653 A.D.
27th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1063 *A.H.* 19th April, 1653 A.D.	30th *Jamadi I*, 1064 *A.H.* 8th April, 1654 A.D.
28th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1064 *A.H.* 9th April, 1654 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1065 *A.H.* 28th March, 1655 A.D.
29th	*1st Jamadi II*. 1065 *A.H.* 29th March, 1655 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1066 *A.H.* 16th March, 1656 A.D.
30th	*1st Jamadi II*, 1066 *A.H.* 17th March, 1656 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1067 *A.H.* 6th March, 1657 A.D.
31st	*1st Jamadi II*, 1067 *A.H.* 7th March, 1657 A.D.	*30th Jamadi I*, 1068 *A.H.* 23rd February, 1658 A.D.
32nd	*1st Jamadi II*, 1068 *A.H.* 24th February, 1658 A.D.	*29th Shawwal*, 1069 *A.H.* 20th July, 1658 A.D.

CYCLE YEARS OF TURKISH ERA

The names of the twelve years that form the cycle are :

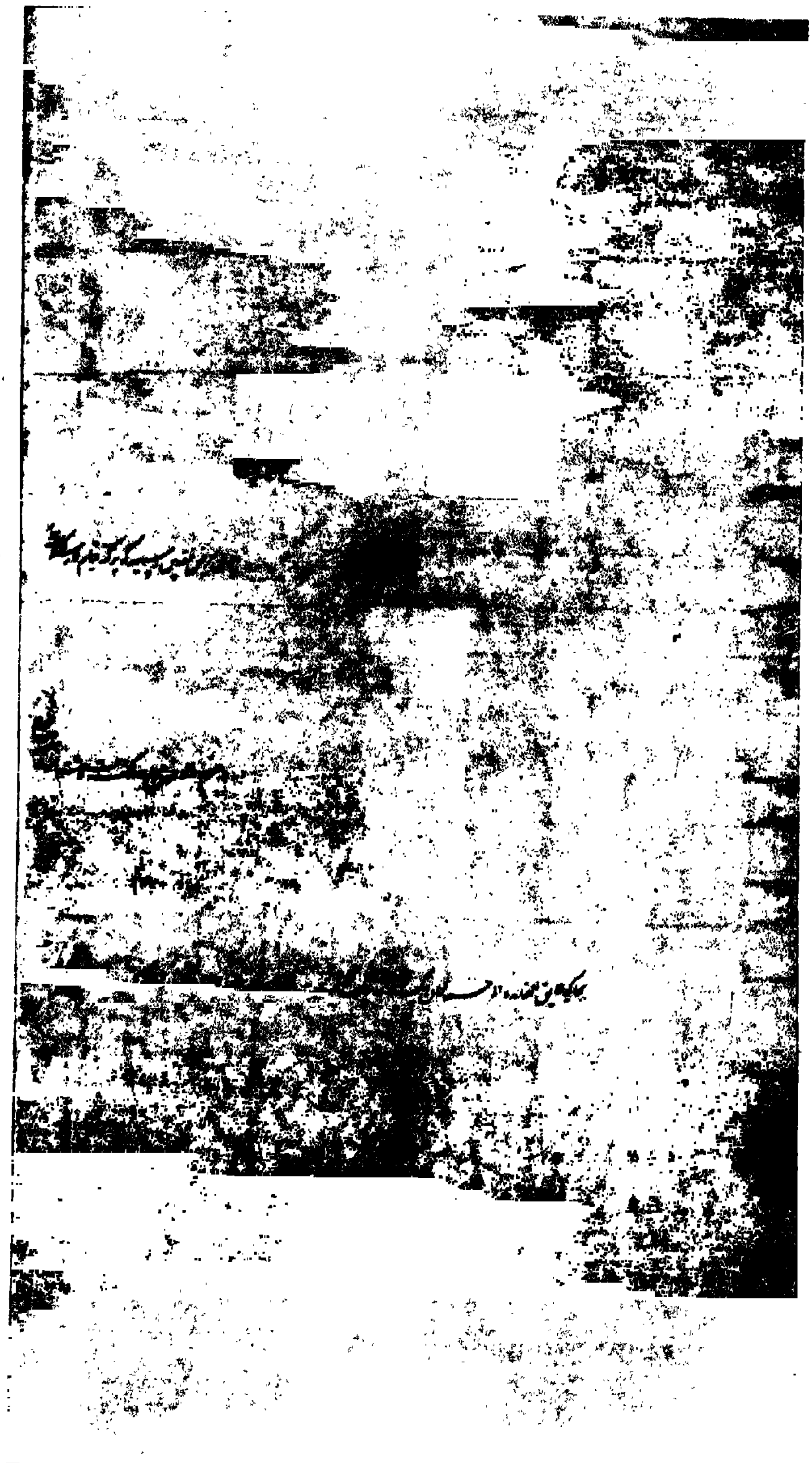
1. *Sijqan Il :* the mouse.
2. *Ud Il :* the ox.
3. *Pars Il :* the tiger.
4. *Tawishqan Il :* the hare.
5. *Lui Il :* the crocodile.
6. *Ilan Il :* the snake.
7. *Yunt Il :* the horse.
8. *Qu Il :* the sheep.
9. *Bich Il :* the monkey.
10. *Takhaqu Il :* the cock.
11. *It Il :* the dog.
12. *Tanguz Il :* the hog.

(*Ain-i-Akbari*, Book III, 189, *Siyaq Nama* 6; SDSJR, 5).

ALBUM

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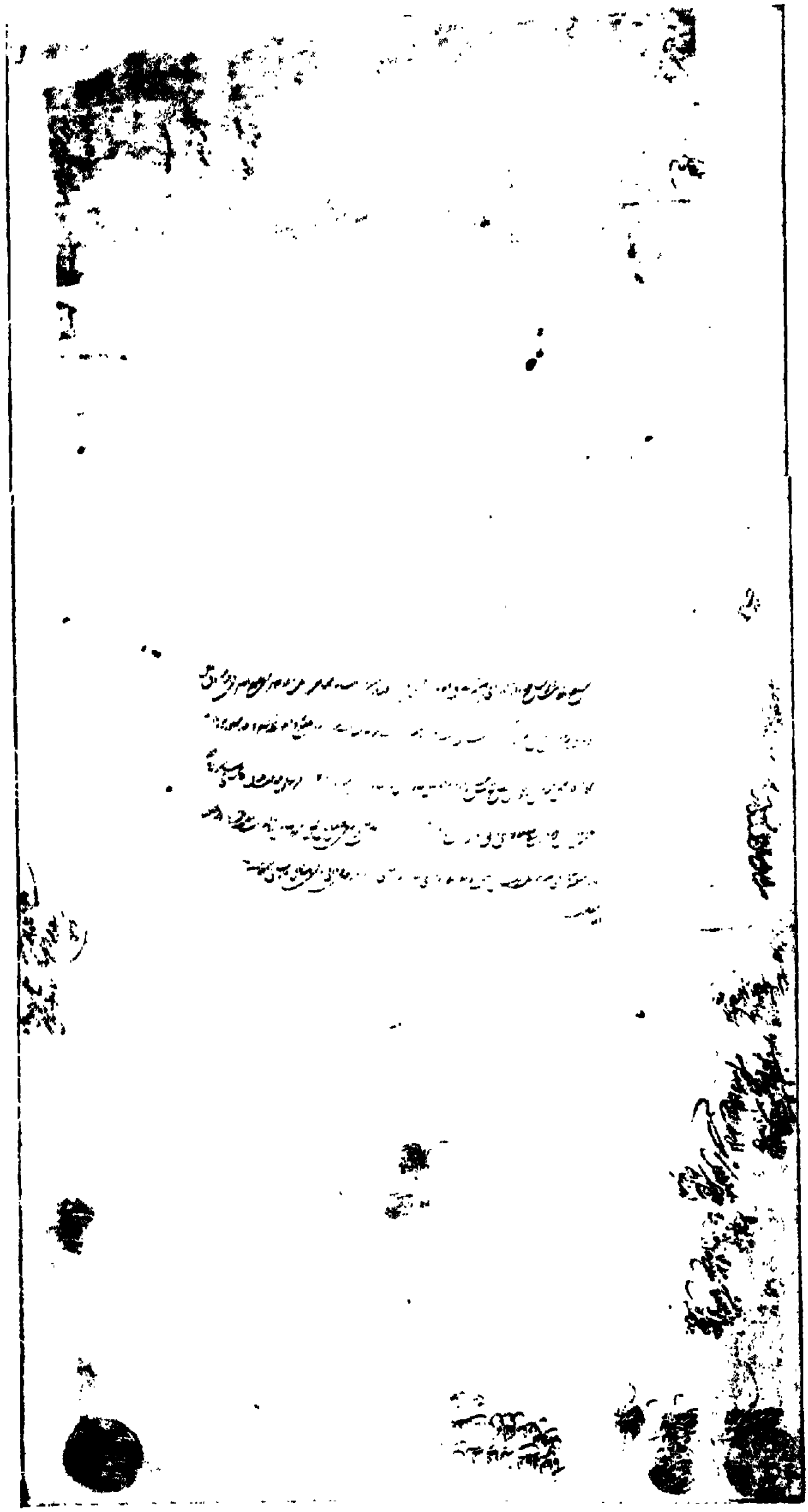


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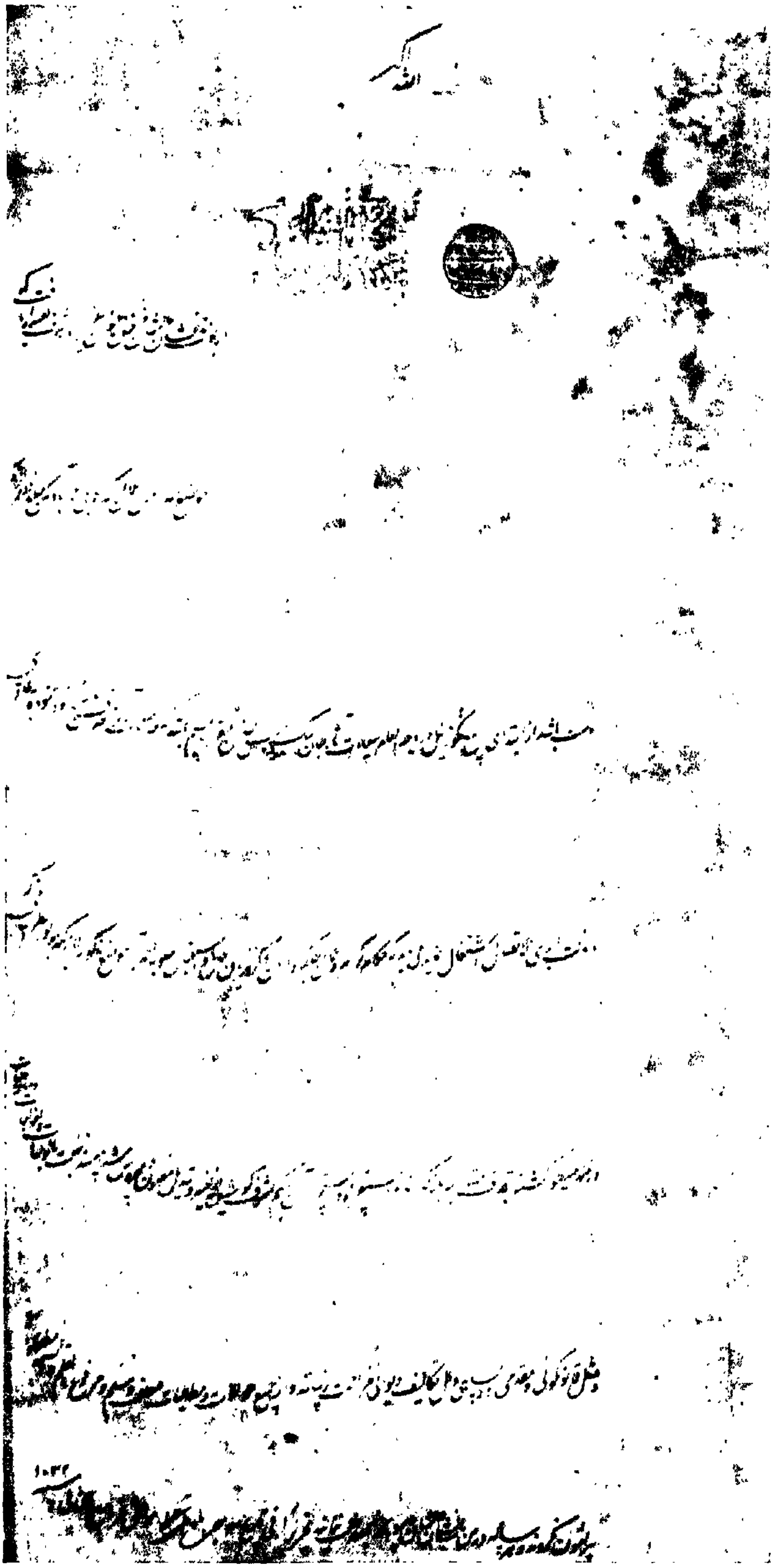
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Farman

Folio b

Plate No. 3

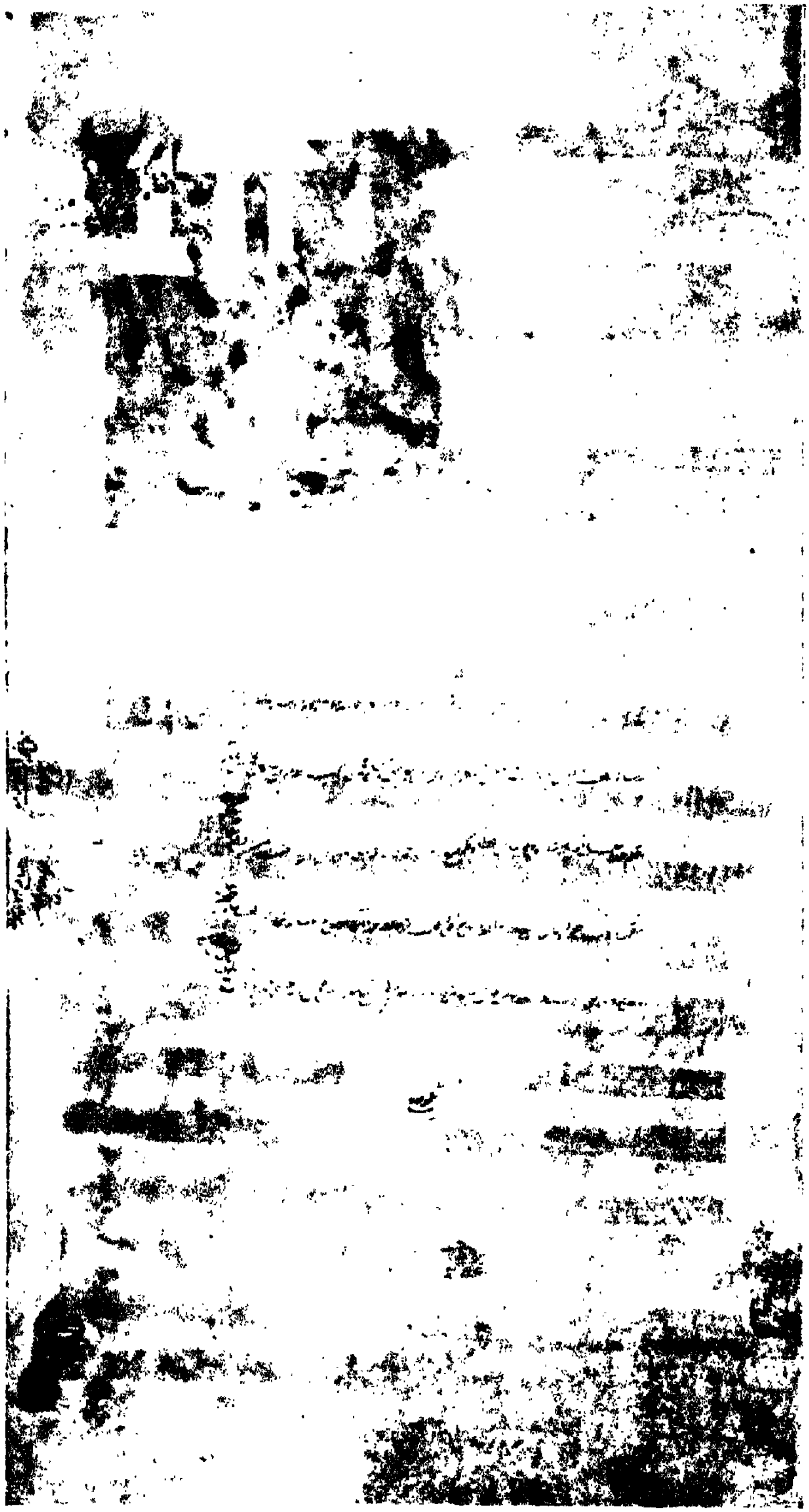


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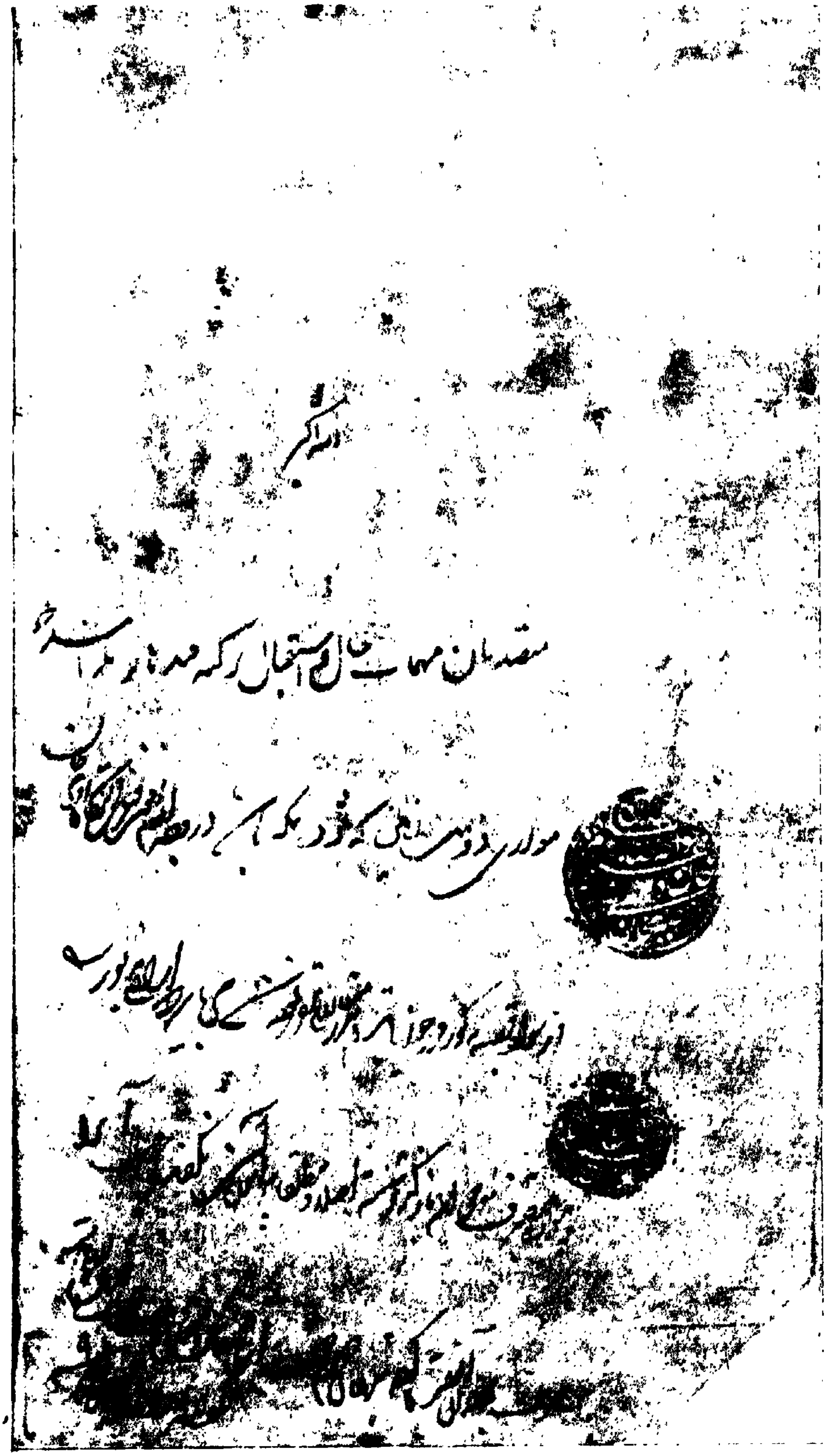
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Nishan
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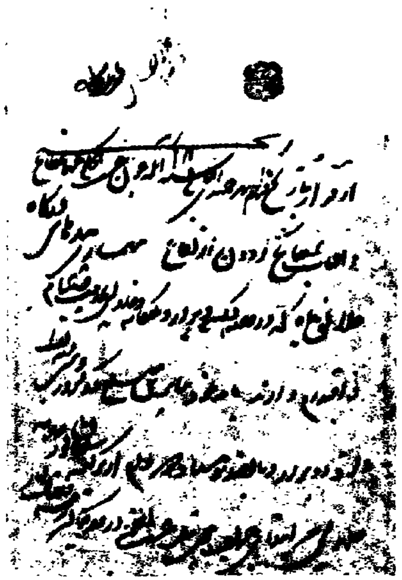
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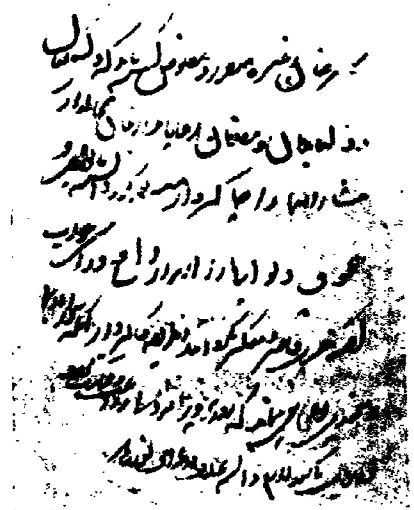
PARWANCHA
No. 533

Plate No 6



Folio 1a

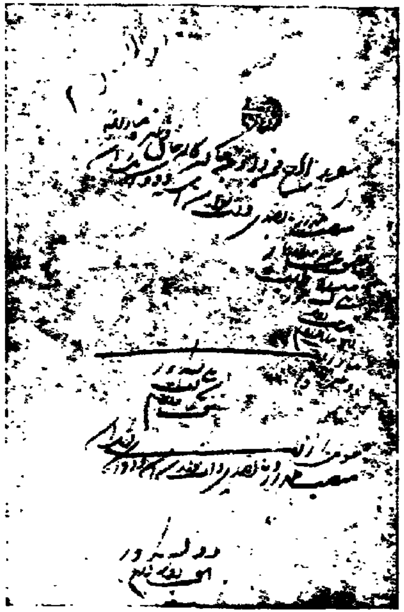
Plate No. 7



Folio 1b

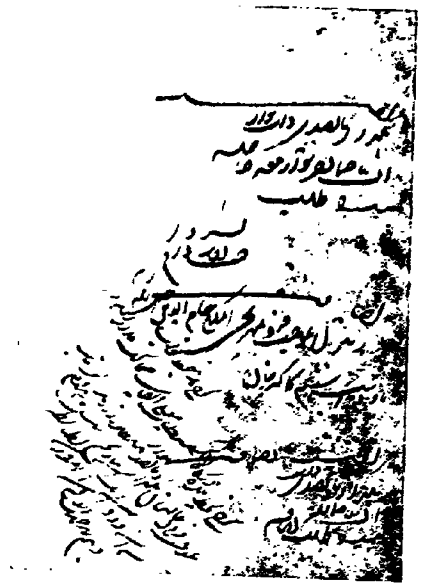
PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 8



Folio 2a

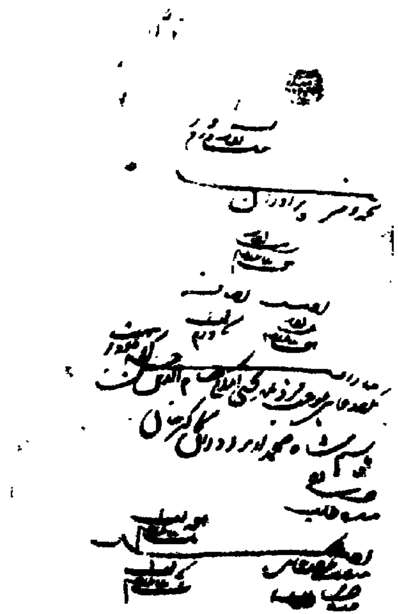
Plate No. 9



Folio 2b

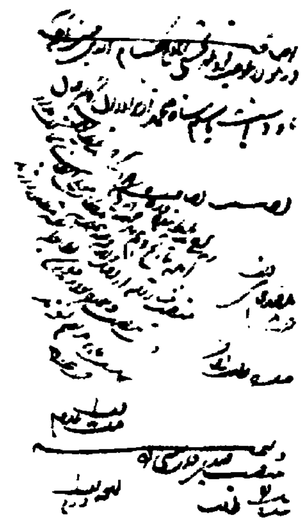
PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 10



Folio 3a

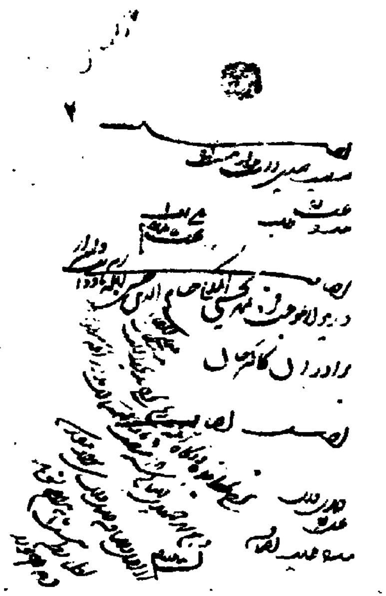
Plate No. 11



Folio 3b

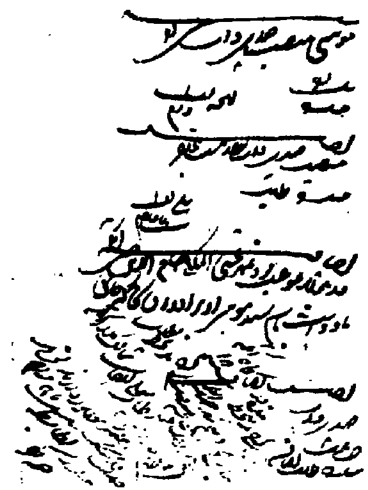
PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 12



Folio 4a

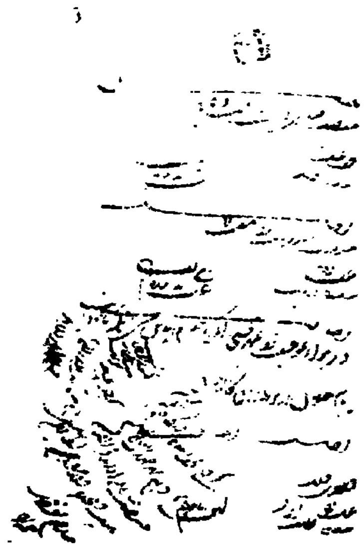
Plate No. 13



Folio 4b

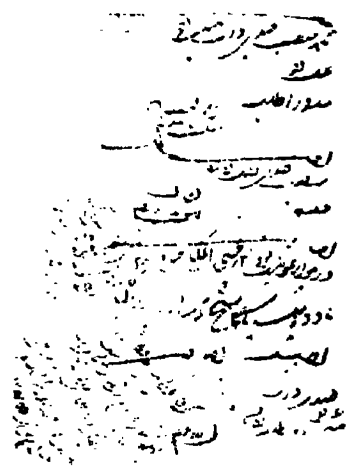
PARWANCHA
(*Contd.*)

Plate No. 14



Folio 5a

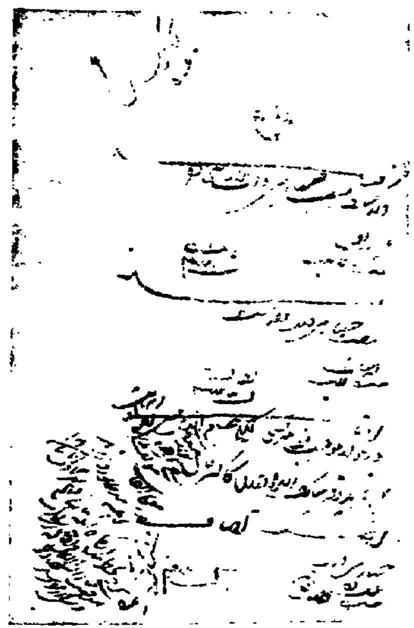
Plate No. 15



Folio 5b

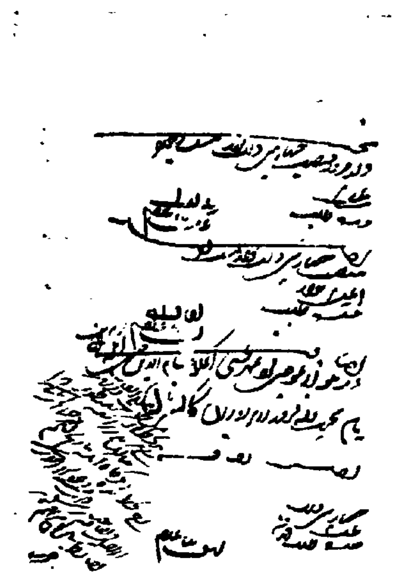
PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 16



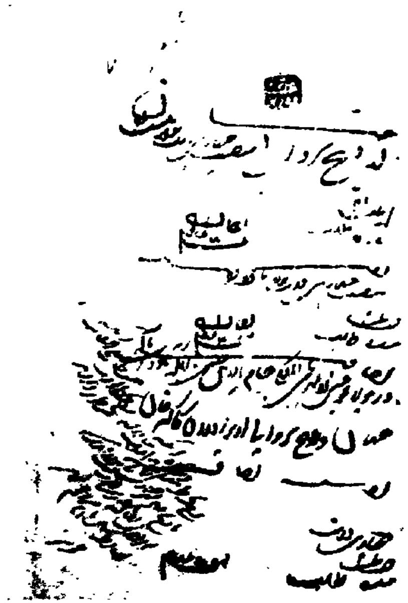
Folio 6a

Plate No. 17



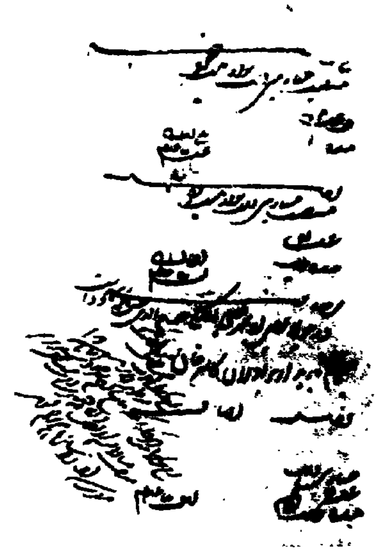
PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 18



Folio 7a

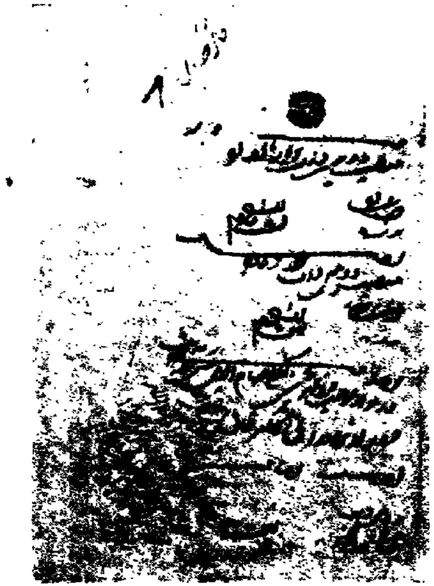
Plate No. 19



Folio 7b

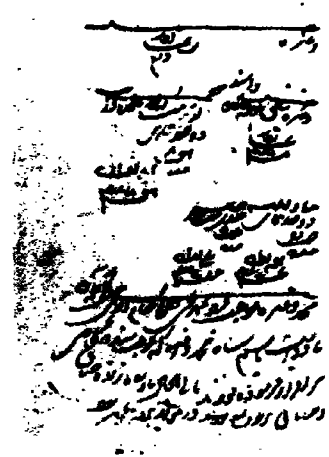
PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 20



Folio 8a

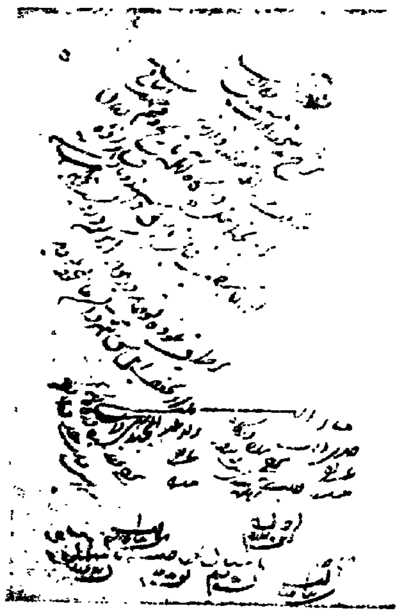
Plate No. 21



Folio 8b

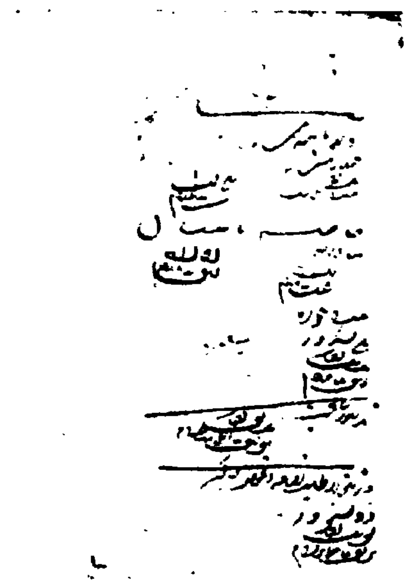
PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 22



Folio 9a

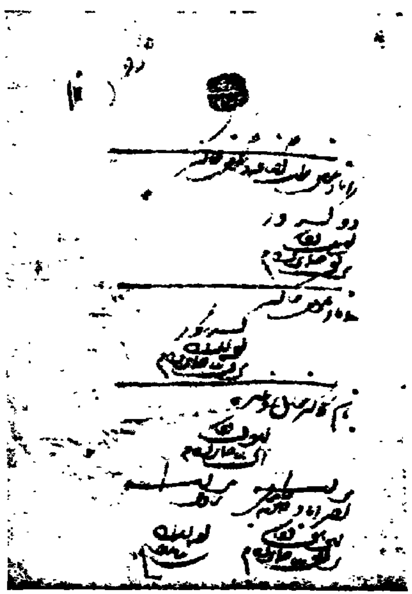
Plate No. 23



Folio 9b

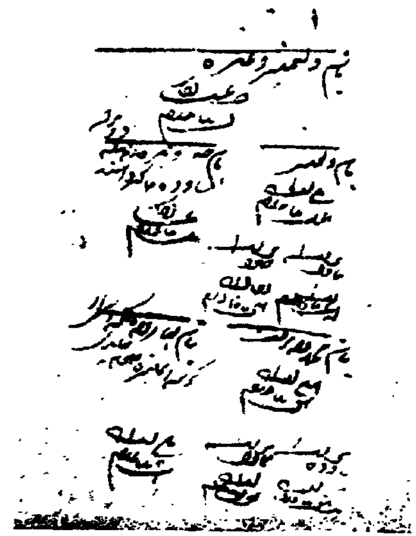
PARWANCHA
(*Contd.*)

Plate No. 24



Folio 10a

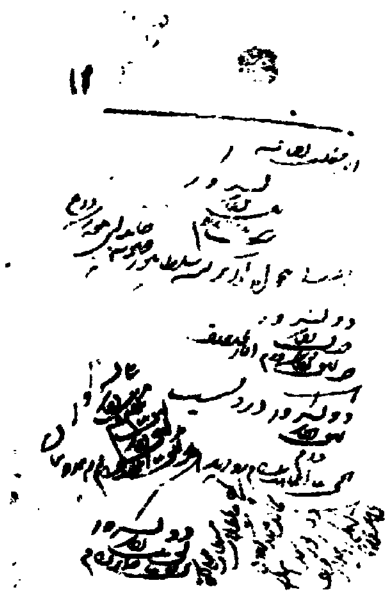
Plate No. 25



Folio 10b

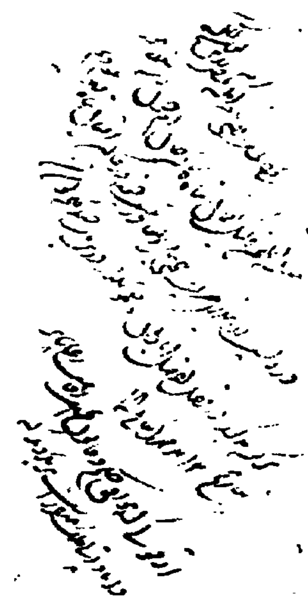
PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 26



Folio 11a

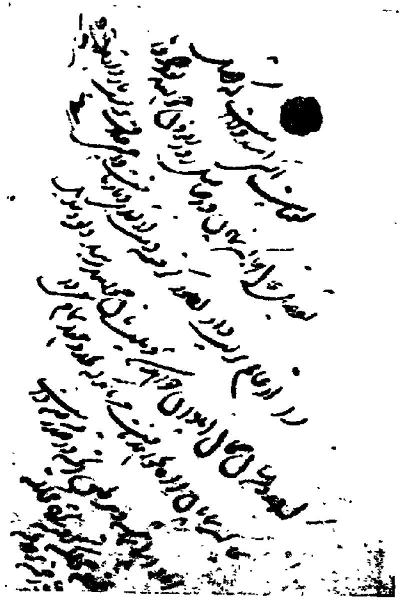
Plate No. 27



Folio 11b

PARWANCHA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 28



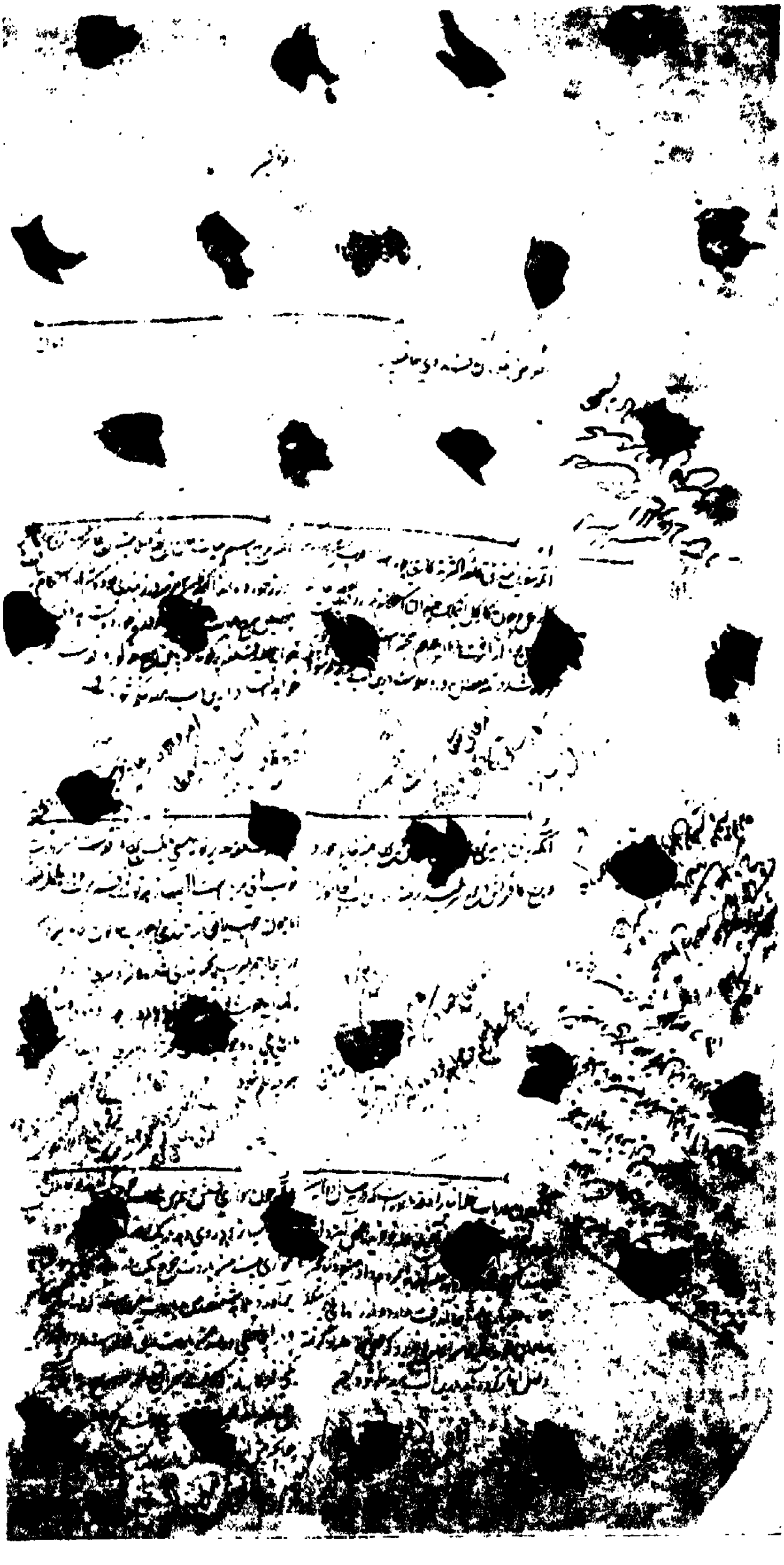
Folio 12a

Plate No. 29



Folio 12b

Plate No. 30



Wajib-ul-'Arz

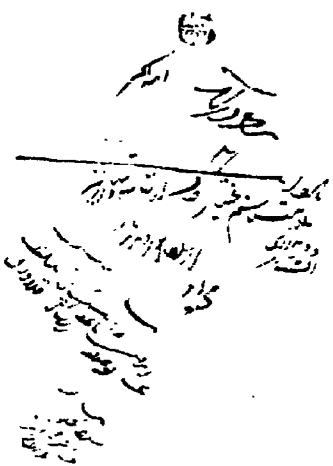
HAK No. 31

Folio a

Folio b is blank

YADDASHT-I-MULAZAMAT
No. 3795

Plate No. 31



Folio a

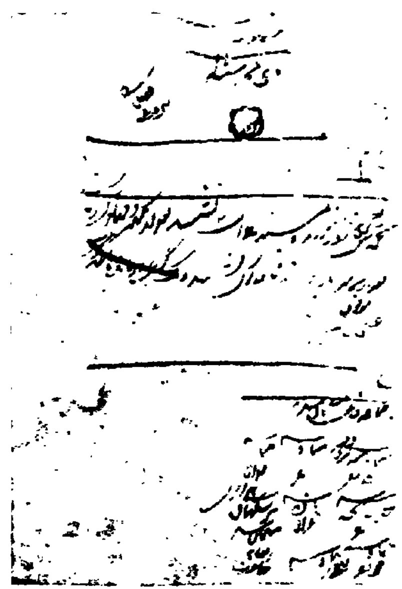
Plate No. 32



Folio b

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR
No. 426

Plate No. 33



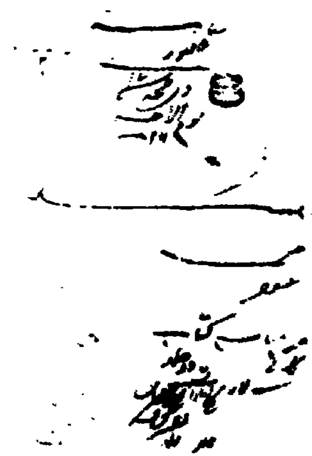
Folio 1a

Plate No. 34



Folio 1b

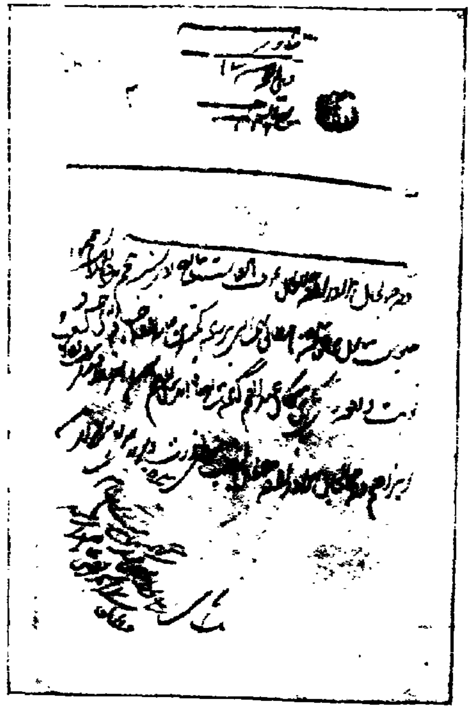
Plate No. 35



Folio 2a
Folio 2b is blank

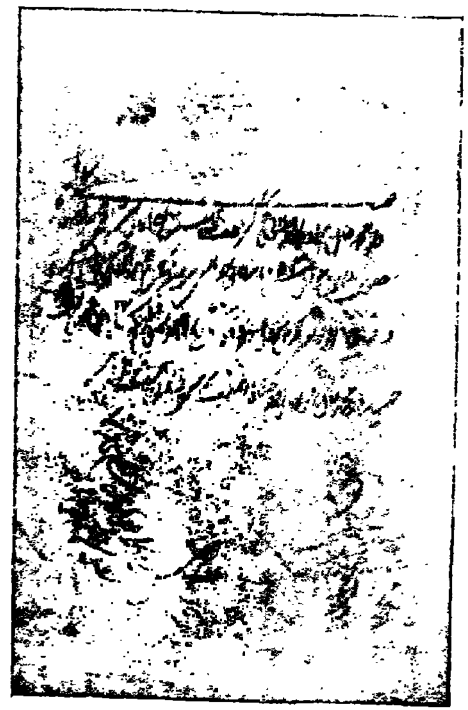
SIYAHA-I-HUZUR
(Contd.)

Plate No. 36



Folio 3a

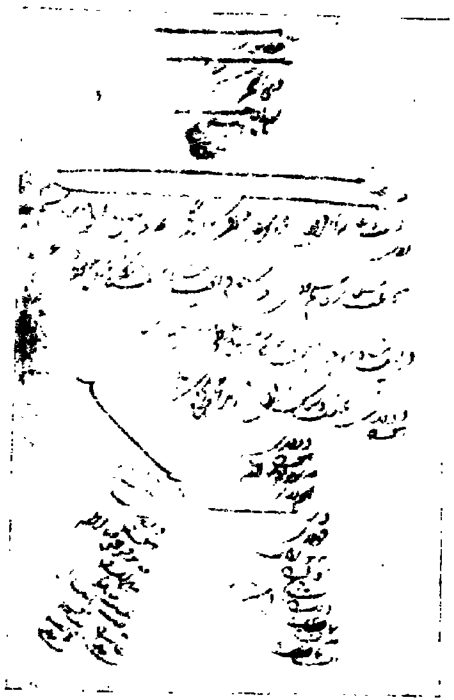
Plate No. 37



Folio 3b

SIYAHA-I-HUZUR
(Contd.)

Plate No. 31.



Folio 5a

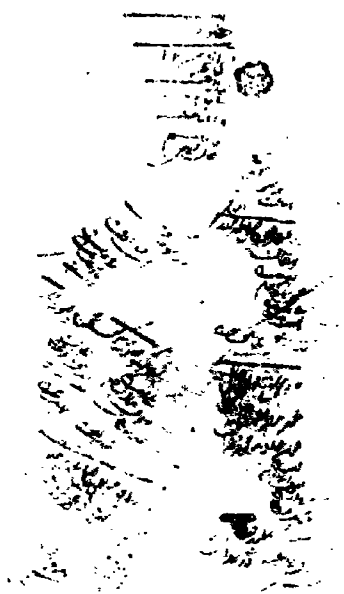
Plate No. 30



Folio 5b

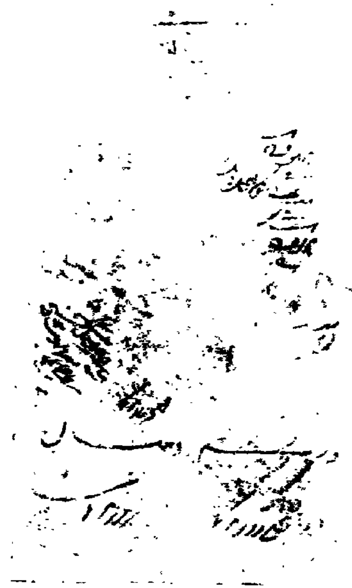
SIYAHA-I-HUZUR
(Contd.)

Plate No. 40



Folio 6a

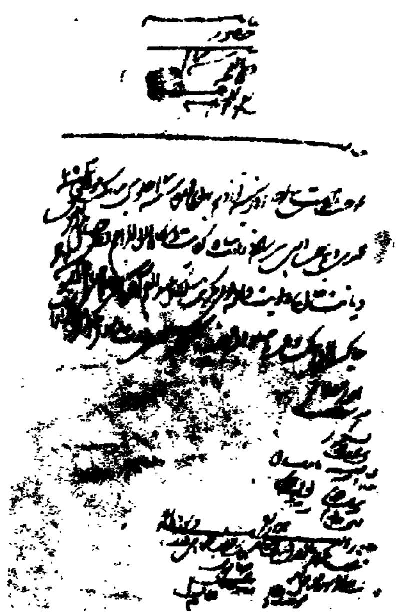
Plate No. 41



Folio 6b

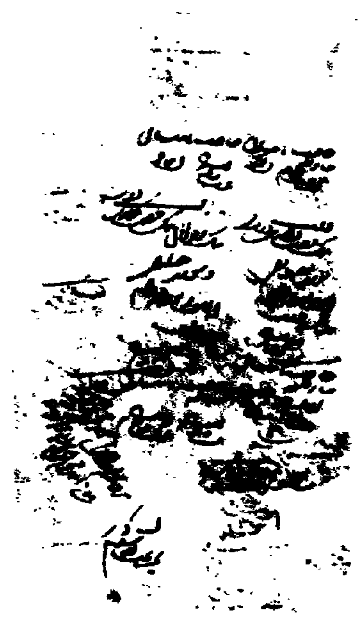
SIYAHA-I-HUZUR
(Contd.)

Plate No. 42



Folio 22a

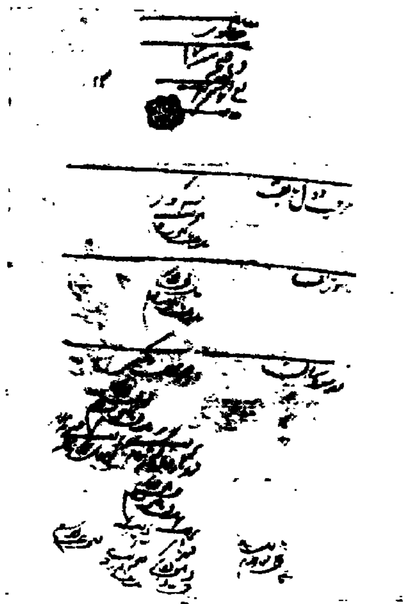
Plate No. 43



Folio 22b

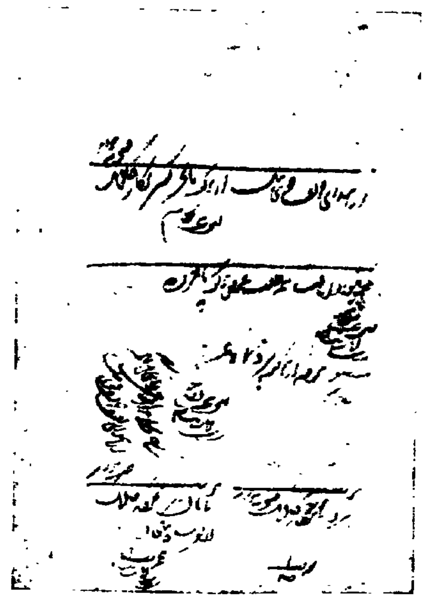
SIYAHA-I-HUZUR
(Contd.)

Plate No. 44



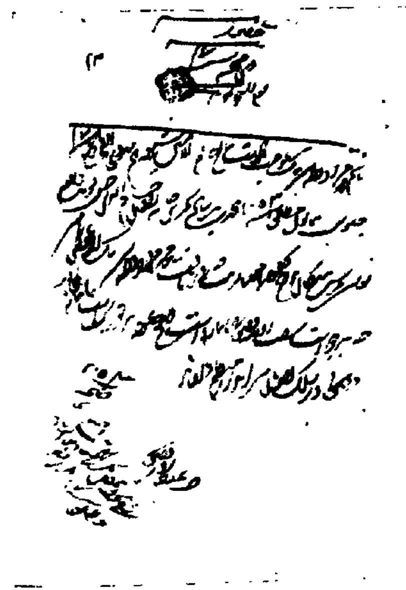
Folio 23a

Plate No. 45



Folio 23b

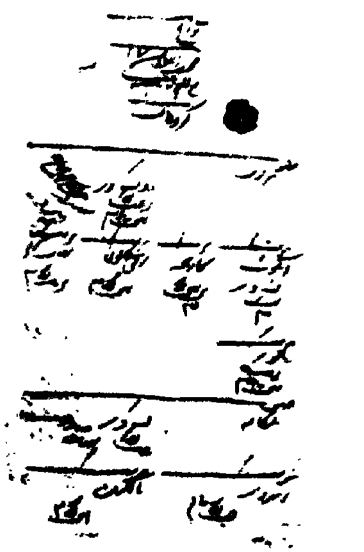
Plate No. 46



Folio 24a

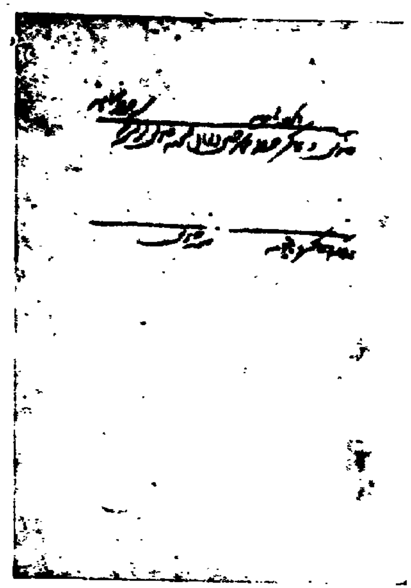
SIYAHA-I-SAWANEH
No. 527

Plate No. 47



Folio 3a

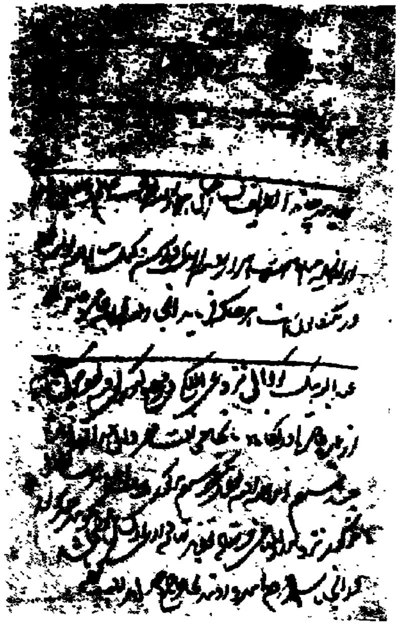
Plate No. 48



Folio 3b

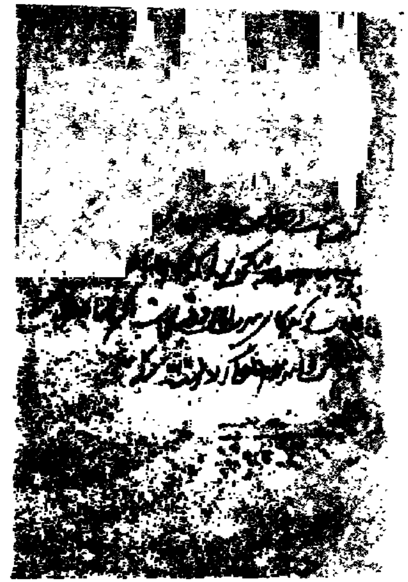
SIYAHA-I-WAQAI
No. 493

Plate No. 49



Folio 1a

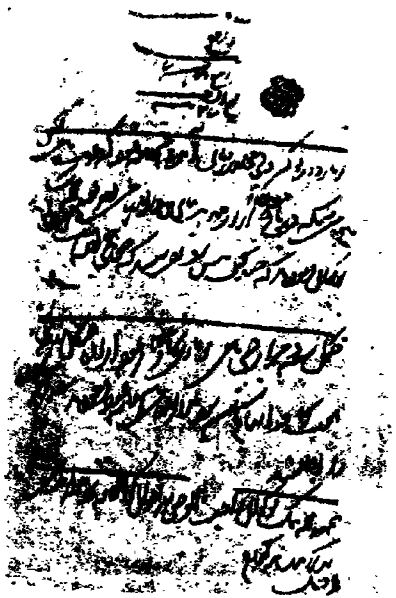
Plate No. 50



Folio 1b

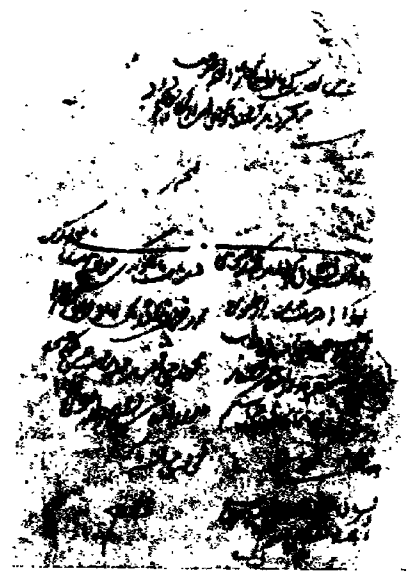
SIYAHA-I-WAQAI
(Contd.)

Plate No. 51



Folio 2a

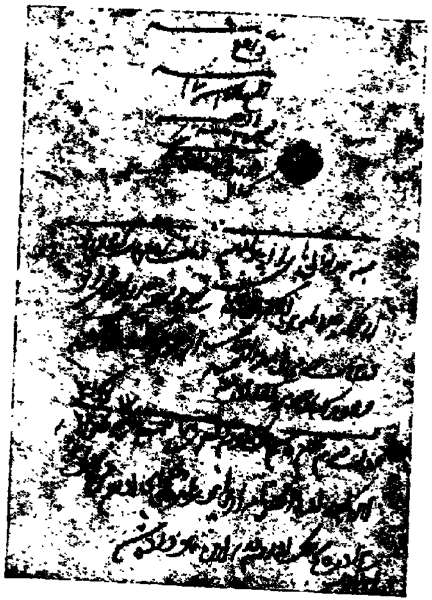
Plate No. 52



Folio 2b

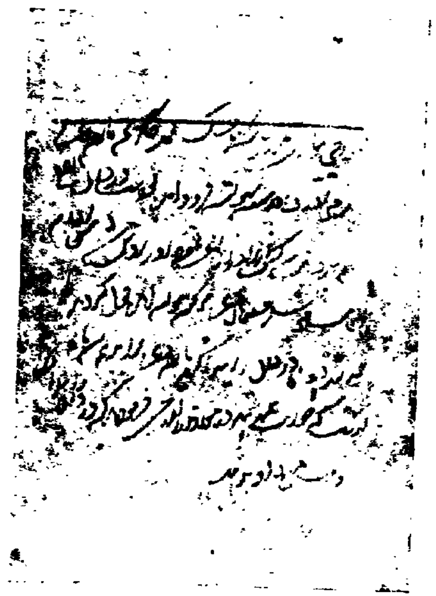
SIYAHA-I-WAQAI
(Contd.)

Plate No. 53



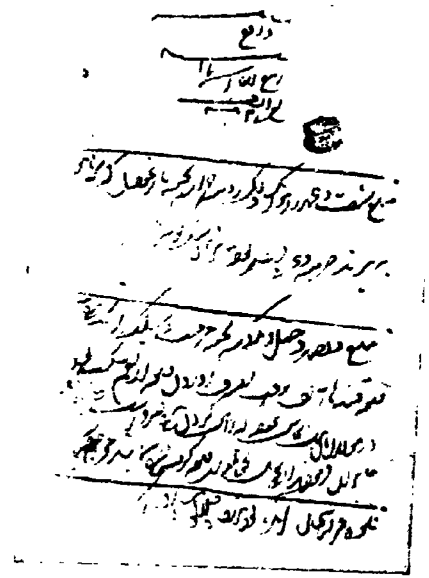
Folio 4a

Plate No. 54



Folio 4b

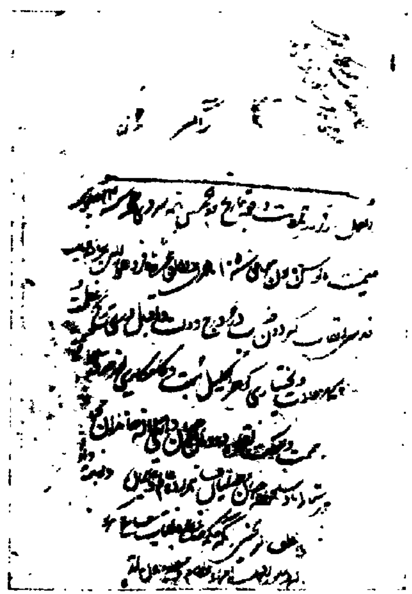
Plate No. 55



Folio 5a

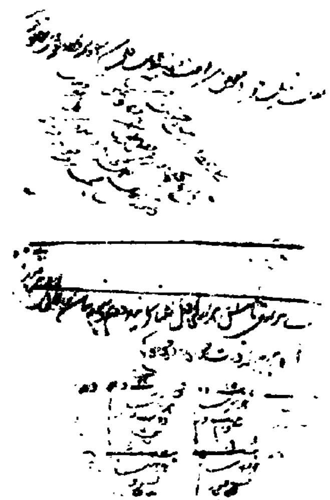
DASTUR-UL-'AMAL
No. 171

Plate No. 56



Folio 1a

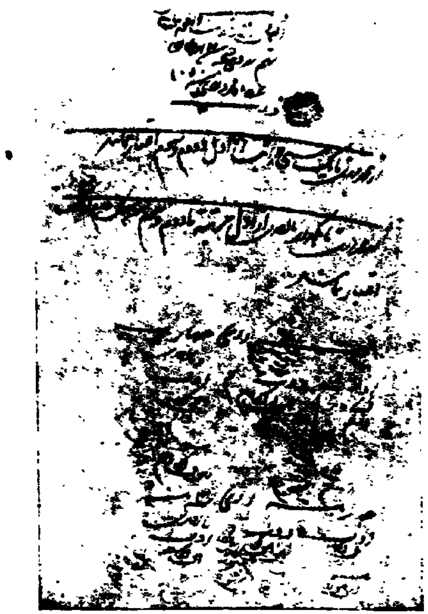
Plate No. 57



Folio 1b

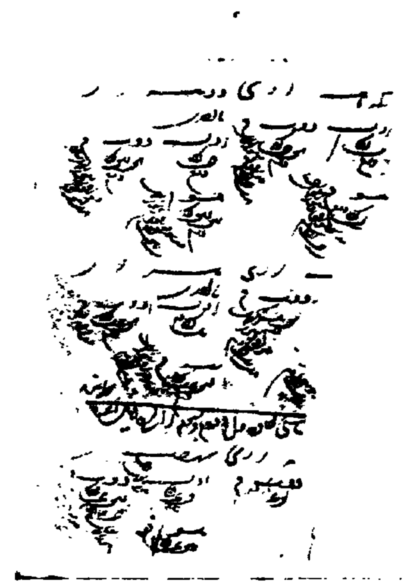
DASTUR-UL-'AMAL
(Contd.)

Plate No. 58



Folio 2a

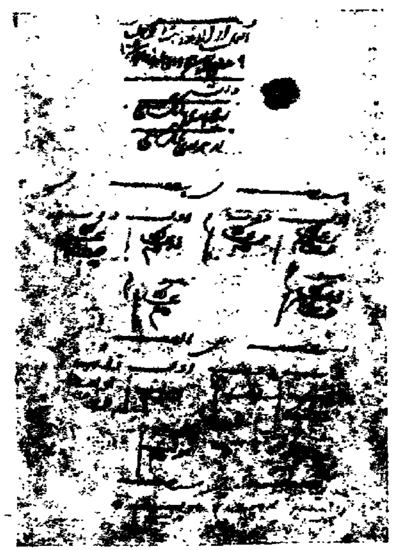
Plate No. 59



Folio 2b

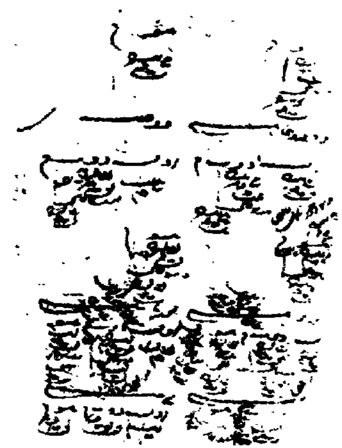
DASTUR-UL-'AMAL
(Contd.)

Plate No. 60



Folio 3a

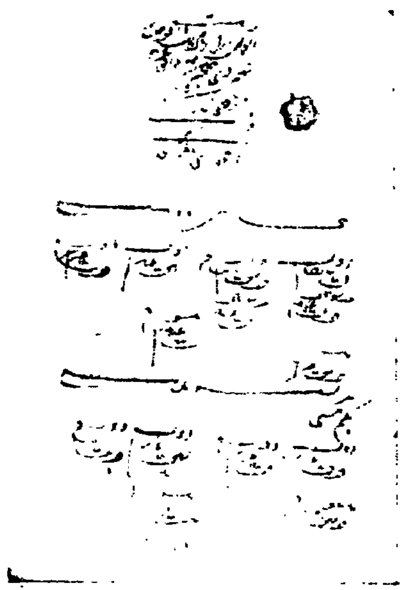
Plate No. 61



Folio 3b

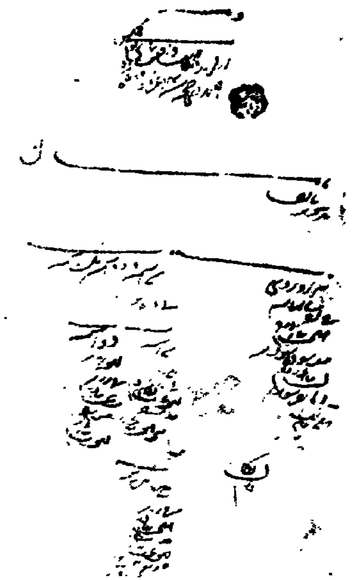
DASTUR-UL-'AMAL
(Contd.)

Plate No. 62



Folio 4a
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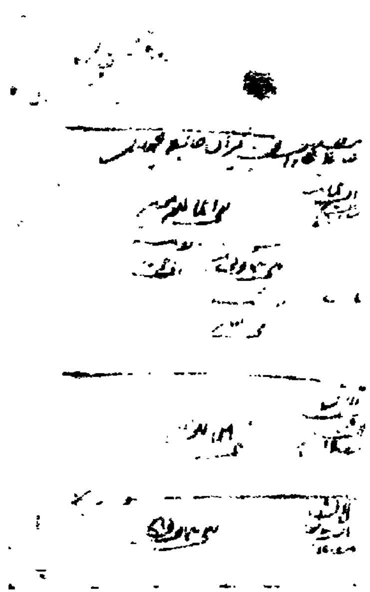
Plate No. 63



Folio 5a
(Folio 5b is blank)

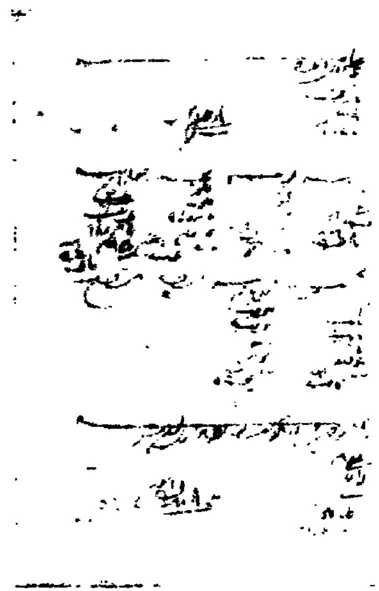
ZABITA-I-BARGIRAN
No 4456

Plate No. 64



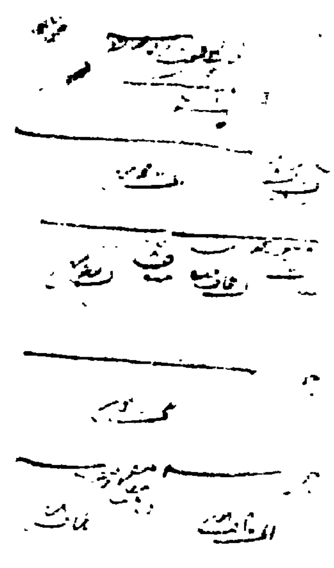
Folio 1a

Plate No. 65



Folio 1b

Plate No. 66

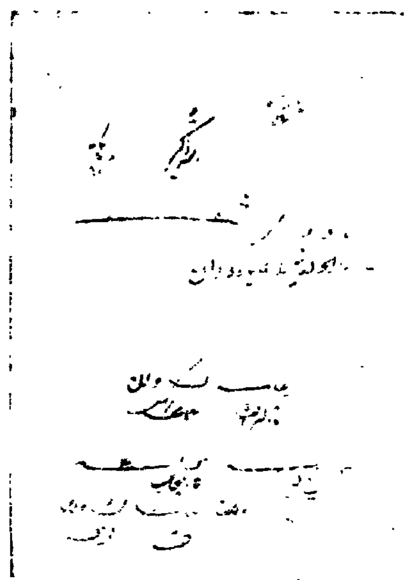


Folio 2a

Folio 2b is blank.

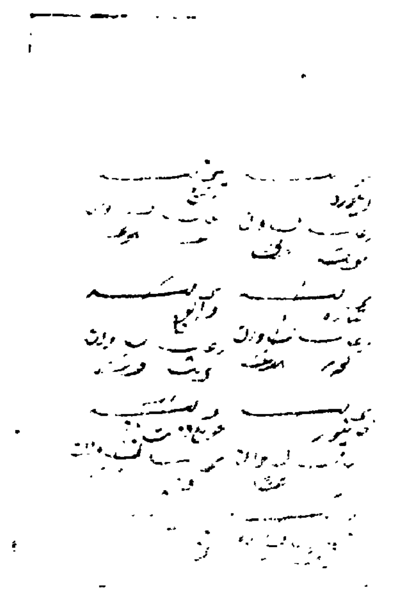
YADDASHT-I-MARDUM-O-BAHAIM SHUMARI
No. 4289

Plate No. 67



Folio a

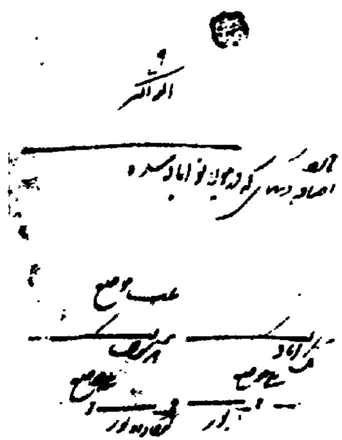
Plate No. 68



Folio b

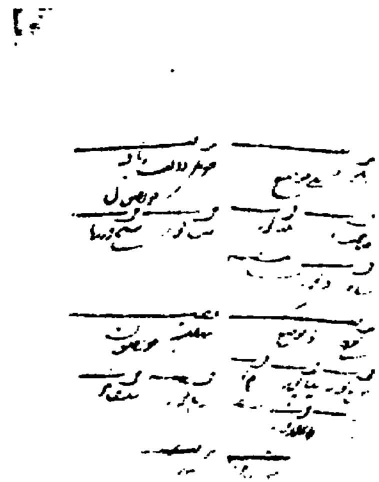
YADDASHT-I-IZAFA-I-DIHAT
No. 4288

Plate No. 69



Folio a

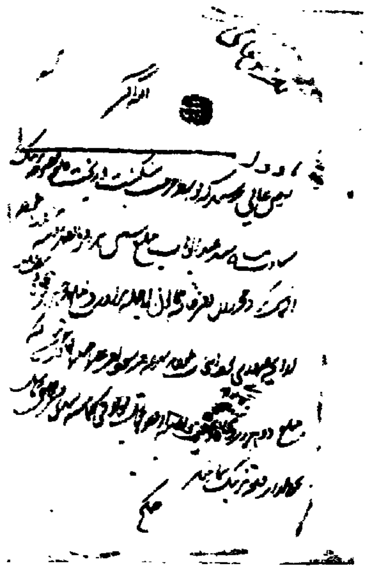
Plate No. 70



Folio b

YADDASHT-I-TA'MEERAT
No. 4452

Plate No. 71



Folio a

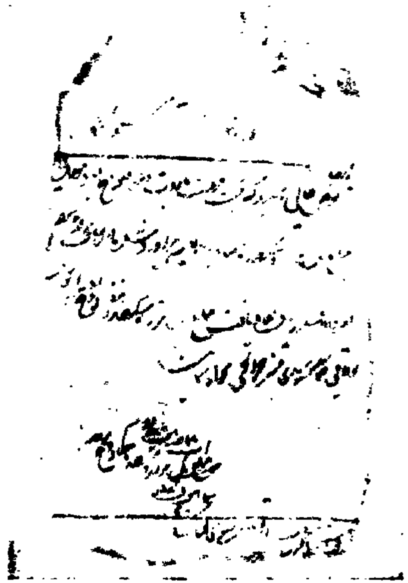
Plate No. 72



Folio b

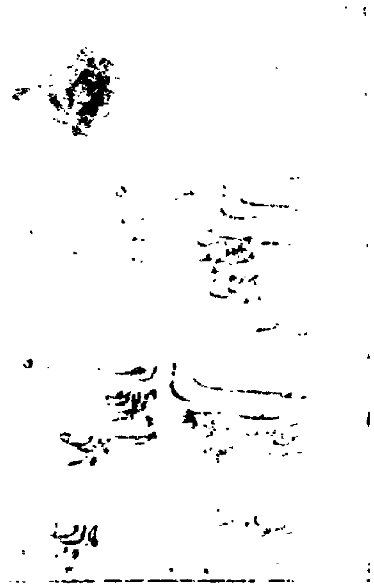
YADDASHT-I-TOPE KHANA
No. 4447

Plate No. 73



Folio 1a

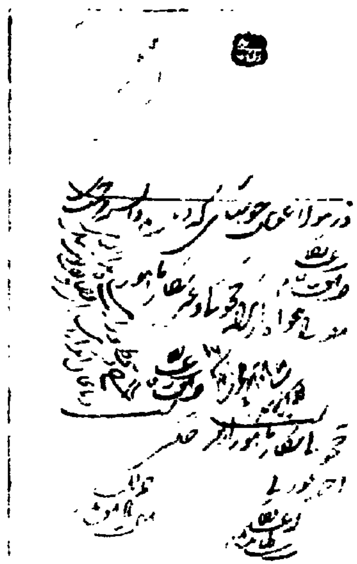
Plate No. 74



Folio 1b

YADDASHT-I-CHAUTH
No. 249

Plate No. 75

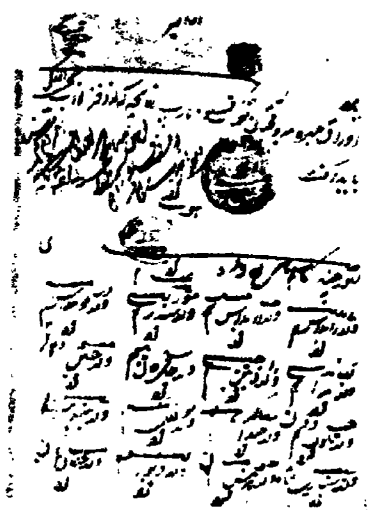


Folio 2a

(Folio 2b is blank)

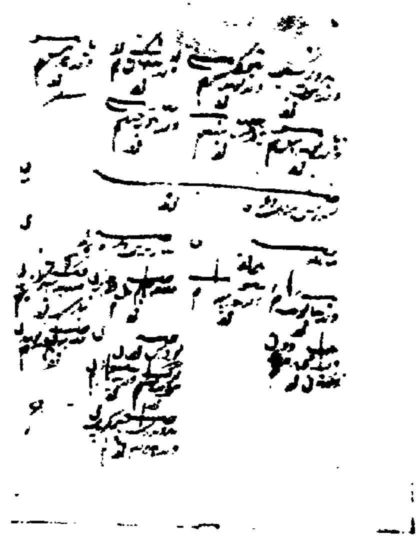
YADDASHT-I-CHEHRA
No. 4538

Plate No. 76



Folio 1a

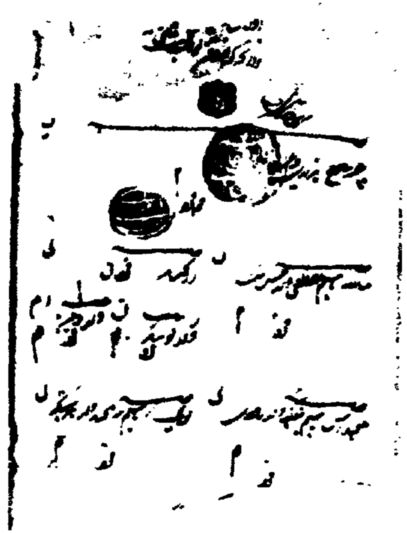
Plate No. 77



Folio 1b

YADDASHT-I-CHEHRA
(Contd.)

Plate No. 78



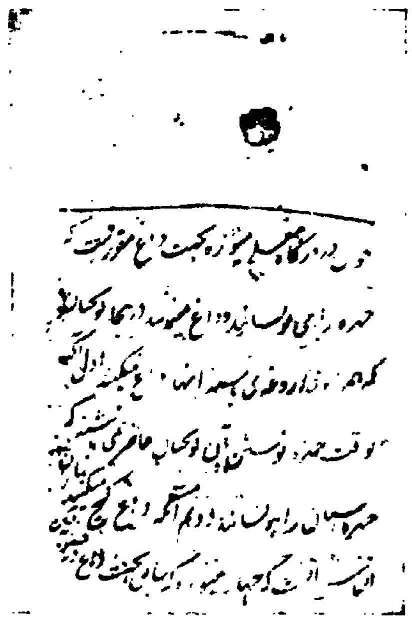
Folio 2a

(Folio 2b is blank)

YADDASHT-I-DAGH

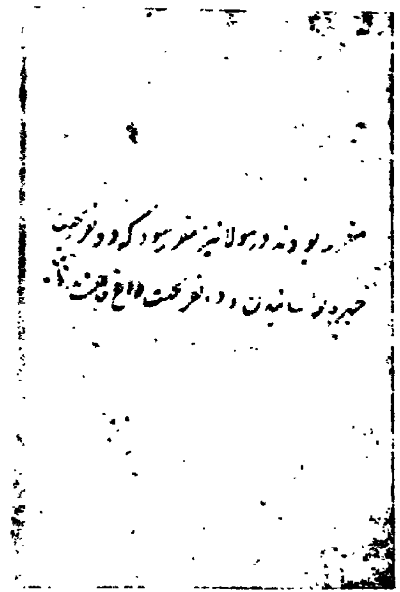
No 4529

Plate No. 79



Folio a

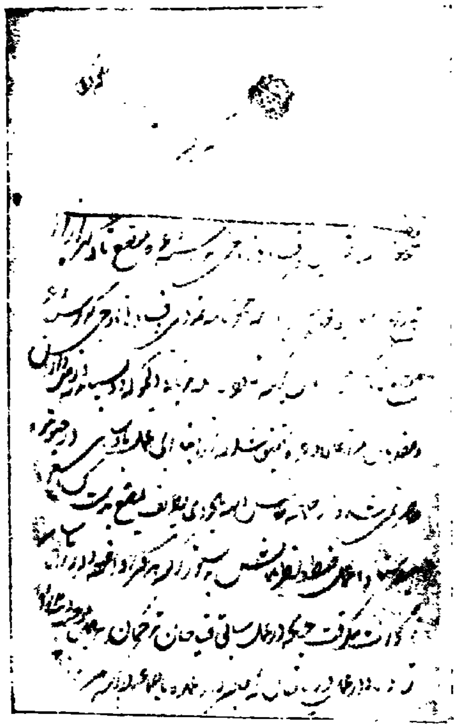
Plate No. 80



Folio b

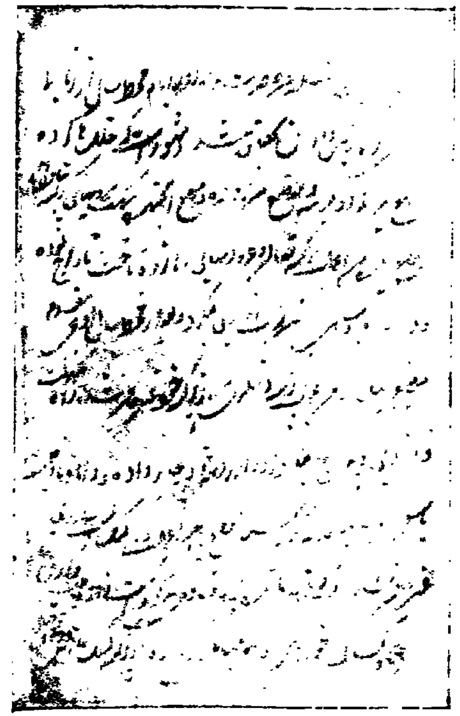
MAHZAR NAMA
No. 228

Plate No. 81



Folio 1a

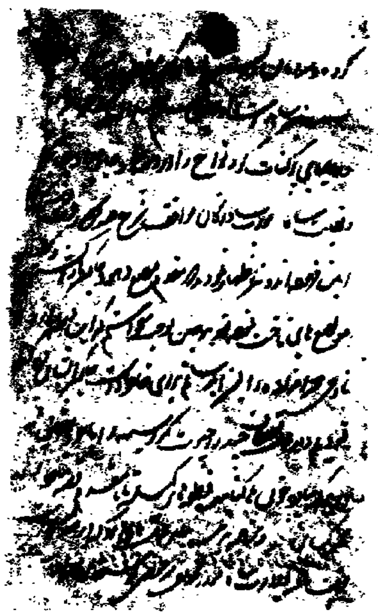
Plate No. 82



Folio 1b

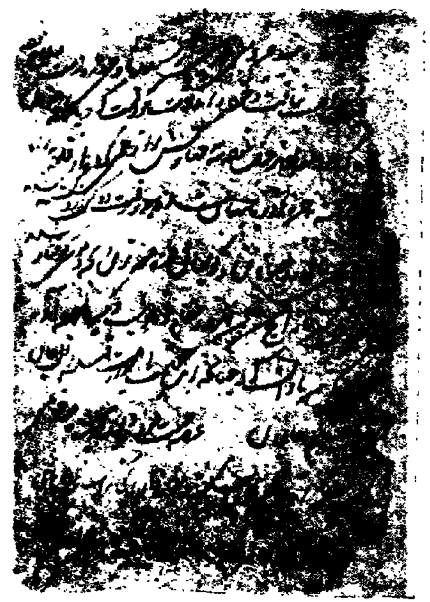
MAHZAR NAMA
(Contd.)

Plate No 83



Folio 2a

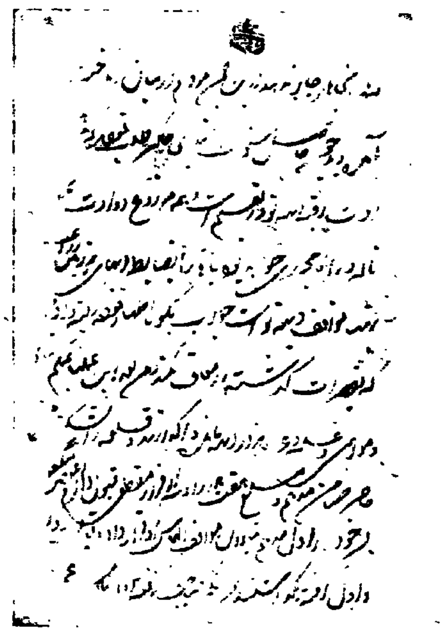
Plate No. 84



Folio 2b

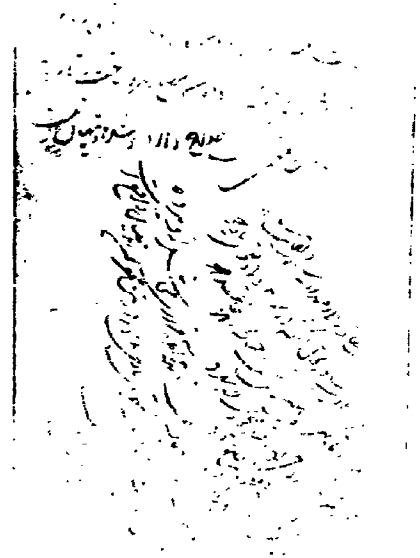
MAHZAR NAMA
(*Contd.*)

Plate No. 85



Folio 3a

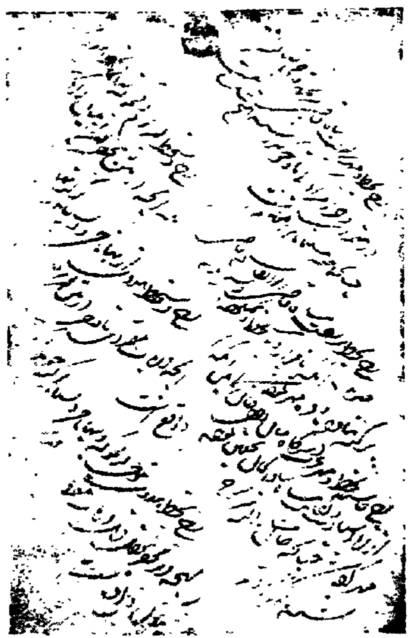
Plate No. 86



Folio 3b

MAHZAR NAMA
(*Contd.*)

Plate No. 87



Folio 4a

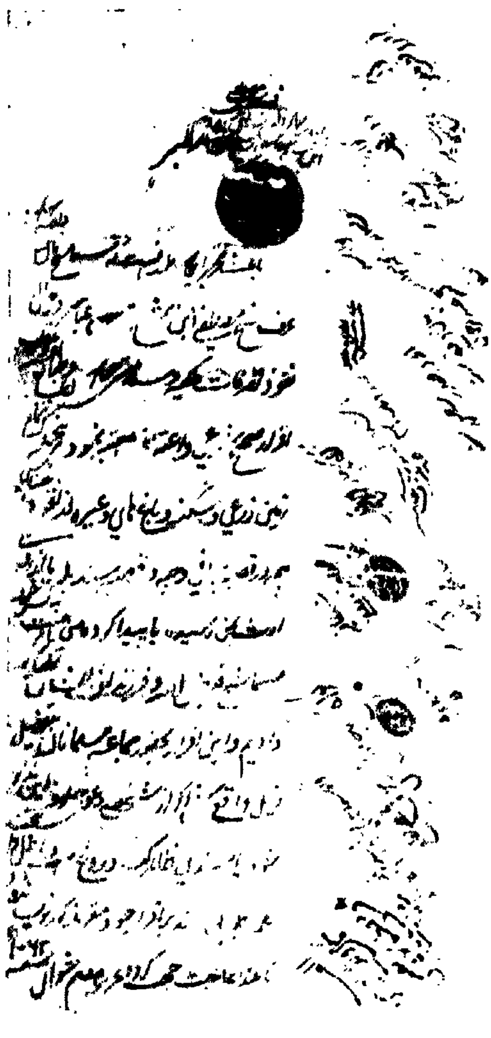
Plate No. 88



Folio 4b

IQRAR NAMA
H.A.Y. No. 8

Plate No. 89



Folio a
Folio b is blank.